





OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

THE

Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

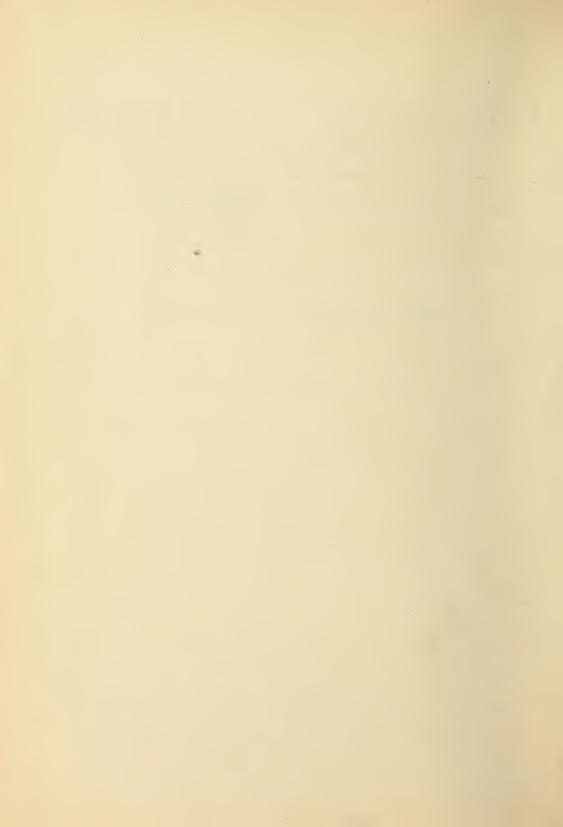
Library Economy and Bibliography

Editors: C: A. CUTTER, R: R. BOWKER

Vol. 14

(JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1889)

NEW YORK: PUBLICATION OFFICE, Franklin Square, (330 Pearl St.)
LONDON: TRÜBNER & CO., 57 AND 59 LUDGATE HILL



QUILL DI ITTIMOIS'

14

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Vol. 14.

JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1889.

Nos. 1-2.

C: A. CUTTER, R: R. BOWKER, Editors.

It is already time to lay plans for the sessions of the St. Louis Conference, which opens May 8, and for the trip which is to be arranged in connection with it. The description of the new St. Louis Mercantile Library, which we give in this number, will whet the appetites of the library profession, and we wish we could bring before them also the photographs which have been sent to us showing how beautiful are the interior fit-Mr. Dyer and Mr. Crunden and their associates in St. Louis are ready to give a hearty welcome to all comers, and the proceedings of the Conference should prove most interesting. Visitors from the East may expect to find many new faces of librarians who have not been able to attend previous Conferences, so that acquaintanceship and personal relations should be broadened as never before. The plans for the excursion are in the enterprising hands of Mr. Davidson, who is hoping to surprise those who are not yet quite decided with an array of tourist temptations which it will be hard to resist. Altogether the St. Louis Conference should have the largest attendance of any yet held, and we put in this word now to remind those who should be present that they ought to be making arrangements for an early vacation with St. Louis as the objective point.

THERE seems to be at this writing some question whether the \$4,000,000 plan or the \$6,000,000 plan for the Library of Congress will be adopted. Our illustrations give a picture of the \$6,000,000 building and plans for the \$4,000,000 one; the difference is almost entirely in the length of the curtains connecting the side wings with the central building and the extension otherwise of the stack-rooms or other repositories for books. The country cannot afford to waste one penny on extravagant work; on the other hand, it cannot afford to save one penny by providing inadequately for the national collection of books, which must grow in increasing proportion with each new year. It must ultimately be a great regret that a plan should not have been adopted which would give more opportunity for the indefinite extension of the library in the future, but if the choice between these two plans is to be an

alternative between making the library last for a generation or for a hundred years or so, economy will not be served by adopting the cheaper plan.

A YEAR ago we called attention to the remarkable record of the year previous as regards gifts and bequests for libraries. The current year promises to be noticeable in its turn for the development of library buildings, as is sufficiently shown by the contents of this issue. We are able to present the important plans of the new Congressional Library and St. Louis Mercantile Library, the latter of which is of special interest because it is to be the meeting-place of the Association next spring. Plans or views of the Boston Public Library, the new libraries at Cornell University, at Quincy, Illinois, and elsewhere will appear in subsequent issues. The Trustees of the Newberry Library and of the Tilden Library have both to face the problem of buildings of the most important sort. In view of this enormous development of library architecture such discussions as those carried on in the columns of the American Architect are of evident importance, and it is not easy to over-emphasize the value of the debate in which Mr. Fletcher is just now the chief representative on the library side.

WE are glad to greet from across the water our new contemporary, The Library, which rises phœnix-like from the nest of our old friend, The Library Chronicle. In Mr. Richardson's interesting letter reporting the Conference of English librarians, he expressed surprise that the Chronicle had not received more support in this country. It is fair to explain that a part of the reason for this was the difficulty of getting the Chronicle. It was published in so desultory a way-which makes the lack of promptness on the part of its American contemporary seem regularity itself-that American librarians became rather discouraged in keeping track of it, and the LIBRARY JOURNAL was obliged to discontinue the agency for it because it was impossible even to get from the English publishers answers to our letters when we transferred to them the complaints which reached us. The same complaint has been made in England, and the writer was informed at the

British Museum a year or so ago that its authorities at that time had not succeeded in keeping complete the Museum set of the periodical. It has been so tastefully printed and has had so much good material that we regret exceedingly that it should have reason to complain of lack of support either on this side of the Atlantic or on its own, and we trust its successor may continue its good work and with permanent success. full title of the new periodical will be The Library: a Magazine of Literature and Bibliography, and while the main business of the new venture will be to advocate the free library movement and deal generally with the management and welfare of libraries, it hopes to reach a much wider circle of readers than the mere library interest. The names of such writers as Mr. Wm. Blades, Mr. Austin Dobson, Mr. Sidney Colvin, Mr. R. Copley Christie, Dr. Richard Garnett, Mr. T. G. Law, Mr. J. Bass Mullinger, Mr. H. R. Tedder, and Mr. E. C. Thomas appear on the list of contributors.

THE Library School, which promised to become an important feature of Columbia University, as the College should more properly be called, has been too willingly surrendered by the Columbia Trustees, and has been formally adopted by the Regents as a part of the library scheme of which Mr. Dewey is to be the working chief. necessitates its removal to Albany, where the facilities for library comparison are, of course, less than in New York, but it continues the School under the personal supervision of Mr. Dewey, who is chiefly responsible for its present measure of success. The Trustees of Columbia College, it is said, have never looked upon the school with great favor, partly because it introduced ladies into the college building as students, whereas the Annex which is to provide for female education is to be separately placed; and the interpolation of this School into the University and the administration of the library as a perhaps too aggressively independent portion of the college in contrast with its former subordinate and less enterprising relations, have undoubtedly been among the factors which produced more or less friction and made Mr. Dewey the more willing to transfer himself and his experience to "fresh fields and pastures new."

Some question has been raised, particularly by the New York *Sun*, which persistently and consistently opposes anything but grammar-school education by the State, as to the adoption of the Library School by the State, as a matter of State

expense—an issue on which there may be, of course, very honest and earnest difference of opinion. It is very difficult to draw the line, particularly in such matters as this, between what the State ought and ought not to do, but if the School continues to be as successful as it has been at Columbia, probably the fact that the School will supply better trained librarians for the libraries throughout the State which the Regents mean to promote, will tell as a strong argument in its favor. It may be necessary in view of the State relations of the School to make some distinction between the students of New York and those from other States. Under whatever auspices the School may be carried on, we hope that it may be successfully continued, for with all the criticisms that may be passed upon it, its work has certainly been valuable in training and equipping librarians to be much more serviceable to the community than they otherwise would havebeen.

IT is often a pleasant surprise to find how much valuable and patient work has been carried on here and there through the country by librarians whose time would seem to be fully absorbed by the routine work which presses upon them during the long hours of their too short days. The monograph which we print in this issue from the pen of Mr. Hull, of the Cornell University Library, is an example in point. While putting itself in the modest garb of a help in looking up full names, it is practically a key to the cyclopedic literature of biography and thus an important bibliography of that specialty. We trust that the effect of Mr. Hull's excellent piece of work will be to induce other librarians to return through the columns of the LIBRARY JOURNAL the service which he has thus done for them.

In an interview in regard to the plans for additions to the Massachusetts State House, Mr. Mc-Kay said, "I designed the library especially after a thorough and most careful study of nearly all of the great libraries of the world." Such a study we should suppose would teach an architect only how not to do it. The advocates of the rival plans object to Mr. McKay's plan that "the State Library, which is in alcoves and where sunlight is hardly necessary, is placed on the sunny side instead of at the end, as in the Brigham & Spofford plans." Why alcoves should render sunlight unnecessary, and how a library, of all places in the world, is to get along without sunlight, is not explained. We fear that Messrs. Brigham & Spofford have not studied all the great libraries of the world,

Communications.

BOOKS BY MAIL.

THE BROOKLYN LIBRARY, Jan. 14, 1889.

"A WORKER" asks in the Dec. L. J., "How many libraries send books by mail, and is the privilege abused?" I can say that we have some members who draw all their books through the mails; some as far distant as Albany, Bridgeport (Conn.), Philadelphia, and in one case as far as Virginia. In the summer, many of our subscribers being out of town for the season, we send them books regularly in this way. A deposit of 50c. to \$1 is left with us to pay postage, the amount paid on each book sent being noted on the subscriber's page, and the balance unexpended, if anything remains, is refunded on his return to town. In case of very heavy books it is cheaper to send by express, when the distance is not too great. Our books do not receive more than the ordinary wear and tear in transitu, so far as I can see, if carefully wrapped, nor do I remember that any have been lost. If, as I hope will be the case, the law should ever be passed reducing postage on books to one cent per pound, I think we shall do some advertising in places adjacent to Brooklyn, or, in some instances, even remote from it. If a book of average size could be sent by mail for one or two cents, I feel sure a good deal of out-of-town business might be done, and with little risk of loss in our case, as ours is a subscription library, and the dues payable in advance. In this way people remote from library privileges could, at a slight expense, have the use of the collections in the city libraries. W. A. BARDWELL.

[Some time ago I found that we were sending books from the Boston Athenæum to 4r cities and towns outside of Boston, Poughkeepsie being the most distant. In twenty years no book has been lost.—C: A. CUTTER.]

THE LIBRARIAN AN EDUCATOR. - MR. JOHN SCHWARTZ REPLIES TO MR. COHEN.

N. Y. APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, Jan. 10, '89.

Mr. Cohen's criticism of my remarks on "Business Methods in Libraries" betrays such a total misapprehension of my stand-point that a few words of explanation are in order. Those remarks and other views of mine, recently printed under the heading "Notes from Correspon-dents," are excerpts (not always printed as written) from an article written over a year ago, entitled (I believe) "A criticism of the proceedings at the Thousand Islands Convention from a practical librarian's point of view." The article consisted in a brief commentary on the various papers read at that Convention, and the remarks to which Mr. Cohen takes exception were intended as an indorsement of, and as a supplement to, Mr. Crunden's able paper on the same subject, with which paper, it is hardly necessary for me to say, I am heartily in sympathy.

Some of the papers read at that meeting as well as the discussions to which they gave rise displayed such a lack of ordinary business principles that it seemed to me desirable in my review to lay special stress on that aspect of library management. But it does not follow that because a librarian agrees with Mr. Crunden, that a library should be managed on business principles, that he should ignore the secondary or educational feature of his work. Mr. Crunden is himself a conspicuous example to the contrary.

The principal "educational" work that a libra-

ry can do is, I take it, to persuade people, by legitimate means, to read the best books it has; to aid students in their researches; and to cheerfully give advice and help when it is asked for. Readers of a library may be broadly divided into two classes (1) Those who know what they want, and (2) Those who do not. The first class comprises the great majority of the users of a library. They do not need the librarian's advice, and would consider it an impertinence if offered. they do need is that the library should be arranged in a simple and common-sense way, so that, if necessary, in special cases they may go to the shelves and pick out what they require, or, in default of such arrangement, that the catalogue at least should tell them, without a too great expenditure of time and patience, what books the library has on the subjects they are interested in. Unless the librarian is himself a specialist, his educational functions for the benefit of those who know what they want should confine themselves to enabling them to help themselves by means of a good classification on the shelves, or in the catalogues, or both. The Apprentices' Library has both.

The second class of readers who do not know what they want is best helped by personal advice, and this is the proper plan in a small library with a limited circulation. In a busy library, such a course, except in exceptional cases, is impracticable. best way, in such a library, is to publish classified lists of what has been considered by experts, and by those most competent to judge, the best books the library has on the principal subjects. The A. L. A. has long ago recognized the value of such a list of selected books, to guide inexperienced readers in their choice, and has promised from year to year to lay it before a grateful and admiring public. The Apprentices' Library, on the other hand, has not only prepared such a list, but has printed and circulated it by the hundreds. The list is not so well prepared, nor does it compare in efficiency with the one promised, but it perhaps answers its purpose better, as it is confined

to books the library actually has.

The Apprentices' Library believes in education, but it also believes in business management, and it also believes that a good business management (which includes a good classification and good catalogue) itself supplies a considerable portion of the educational work that some librarians think they are performing, when they are advising readers on matters which either through incompetency or from some other cause their shelves or catalogues fail to supply. The first duty of a librarian is to enable readers to help themselves by preparing for them a careful and accurate guide to the resources of the library, only then has he a right to air his educational hobbies. In fact, helpful suggestion, whether by printed lists or by personal contact, is a necessary part of a "business management." This should be supplied as a matter of course, and it is supplied by most all libraries, and more especially by those managed on strict business principles. The library is neither a Cheap John nor is it a place for Utopias. It is a business, first, last, and all the time, and the more carefully it follows out business principles, the better educational results it will attain. JOHN SCHWARTZ.

Columbia Library School.

THE Library School, by vote of the Columbia Trustees, and acceptance of the Board of Regents, will ultimately be transfered to Albany, following Mr. Dewey.

Since Mr. Dewey's removal to Albany, the work of the School has gone on successfully under

charge of Mr. Biscoe and Miss Cutler.

We are indebted to Mr. G. E. Wire, of the School, for the following interesting outline of the School work at present:

Seniors.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday: Classification. Mr. Biscoe.

Tuesday: Bibliography. Mr. Biscoe. Thursday: Cataloguing. Miss Cutler. Saturday: Seminar. Miss Cutler.

Juniors.

Classification twice a day, 11 a.m., 2 p.m. Mr. Biscoe.

Lectures from librarians have not yet begun.

Classification is now the prevailing work in both classes. In Junior class 20 books are provided each day, and each member of the class examines each book carefully and assigns it a class number. Each person keeps a list of these and also of cross-references. Then in class each book is taken up and the various places found for it by members of the class carefully discussed, pointing out their mistakes and finally settling on the right place for the book.

The aim here is to cover in the various exercises the whole field and one or two days are given to each of the large classes of the scheme of class-

ification.

At first the book must be more elementary in character and the idea is rather to bring out the meaning of different subjects and the distinctions between those that are closely allied than to select books as to which it is difficult to say what is the subject.

In the Senior class the same general system prevails, but books are taken from various subjects, and those which present special points of difficulty are sought.

The class is divided into 3 sections, each one

to provide 10 to 14 books for a day.

The exercise in Bibliography is to get up a list of authorities on some topic, of a reading list on some subject or of books to a certain sum in a department of literature.

The bibliographical exercise of the Seniors for Jan. 22 was on the Aurora Borealis. The aim was to familiarize them to some extent with the bibliographies of science.

A list of the separate books upon the subject was required and references to the place where

they would go to find what had been published in periodicals, societies, etc.

The different sources of information were discussed, their value and importance considered, and any that had been omitted were pointed out.

For the next time they take the catalogues of a small library with the attendant circumstances described, and are to select 100 books to be added to it.

This is a practical problem, as one of the class has been asked by the library to furnish such a list.

The exercise in Cataloguing consists of a discussion of any difficult subject or of any new point.

The Seminar consists of a thesis on the assigned subject by one or two persons as the case may be, and of a discussion following the paper by members of the class.

Some subjects admit of a pro and con treatment, others are so large that they require work of more than one person, so two persons are assigned where necessary. In a few cases two persons are assigned different subjects for same hour.

The Seminar of Sat., Jan. 26, by Misses Cutler and Woodworth, was on a new topic, that of cataloguing and classifying a library, either new, old, or several libraries thrown into one. Cyclostyle sheets of the slips and order-list used in seven libraries of 1400 to 11,000 v. were distributed to the class, and representatives of these libraries kindly assisted, answering all questions and detailing their work. Session was unusually interesting and profitable.

The Juniors began their library visits on Jan. 23, with the Railroad Men's Building. Mr. Gilmore, of the class of 1889, discharged'the honors of a host very gracefully, carefully explaining everything and guiding over the building.

List of Seminars.

Jan. 17. Messrs. Knapp and Wire. "Catalogue and Classification of University Library Halle." (See Beihefte zum Centralblatt f. Bibliothekswesen, No. 3, 1888.)

Jan. 26. Misses Cutler and Woodworth. What is the best process for putting a library in order with greatest economy of time and labor? Feb. 2. Mrs. Banks, Miss Ward. "What is

the wiser investment for a library, the best possible catalog or the best possible reference librarian?"

Feb. 9. Mr. Stanton, Miss Underhill. shall a small class-list be printed?"

Feb. 16. Misses Palmer and Prescott. "Merits of various charging systems."

Feb. 23. Order dept.

March 2. Misses Browne and Medlicott. Sun-

day opening (con and pro).

March 9. Misses Hopson and Marsee. "How much does a librarian need to know of language and how shall a busy librarian keep up that language?" Hopson. Foreign books in public libraries. Marsee.

March 16. Miss Baldwin and Mr. Lee. The library from two points of view, the moral and the intellectual. Lee. Summary of report of Bodleian Library 1882-1887. Baldwin.

March 23. Misses Clarke and Seymour. Li-

brary legislation.

HELPS FOR CATALOGUERS IN FINDING FULL NAMES.

BY CHAS. H. HULL, CATALOGUER IN CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

THE following list of books useful to cataloguers in finding full names is, for the most part, a compilation from various printed sources of good repute from the experience of the compiler. The list makes no pretensions to completeness. Whole classes of books, e.g., genealogies and local histories, together with other useful works of limited scope, are omitted purposely; doubtless many more are omitted through ignorance. Some books are included which, though they give but few full names, give many addresses, to the end that cataloguers, following the example of the Astor, Boston Public, and other careful libraries, may apply directly to those authors whose full names cannot be otherwise discovered. The comments which accompany the titles enumerated imply no general criticism of any book mentioned. On the contrary, they refer exclusively to its usefulness in finding full names.

As a rule, a cataloguer can without difficulty determine the nationality, or the class, or the period of the person whose name he seeks. In deciding whether he will then look for the name in a general or a special book, experience must be his guide. For an author whose surname is familiar, while his forenames have slipped the memory, a general book will be of readiest service; and even for unknown names a good general book may be consulted before an inferior special help. Most important of all, it should never be forgotten that frequently some other part of the book being catalogued gives in full the name which is incomplete on the title-page.

In the subjoined list classes are arranged alphabetically and the larger classes are subdivided by nationalities. The resulting paragraphs are numbered consecutively. A short title, with imprint, is given for each book in the paragraph to which it principally belongs. Elsewhere it is cited by its author's name alone, the following number in parentheses indicating the paragraph where the title can be found. When no place of printing is mentioned, it is to be understood that American books are printed at New York, German books at Leipzig, and books in the language of any other country, or referring exclusively to any other country, are printed at

¹ The compiler acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. Horace Kephart, of Yale University Library, and to Mr. W. C. Lane, of Harvard University Library, for many additions and suggestions.

that country's political capital (London, Paris, Madrid, St. Petersburg, etc.). When no date is given the book is issued yearly, when no size is indicated the book is octavo.

GENERAL BOOKS.

I. In English. The most comprehensive single vol. is L. B. Phillips's Dict. of biog. reference, Lond, 1871, 2d ed., Phil., 1881, 3d ed., Phil., 1889 [1888]. The additions in the later eds. are comparatively unimportant. Its 100,000 names are given, as a rule, in the fullest form that occurs in any of the books indexed. Hoefer (2) is apparently followed in most of the disputed cases, but the same name is sometimes entered more than once under different spellings. Forenames given in French by French books are frequently retranslated, not always correctly, into their vernacular form. On this account, and on account of his numerous misprints, all names should be pursued to the books where Phillips found them. Next in comprehensiveness, and at least equal in usefulness, is J. Thomas's ("Lippincott's") Univ. dict. of biog. and mythology, new ed., Phil., 1886. It contains about 50,000 names, and in respect of vernacular forms, abundance of cross-references, and choice under which part of the name to enter, it is more satisfactory than any other single volume. Most of its names are full, though there is still room, especially in the case of English noblemen and of contemporaries, for improvement in that respect. Maiden names of married women are sometimes given in the body of the notice but omitted from the bold-faced type — a fault by no means confined to Dr. Thomas. The book is stronger in political, and especially in literary, than in scientific lines. B. Vincent's Dict. of biog., Lond. [1880], a revision of J. Haydn's Index of biog., Lond., 1870, contains some 26,000 names, commonly full and vernacular. C. Hole's Brief biog. dict. with additions by W. A. Wheeler N. Y., 1881, 12°, gives the names, generally full, of 24,000 deceased persons; the forenames are all in Engl. T. Cooper's Biog. dict., new ed., Lond., 1883, contains about 15,000 names. French forenames are given in French, all others in Engl. W. L. R. Cates's Dict. of genl. biog., 4th ed., Lond., 1885, with notices of about 13,000 deceased persons, commonly gives full vernacular names. P. Godwin's Cyclopædia of biog., new ed., N. Y. [1878], is inaccurate. Webster's Unabridged dictionary, last ed., has a well-selected list of 9700 names. The list is strongest in authors and scientists, and is excellent for fulness and vernacular. Of Engl. books in several vols., probably the best known is A. Chalmers's Genl. biog. dict., Lond., 1812-17, 32 v. It is founded on the New and genl. biog. dict. of 1798-1810, to which it adds about 4000 notices. The Engl. names among its 9000 are fairly correct, the

foreign names are less trustworthy. H. J. Rose's New genl. biog. dict., Lond., 1840 - 47, reprinted 1857, 12 v., is mainly compiled from Chalmers for Engl., and from the first ed. of Michaud (2) for continental subjects. In the letters A-C, which occupy 6 out of 12 vols., there are a few more notices than in the corresponding part of Chalmers, but otherwise there is little improvement. J. Gorton's Genl. biog. dict., Lond., 1833, 3 v., contains about 10,000 articles, and is most complete in political subjects. The names are commonly full and the forenames in Engl. The biog. section of C. Knight's Engl. cyclopædia, Lond., 1858, supplement 1872, 7 v. in 4, 4°, has articles, for the most part, on well-known men only. The names, as a rule, are full and vernaconly. The names, as a rule, are full and vernacular. On the whole, however, the best genl. biog. dict. in Engl., with the possible exception of Thomas's, is the Imperial dict. of univ. biog., Glasgow, 1865, 5 v., which has about 22,000 names, nearly all full, and, except in case of Scandinavians, nearly all vernacular.

2. In French. The best of all gen. biog. dicts. are L. G. Michaud's Biog. univ., ancienne et moderne, nouv. [2°] éd., 1843 - 65, 45 v., and the Nouv. biog. génl., depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'à nos jours, publ. par Didot frères sous la direction de [J. C. F.] Hoefer, 1852 - 66, 46 v. There is little choice between them as to fulness of names, but a larger proportion of Hoefer's are vernacular, and he gives more crossreferences. (Unfortunately, many references to the latter part of the book are to names that cannot be found. The last 9 or 10 v., in fact, are much inferior in execution to the rest of the book.) On the score of comprehensiveness Hoefer is slightly superior in the letters A - M, and Michaud in the rest of the alphabet. Hoefer includes living men, Michaud does not. Hoefer's earlier volumes are completer for Spaniards, Portuguese, and Orientals, and his whole book for scientists, whereas Michaud is completer for Italians and for literary biography. Both books are naturally much stronger in the French than in other nationalities - Michaud being especially complete for all classes of Frenchmen during the Revolution and the first empire - and both are comparatively incomplete for north Europeans. Biog. nouv. des contemps. par A. V. Arnault et autres, 1820 – 25 20 v., may be found of use occa-

sionally. The smaller genl. biog. dicts. in French add little to the works named above.

3. In German. C. G. Jöcher's Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lex. vom Anfange der Welt bis auf jetzige Zeit, 1750-51, 4 v., 4°, with the Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen von J. C. Adelung, 1784-87, 2 v., 4°, and von H. W. Rotermund, Delmenhorst, Leipzig, 1810-19, 4 v., 4° (the supplementary alphabet extends only to Rinov), will be found frequently useful, especially for obscure persons. Jöcher's 4 v. contain 76,000 notices and the supplements probably as many more. M. E. Oettinger's Moniteur des dates [the text is in German], 1869-82, 52 livraisons in 1 or 2 v., 4°, in 3 alphabets, contains over 135,000 names, which it attempts to give in full and also in their vernacular. Its accuracy has been questioned, but its comprehensiveness causes it to be often consulted, and some cataloguers still defend it. For

a list of corrections see Thamm's Zur Kritik von Oettinger's Moniteur des dates, Lauban, 1881, 4° [gymsasium program], and for a favorable review Petzholdt's Neuer Anzeiger für Bibliog., Jahrg.

1869, Heft 1 – 6.

These often include valuable 4. Cyclopædias. biog. dicts. A few of the more important in English, French, and German are here mentioned. Others in less familiar languages are brought forward under the nationality for which they are chiefly useful. Johnson's (revised) cyclopædia, N. Y., 1886, 8 v., l. 8°, contains about 13,000 names. They are generally vernacular, but many, especially names of Americans, are not given in full. The book is probably strongest in the scientific and technical classes. The Amer. cyclopædia ed. by G. Ripley and C. A. Dana, N. Y., 1873-76, 16 v., and index vol., with some 14,000 names, gives names in their vernacular, follows a uniform system of transliteration, and is strong in east Europeans. Both cyclopædias include living men. The Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th ed., 1875 - 88, 24 v., 8°, contains notices of deceased persons of the first rank only. Though the names are vernacular, and, except in case of British noblemen, full, their number is so limited that the only value of the book is as an authority in disputed cases. In French: P. Larousse's Grand dict. univ. du 19e siècle, 1866-78, 16 v., 4°, contains some 60,000 biog. notices, including contemps. The names are commonly full, the forenames are frequently translated into French. The book is strong in the drama. A 2d supplement, now publishing, will probably contain, as did the 1st, many contemps. Most of the lives in the Encyclopédie des gens du monde, 1833-44, 22 v., are included by Hoefer (2) German: Brockhaus's Conversations-Lex., 13e Aufl., 1882-87, 17 v., contains about 11,000 names, in most cases full and vernacular, and is completest for the present century. The suplement probably contains more names than any other vol. H. A. Pierer's Neues Univ. Conversations-Lex., 6e Aufl., Oberhausen, 1875-80, 18 v. (7th ed. now publishing), is also useful. J. S. Ersch and J. B. Gruber's Allgem. eine Encylopädie, 1818-88, 165 v., 4°, at present extending from A to Land, and from O to Phy, includes a vast biog. dict., of unequal merit as regards names. J. H. Zedler's Grosses vollständ. Univ.-Lex., 1732-54, 68 v., fo, is of importance for obscure writens of the 17th and early 18th centuries, especially for Germans. It translates forenames into German, and is completest for the latter part of the alphabet.

5. Catalogues of libraries are the most convenient of all sources for full names, and examination will probably show the best of them to be as accurate as any one biog. dict. For comprehensiveness the British Museum Catalogue of printed books, 1882-89, about 194 pts., fo (nearly of the alphabet out), stands at the head. Great pains have been taken, perforce, with the names, and, excluding Americans, it will probably contain a larger number of full, vernacular names than any other book in existence. The Catalogus bibliothecæ Bodleianæ, Oxon., 1843-51, 4 v., fo, and Catalogus librorum qui in bibliotheca collegii trinitatis adservantur, Dublinii, 1864-

87, 7 v., fo, do not take much pains to get full names and frequently Latinize forenames, but each assigns a large no. of titles to their proper authors, and is often useful on that account. The Catalogue of the advocates' library, Edin., 1867-79, 7 v., 4°, takes great pains with names, especially in its earlier vols. Of American catalogues the best are: the Catalogue of the Astor library (continuation) [to 1880], Cambridge, 1886-88, 4 v., on the names in which Mr. C. A. Nelson has exercised unusual care, and the Catalogue of the Boston Athenæum, 1807-1871, Bost., 1874 - 82, 5 v., which likewise contains the full names of many standard authors, and in addition those of many American pamphleteers. Other useful catalogues are elsewhere mentioned (7, 15, 60, 65).

ACADEMICIANS.

[See also Collegiate, Scientific.]

6. If an author belongs to an academy or learned society, his name may be sought in its list of members. Most such lists give addresses, and many, especially the English, give full names. Among the most important are those published by: Amer. philos. soc., Amer., British, and French assocs. for the advancement of science, the royal socs. of London and Edinburgh, royal Irish acad., royal acads. of principal European capitals, and especially Potiquet's L'institut de France, 1871, 12°, which gives the full names of all members of the 5 academies from 1796 to 1869. The Annuaire of the Institute, 12°, continues the record.

AMERICAN.

[See also American under the different classes, also Canadian.]

7. The Cyclopædia of Amer. biog. edited by J. G. Wilson and J. Fiske, 1886-88 (to be), 6 v., including North and South Amer., is the most comprehensive work. Its names are commonly vernacular, but as regards fulness in the names of contemporaries there is room for improvement, and the ridiculous method of grouping people of the same family in one article makes the book very inconvenient to use. For instance, in vol. 5, Thomas Mather Smith, who should appear on p. 591, is entered on p. 560, 31 pp. out of place and without a cross-reference, simply, because his grandfather's name was Cotton Mather Smith. F. S. Drake's Dict. of Amer. biog., Bost., 1872, also includes both continents. It gives "nearly 10,000" names, not a few of them lacking fulness. W. Allen's Amer. biog. dict., 3d ed., Bost., 1857, confined, with few exceptions, to the U.S., is inferior to Drake in the fulness of the names, and has but 7500 notices. All the authors in Allen are included in S. A. Allibone's Dict. of Brit. and Amer. authors, Phil., 1858-72, 3 v. This book is said to contain 46,499 names. Perhaps half of them are Amer. Comparatively little care has been taken in the matter of fulness. F. B. Hough's Amer. biog. notes, Albany, 1875, notices briefly about 5000 persons not included by Drake and Allen. The book is strongest in N. Y. and N. E. names, and apparently gives about 3/3 of them in full. It is not entirely superseded by

the Cyclopædia of Amer. biog. F. O. F. Adams's Handbk. of Amer. authors, Bost., 1884, 12°, is strongest in popular and contemporary writers, including a good proportion of scientists. Its names are frequently inaccurate and not uniformly full. J. Sabin's Dict. of books relating to Amer., N. Y., 1868 - 88, 16 v., frequently repeats the author's name as it stands on the title-pages of each of his books there recorded, and the name is often given in full on one title-page and not on the others. Johnson's (4) and the Amer. (4) cyclopædias, Thomas (1), and especially the LIBRARY JOURNAL'S monthly list of full names, are useful for Amer. All these books, except Allen and Hough, include living men. Among the most useful catalogues of Amer. libraries are those of: the Astor (5), Boston Athenæum (5), the Peabody Institute at Baltimore, the Milwaukee Public, 1885 (continued by the indexed list of accessions for 1886 - 87), the Wisconsin and Minnesota historical societies, and the Library The catalogue of the Peabody ncomplete. The 2 vols. of the of Congress. The catalog Inst. is still incomplete. new catalogue already published make little more than a beginning for the Library of Congress. Separate biog. dicts., of varying merit, have been published for some of the states. Reference to genealogies and local histories will often reveal full names. Such books are too numerous for detailed mentioned here, but D. S. Durrie's Index to Amer. genealogies and pedigrees, 3d ed. Albany, 1886, will give valuable help in such work. Amer. city directories commonly give one forename, seldom more.

AUSTRIAN.

[See also German.]

8. C. Wurzbach, Ritter von Tannenberg's Biog. Lex. des Kaiserthums Oesterreich seit 1750, 1856 -87, 55 v., includes contemporaries. It is comparatively meagre for the letters A - E, but quite complete for the remainder of the alphabet. Vols. 11, 14, 22 - 24, 26, 28, contain inadequate supplements for the earlier letters. The book should be used by its indexes, since several members of a family are often treated in one article. Its scope includes all nationalities of the Austro-Hungarian kingdom, Bohemians and Lombards as well as Germans, and the names are commonly full and vernacular. The Hof-und Staats-Handb. is often useful. Some of the books for Germany (27), as Brümmer, Kürschner, Kayser, and, in a less degree, Allgem. deutsche Biog., include Austrians. Among the best genl. books are Brockhaus (4) and Oettinger (3).

BELGIAN. [See also Dutch.]

9. The best book is the Biog. nat. publ. par l'acad. royale de Belgique, 1866-87, 9 v., which now extends to H. Full names in the French form are given in all cases. There are valuable notes on the prefixes of Flemish, Walloon, and French names. Natives of Belgium as at present bounded are included, also natives of territories which, at the time of their birth, belonged to provinces that form part of the Belgium of to-day. J. F. Foppens's Bibliotheca Belgica, 1739, 2 v., 4°, is alphabetical by Latin forenames, with an

index of surnames. It is reputed not very accurate in its bibliography, but will sometimes be of use for names. [J. N. Paquot's] Mémoirs pour servir à l'hist. littéraire des Pays-Bas, Louvain, 1763-70, 18 v., 8°, also 1765-70, 3 v., f°, contains about 2400 names, nearly all full and commonly vernacular. The Bibliog. nat. 1830-80, 1882-87, I v., 2 pts., A-Gyr., gives many full names, forenames in French. Le Roy (14) and Vanderkindere (14) are also useful. Of general books those in French contain, as a rule, the largest number of Belgians.

CANADIAN. [See also American.]

10. H. J. Morgan's Bibliotheca Canad., Ottawa, 1867, notices some 1600 Canad. authors and authors of books about Canada, and gives many full names. The Dominion annual register, Toronto, 12°, has a list of Canad. public men which lacks somewhat of fulness in the names, and also a large number each year of obituary notices which are a little better in that respect. The Canad. parliamentary companion, Ottawa, 16°, has quite a large list of persons connected with the Dominion and provincial govts., and is excellent for full names. The calendars of Dalhousie college, Halifax, McGill university, Montreal, and Queen's college, Kingston, give the address of their graduates, but not the full names. Morgan's Canad, legal directory (32) gives some full names. Of C. Tanguay's Dict. généal. des familles Canad., Montréal, 1871 - 88, the first 5 v., A to Mercier, are out. It will be found occasionally useful, especially for French Canadians.

CLASSICAL.

[See also Greek (Modern), also Philological.]

IL W. Smith's Dict. of Greek and Roman biog. and mythology, Lond., 1844-49, 3 v., is the completest book, but hardly so "advanced" in spelling of Greek names as some modern scholars. If Latin forms of the patronymics (Smith frequently gives patronymics in English) are preferred, they may be found in the index to J. A. Fabricius's Bibliotheca Græca, Lipsiæ, 1838, 4°, in the Bodleian Catalogue (5), or in W. Engelmann's Bibliotheca script. class., Lpz., 1880-82, 2 v. Thomas (1) will be found serviceable for the more important names and Webster (1) has a good, though limited selection.

COLLEGIATE.

[The gen. catalogues of the colleges are carefully compiled from authentic materials, and should be consulted whenever a man's college is discovered.]

12. American. B. B. Edwards's Amer. quart. register, vols. 7, 11, 15, Bost., 1835-43, gives one forename and one initial of graduates of most Amer. colleges down to 1841, but the list is in several alphabets, and may be inaccurate. The general catalogues ("triennial," "quinquennial," etc.) of the following Amer. colleges, and of many others of less size, give full names (some in Latin) either of all students or of grads. only: Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Hamilton, Harvard, Lafayette, Lehigh, Oberlin, Penn. (science and

arts dept.), Phillips Exeter Acad., Princeton, Rutgers, Trinity, Vermont, Union, Wesleyan, Williams, Wisconsin, Yale.

13. English. The annual calendars of Cambridge, Dublin, Durham, and Oxford give the full names of all living graduates of those universities. Glasgow and, until 1880, Edinburgh, give the addresses, but not the full names. The calendar of the University of Lond. for 1887-88 gives in full all grads, and all who have passed any of its examinations. The most important general lists are: J. H. Todd's Grads. of Dublin to 1868, Dublin, 1869; [D. Laing's] catalogue of grads. in art, divinity, and law of the University of Edinburgh since its foundation [Bannatyne club], Edinburgh, 1858; Grad. Cantab. 1659-1800, Cantab., 1800; J. Romilly's Grad. Cantab., 1760 - 1846, Cantab., 1846; H. R. Luard's Grad. Cantab. 1800-1872, Cantab., 1873; Oxford registers since 1449, now publishing by the Oxf. hist. soc.; Catalogue of grads. in divinity, llaw and physick in the Univ. 1659 - 1770, Oxf., 1772; Catalogue of grads. of the Univ. of Oxf. 1659-1850, Oxf. 1851; J. Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715 - 1886, Lond., 1888, 4 v., 4°. The last includes all who matriculated. Valuable school lists giving full names are: H. E. C. Stapylton's Eton school lists 1791-1850, and appendix to 1877, Lond., 1863-84, 4°; C. J. Robinson's Register of scholars admitted into Merchant Taylors' School 1562 - 1874, with biog. notices, 1882, 2 v.; J. F. Smith's Admission register of the Manchester school, with notices [Chetham Soc.], Manchester, 1866-74, 3 v., 4°; and the Rugby school register with annotations and index 1675 - 1874. Lond., 1881 - 86, 2 v. A. Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. by Bliss, 1813 - 20, 4 v., 4°, and C. H. and T. Cooper's Athenæ Cantab. 1500 - 1699, Camb., 1858-61, 2 v., furnish useful biographical particulars in addition to the names.

14. French, German, etc. The number of such college lists published on the continent is very large. A few are here mentioned as examples: Album studiosum acad. Lugd. Bat. 1575 - 1875, Hagæ Comitum, 1875, 4°, gives the full Latin names of all professors and students of the University of Leyden. L. Vanderkindere's L'université de Bruxelles 1834 - 84, Bruxelles, 1884, 4°, and A. Leroy's L'université de Liége [1817 - 67]. Liége, 1869, give the full names of all officers and students of those institutions. A. Mourier and F. Deltour's Notice sur le doctorat èslettres, suivie du catalogue des thèses latines et françaises, admises par les facultés des let-tres depuis 1810, Paris, 1869, is continued by annual suppls, and has given names in full since 1884-85. The Catalogue des thèses et écrits académiques published annually since 1884 by the French Ministère de l'instruction publique (Hachette et cie.), includes dissertations in all departments and gives many full names. An alphab. index is promised each 5 years. R. Kukula's Allgem. Deutscher Hochschulen-Almanach, Wien, 1888, although it takes no pairs to give full names, does give lists of the writings of professors in German-speaking universities, and thus helps to distinguish between men of the same name. P. E. Richter's Addressbuch der Professoren, Docenten, und Lectoren

der Univ. und tech. Hochschulen Deutschlands, Deutsch-Oesterreichs, der Schweiz, und der Ostseeprovinzen, 1883, 16°, is similar to Kürschner's Litteratur-Kalender (27).

CONTEMPORARY AND RECENT.

[See also, especially, the classes Collegiate, Nobility, Official.]

15. General. L. C. Sander's Celebrities of the century, Lond., 1887, is quite complete within its field and frequently useful. Men of the time, Lond., 1887, 12°, gives some 2000 full vernacular names, together with a necrological index, initials only, to notices of as many more men recorded in previous editions. F. Martin's Hdbk. of contemp. biog., Lond., 1870, 16°, is comprehensive and, for the most part, vernacular, but untrustworthy for fulness. The most comprehensive book is L. G. Vapereau's Dict. des contemps., 5th ed., 1880, supplements 1881 and 1886. It contains about 7500 notices and index to some 2500 more which have appeared in previous eds. The names, both in the body of the book and in the index, are given in full, but foreign forenames are often translated into French. A. Bitard's Dict. des contemp., 1880, contains about 2500 notices, and his names, though more frequently vernacular than Vapereau's, are not so often full. A new ed. of Bitard was publ. in 1887. F. Bornmüller's Biog. Schriftsteller-Lex. der Gegenwart, 1882, 12°, contains about 2100 names, but is untrustworthy for fulness. A. De Gubernatis's Dict. internat. des écrivains du jour, Florence, 1888, is a 2d ed. of his Diz. di scrittori contemp., Firenze, 1879. When completed it will contain 7000 or more notices, giving generally the full, not the vernacular name, and being strong in Slavs, Frenchmen and, of course, in Italians. Brunialti (20) will be of use at times. Among the general books which will be found useful are Larousse (4), Brockhaus (4), and, in short, nearly all cyclopedias except the Britannica (4), Hoefer (2), Thomas (1), and Oettinger (3). The Milwaukee Public Library catalogue (5) with its supplement, coming down to 1888, the Astor (5) to 1880, and the British Museum (5), each part complete nearly to the date of issue, are the most useful catalogues. The list of accessions to the British Museum gives full names, but 90 complete alphabets are out since 1880. Recent nos. of the Harvard bulletin also give full names, but a similar objection will ultimately apply to that.

16. American. Adams, Allibone, the Cyclopædia of Amer. biog., Drake, Johnson, and the Amer. cyclopædia (4) all include contemporaries. Appletons' Annual cyclopædia, 1876 - 87, 12 v., is not careful about full names. In the index, 1888, its obituary notices are all entered. Most of its Amer. obituaries and the Amer. notices in the Amer. cyclopædia are included in the Cyclopædia of Amer. biog. (7). The compilers of the Amer. catalogue, N. V., 1880 - 85, 3 v., f°, sometimes wrote to authors for their full names. The LIBRARY JOURNAL gives many new authors, for the most part Amer., whose full names cannot be found in standard books. If a practice is made of writing to authors for their names, a collection of city directories will be useful. The directories themselves seldom

give full names.

17. English. Men of the reign, 1884, 12°, is largely compiled from the successive editions of Men of the time (15), but some of the notices in that work are omitted. It gives about 2700 notices of persons of British and colonial birth who have died within the last 50 years. Men of the time (15) is much completer for Englishmen than for foreigners, and Kelly's Handbk. (54) is often useful. The obituary notices in the Athenaum and the Annual register commonly give, of late years, the full names of Englishmen. If the person sought lives in London, his full name may often be discovered in the London postal directory. The divisions of the alphab. part are explained in the preface. After the name is found in the alphab. part, turn back to the street address, where names are frequently given in full. J. H. Heaton's Australian dict. of dates and men of the time, Lond. and Sidney, 1879, leaves a good deal to be desired, but the field is otherwise unoccupied.

18. French. E. Glaeser's Biog. nat. des contemps., 1878, gives notices of some 2600 living Frenchmen, about as many as the text of Vapereau (15) and far more than Bitard (15). He generally gives names in full, but Vapereau occasionally surpasses him in this respect. Each of these two books contains many names not in the other. O. H. Lorenz's Cat. de la librairie française 1840 – 85, Paris 1867 – 88, 11 v., takes some pains to give full names and is fairly trustworthy for a trade catalogue. Nevertheless it should be depended upon only when the names can be found in no other book. The biog. notes in Lorenz

may direct a successful search.

19. German. Perhaps the best book for all classes of Germans of the present century is Brockhaus (4), which is particularly useful for living men. Its most important rival, Oettinger (3), is even completer for the learned world, especially for university professors. Both these give names in full. A. Hinrichsen's Das literarische Deutschland, Berl., 1887, contains notices of over 2000 living Germans. It is strongest in popular writers, magazinists, etc., and sometimes abbreviates forenames to the verge of unintelligibility. Bornmüller (15) also notices many popular writers and J. Kürschner's Litteratur-Kalender, Berl., 24°, gives the names, seldom full, with addresses of over 13,000 German authors. The issue for 1888 is preferable to its predecessors. Brümmer's Dichter-Lex. (27) also contains a large no. of contemps.

20. Italian. The 1879 ed. of De Gubernatis (15) contains perhaps 2500 living Italian authors, the 1888 ed. probably contains more. A. Brunialti's Annuario biog. univ., Torino, since 1885, is not strictly confined to contemporaries but notices also those whom contemporary events have brought into prominence. Italians are most numerous among its subjects. The names, forenames in Italian, are reasonably full, and each vol. has a consolidated index to the set.

DANISH.

[See also Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish.]

21. C. F. Bricka's Dansk biog. Lex., 1. Bind [A-Bea], 1887, will be an elaborate work, and promises to become the standard Danish biog.

dict. Norwegians are included for the period 1537-1814. All the names are full and vernacular. R. Nyerup and J. E. Kraft's Almindeligt Literaturlex. for Danmark, Norge, og Island, 1820, 4°, seems to give full vernacular names with great care. It is continued by T. H. Erslew's Almindeligt Forfatter-Lex. for Kongeriget Danmark med tilhrende Bilande 1814-40, supplement, 1840-53, 1843-68, 6 v., which contains some 7200 names, about \$\frac{5}{6}\$ of them full. C. V. Bruun's Bibliotheca Danica 1482-1830, 1877-86, 2 v., 4°, is a "systematic" bibliog., containing many full names, but without an author index. The Nordisk Familjebok (64) is useful for Danes, especially for contemporaries. Brockhaus (4) is perhaps the best among the general books.

DUTCH.

[See also Belgian.]

22. J. A. van der Aa's Biog. woordbk. der Nederl., Haarlem, 1852-78, 21 v., contains some 24,000 notices. The names, as far as possible, are full, but there is a tendency to prefer Latin to vernacular forenames in case of men who lived in the 16th and 17th centuries. The entries are not strictly alphabetical, but there is an index at the end of each letter. J. C. Kobus and W. de Rivecourt's Beknopt biog. wordbk. van Nederl., Zupthen, 1854-61, 3 v., contains about 5000 short notices and is very useful. Another good book, confined entirely to literary lines, is the Biog, woordbk, der noord- en zuid-Neederl, letterkunde door W. J. A. Huberts, W. A. Elberts, en F. J. P. van den Branden, Deventer, 1878, which has some 4700 brief articles and commonly gives names in full. The following are also of value: P. G. W, Geysbeek's Woordbk. der Neder-duitsche dichters, Amst., 1821 - 27, 6 v., and its contintion by J. A. van der Aa, Nieuw biog. anthologisch woordbk. van Nederl. dichters, Amst., 1844 - 46, 3 v. J. Kok's Vaderlandsch woordbk, Amst., 1785-99, 38 v., is not exclusively biographical and is of but little use to a cataloguer.

ENGLISH.

[See also English under various classes.]

23. The Dict. of nat. biog. ed. by L. Stephen, 1885 - 88, 16 v., A to Edridge, is the only good comprehensive book. It includes Irish, Scotch, and Welsh as well as English. The Biog. Brit., 1780-93, 5 v., fo (incomplete), contains comparatively few names. T. Wright's Biog. Brit. literaria, 1842 – 46, 2 v., notices all persons who had a literary reputation in England before the 13th century. The Annual biog. and obituary, 1817-37, 21 v., is sometimes useful for Englishmen. O. F. Adams's Hdbk. of English authors, Bost., 1884, 12°, is not sufficiently comprehensive to have much value in a library. G. C. Boase and W. P. Courtney's Bibliotheca Cornubiensis, 1874-82, 3 v., is excellent in its limited field. Until the completion of the Dict. of nat. biog. reliance must be placed, in large part, on general books in English. Of these the most useful are Imperial dict. of biog. (1), Vincent (1), Men of the time (15), Men of the reign (17), Thomas (I).

FINE ARTS.

[Excluding Music, treated in § 41.]

24. J. D. Champlin, Jr., and C. C. Perkins's Cyclopedia of painters and paintings, N. Y., 1887, 4 v., probably contains more notices than any other one book. "Each painter is entered under his best known Engl. appellation, whether surname, assumed name, or sobriquet." The correct name is given, as a rule, in parentheses, and a reference is made from it. The name in parentheses, however, is sometimes an incorrect form, and the book itself affords no means of deciding which of these two is the case in any specific instance. North Europeans fail of vernacular, and contemporaries, whose studio addresses in Boston and N. Y. are given, fail of fulness. M. Brayn's Dict. of painters and engravers, ed. by Stanley, Lond., 1849, is continued by H. Ottley's Living and recent painters, Lond., 1876. A new ed. of Bryan, ed. by R. E. Graves, was begun in 1885, and it bids fair to be one of the most useful books in this class. Mrs. C. E. (Clement) Waters's Painters, sculptors, architects, engravers, and their works, 7th ed., Bost., 1881, 12°, gives the names, not uniformly full, of over 3200 persons. The Spanish, Italian, and English names are commonly vernacular, but the Dutch, French, and German forenames are frequently translated into English. Her Artists of the 19th century (with L. Hutton), Bost., 1883, 2 v., 12°, contains about 2000 names, which are accurate, and more generally vernacular but not so uniformly full as the preceding. A. Siret's Dict. des peintres, 1874, identical with eds. of 1861 and '66, contains a large no. of brief entries, giving all names in their French form. G. K. Nagler's Künstler-Lex. herausg. von Meyer, 2e Aufl., 1870 - 88, 4 v., not yet complete, is highly praised. Among the books confined to one school of painting or one country are: S. Redgraves's Artists of the Engl. school, 1878, which has short, pointed notices, and generally gives full names; A. Graves's Dict. of artists who have exhibited in Lond., 1760-1880, Lond., 1884, "including about 16,000 artists;" The Kalendar of the Royal Institute of British architects, 120, which gives the full names of all members; A. Bérard's Dict. biog. des artistes français du 12º au 17º siècle, 1873, which gives about 6000 names, many of them in full.

FINNISH.

25. The best book is the Biog. nimikirja [dict.], recently published under the auspices of the Finnish Hist. Soc. It contains 1300 names identified with Finnish history and literature, not excluding contemporaries. V. Vasenius's La littérature finnoise 1544–1877 [in Finnish], 1878, sm. 4°, gives the names of all authors as full as they can be found. The Nordisk familjebok (64) is excellent for Finns, including living men, and the Biog. Lex. öfver Svenske man (64) includes Finns living before 1809. F. W. Pipping's Förteckning öfver i tryck utgifna skrifter pa Finska, 1857, 4°, gives names only as they occur on the title-page. The Baltic provinces have bibliogs. of their own. Brockhaus (4) is probably the most useful of general books.

FRENCH.

[See also French under various classes.]

26. J. M. Quérard's La France littéraire, 1827-39, 10 v., gives the names of some 27,000 authors of the 18th and the early part of the 19th centuries. The work falls off a little in completeness towards the end of the alphabet, and the names, though fulness is attempted, are not so full or so accurate as might be wished. Quérard's La littérature française contemp., 1842-57, 6 v., has over 17,000 names, which do not maintain so high an average of fulness as those of La France littéraire. The letters A and B, which alone Quérard himself compiled, are much completer than the rest of the alphabet. M. L. C. La Lanne's Dict. hist. de la France, 1872, is quite complete for political persons, and its names are very full. For living Frenchmen there are Vapereau (15), Glaeser (18), Bitard (15), and Lorenz (18), for members of the Institut, which includes the 5 acads., Potiquet (6), for all classes Michaud (2), Hoefer (2), and Larousse (4), in addition to the books named above.

GERMAN.

[See also German under various classes.]

27. The Allgem. deutsche Biog., 1875 - 88, 27 v., contains A to Rein, about 19,000 notices. includes some Austrians, many inhabitants of German Switzerland, and Dutchmen before 1618. Less care than might have been expected has been bestowed on the fulness of the names. cross-references are deferred to a concluding vol., which necessitates, for the present, an explanation of the editor's principles in choosing his rubrics. In the middle ages patronymics, contrary to general usage, are treated as surnames in all cases where they form a familiar and prominent part of the name. Territorial princes, both temporal and ecclesiastical, are entered under their forenames, but modern bishops and abbots, from whom territorial supremacy has departed, are entered under their surnames. In cases of old names still in use the modern spelling is adopted for the caption, regardless of the form used by the writer of the article. Thus Adalbert and Adelbert are both alphabetized under Adelbert. The book, especially in its earlier volumes, is completer for military and political than for scientific and literary biog. As it progresses it becomes more elaborate and complete in all lines. F. Brümmer's Deutsches Dichter-Lex., Eichstädt, 1876-77, 2 v., gives names, commonly in full, of some 3500 German writers of poetry and belles-lettres, and devotes In the earlier especial attention to contemps. vols. C. G. Kayser's Vollständiges Bücher-Lex., 1834 - 87, 24 v., 4°, gives more full names than W. Heinsius's Allgem. Bücher-Lex., 1812-86, 17 v., 4°. There is little to choose between the latter vols. J. C. Hinrichs's Bücher-Catalog, 1851-87, 7 v., gives initials only. G. T. Mensel's Gelehrtes Deutschland; oder, Lex. der jetzt lebenden teutschen Schriftsteller, Lemgo, 1796-1834, 23 v., 12°, in 6 alphabets, is somewhat troublesome to use, but contains a large number of names which can scarcely be found in any

other books. Vol. 12 contains a gen. index to the first 3 alphabets. Different alphabets of Mensel's book are also published under separate titles, for list of which see Bd. 1., S. xii of Allgem. deutsche Biog. Among the general books Jöcher (3), Brockhaus (4), Oettinger (3), Ersch and Gruber (4), and Zedler (4) are all important for Germans.

GREEK (MODERN).

[See also Classical.]

28. The most comprehensive work is K. N. Sathas's Νεοελληνικη φιλολογια; Βιογραφιατ των εν τοις γραμμασι διαλαμψαντων ελληνων, 1453 – 1821, Αθηναις, 1868, which contains about 1500 names. Of the earlier work by A. Papadopoulos Vretos, Νεοελληνικη φιλολογια ητοι καταλογος των τυπωθεντων βιβλιων [1453–1830], Αθηναις, 1854–57, 2 v., containing about 600 names, the first vol. is devoted to theological writers. A. R. Rangabe's Hist. litteraire de la grèce moderne, Paris, 1877, 2 v., 12°, transliterates names according to the modern sounds of the Greek letters. There are also two books in German: R. Nicolai's Gesch. der neugriechischen Litteratur, Lpz., 1876, and Rangabe and D. Sander's work of the same title, Lpz., 1884. The latter frequently fails to give names in full.

ICELANDIC.

[See also Danish, Norwegian.]

29. Nyerup and Kraft (21) is useful from the earliest time to the beginning of this century. T. Möbius's Catalogus librorum Islandicorum, Lipsiæ, 1856, is compiled with care and accuracy. It is continued by his Verzeichniss der auf dem Gibiete der altnordischen Sprache und Literatur 1855–1879 erschienenen schriften, 1880. T. W. Lidderdale's Catalogue of books in the Brit. Museum printed in Iceland, 1885, f°, and W. Fiske's supplement thereto, Florence, 1886, contain many full names. The first vol. of the Cornell university library bulletin, Ithaca, 1886, contains a full name list of over 200 living Icelandic writers, arranged, except in case of a few families which have adopted surnames, by he first name. Erslew (21) is also useful.

IRISH.

30. A. Webb's Irish biog., 1878, contains 1550 notices of deceased Irishmen. The names are carefully done. Families are grouped chronologically, so that the book should be used by its alphabetical index, which contains the cross-references lacking in the text. J. O'Hart's Irish pedigrees, 4th ed., 1887, 2 v., gives full names of the modern representatives of families treated. Todd (13), the list of members of the Royal Irish academy, 8°, and Cotton (71) are all useful for Irishmen. Among the books enumerated under English which also contain Irishmen are Kelly's Hdbk. (54) and the Dict. of natl. biog. (23). Burke's, Foster's, and Lodge's peerages (47) include Irish noblemen. The catalogue of Trinity college library (5) may be useful at times.

ITALIAN.

[There is no good gen. biog, dict, of Italians, so that recourse must be had to the biog, and bibliog, works treating separate provinces, cities, or periods. A list of the more important of these is given on pp. 84, -85 of G. Fumagalli's Cataloghi e indici, Firenze, 1887.]

31. [F. Scifoni's] Diz. biog. univle., Firenze, 1840-49, 5 v., containing some 9 or 10 thousand Italians, is founded on the 1st ed. of Michaud (2) with the insertion of many Italians and numerous omissions in other nationalities. It translates all forenames into Italian. E. Tipaldo's Biog. degli italiani illustri del secolo XVIII, e de' contemp., Venezia, 1834 - 45, 10 v., contains about 1200 names, an alphabet in each vol. The 4th vol. has an index to vol. 1-4, but the promised gen. index was not publ. For the period before Tipaldo, G. Tiraboschi's Storia della letteratura ital, is useful. The elaborately indexed ed. of Milan, 1822 - 26, 16 v., is probably the best. An indispensable work for early Ital. lit. is F. S. Quadrio's Della storia e della ragione d'ogni poesia, Bologna, 1739-52, 7 v., 4°, which contains a vast number of notices. O. Greco's Bibliog, femminile ital, del xix secolo, Mondovi, 1875, is very good for names. Also useful are B. Gamba's Serie dei testi di lingua e di altri opere importanti nella italiani letteratura del secolo xiv al xix, 4^a ed., Venezia, 1839, and F. Zambrini's Le opere volgari a stampa dei secoli xiii e xiv indicate, ed. 4ª, Bologna, 1878.

LEGAL.

32. American. Dependence must be placed, for the most part, on general works, especially the Cyclopædia of Amer. biog. (7) and Drake (7). Poore (53) and Lanman (53) also notice many lawyers. The Catalogue of the Harvard law school, Cambridge, 1888, gives the full names of all students, whether grads. or not. The most useful catalogues of other colleges (12) are the Columbia, Michigan, and Yale. H. J. Morgan's Canadian legal directory, Toronto. 1878, gives many full names, but the U. S. legal directories seldom do.

33. English. J. Foster's Men at the bar, 1885, gives the full names of all members of the inns of court, living and dead, over 8000 in all. The Law list, 120, has an alphabetical list of Lond. lawyers, and an index to its geographical list of county lawyers. The names are full. The book is completer than the Calendar of the Incorporated Law Soc., 12°, which also gives more names in full than does C. Shaw's Inns of court calendar, 1878, 8°. The Scottish law lists, 12°, is similar to the English. J. Debrett's House of commons and judicial bench gives full names of judges, recorders, metropolitan magistrates, and colonial judges, with biographical particulars. Kelly (54) includes all queen's counsel, benchers, and county magistrates. E. Foss's Judges of England, 1848 -64, 7 v., notices some 1500 prominent jndges living and dead. The Advocates' catalogue (5) gives many legal writers in full, and the Catalogue of the Middle Temple library, 1880, represents many full names by unexplained and somewhat obscure abbreviations. J. Foster's Register of admissions to Gray's Inn, 1531-1881, Lond., 1884, will be found useful occasionally. He has

in preparation the admissions to Lincoln's Inn from 1420 to 1885.

34. French. A. C. T. Fontaine de Rosbecq's Notice sur le doctorat en droit, suivie de la liste gén. des docteurs admis 1806–1857, Paris, 1857, gives about 2100 names, all in full. The Annuaire de l'institut de droit international, Gand, 12°, gives biog. and bibliog. notices of new members.

MEDIÆVAL.

35. The Dict. of Christ. Biog. (69) comes down to 800 A.D., and is quite complete, as it includes all pagans mentioned by the fathers. Smith's Greek and Roman biog. (11) includes many mediæval scholars, especially Byzantine authors. A. Franklin's Noms latins 1100-1530, Paris, 1875, is invaluable as a clue to the shifting names in a most perplexing period. It gives French translations of the Latin names. A. Potthast's Bibliotheca historica medii ævi 375 - 1500, Berl., 1862-68, 2 v., indexes, for biographical matter, most of the great collections of sources for mediæval hist. as far as published in 1856 to 1866. C. U. J. Chevalier's Répertoire des sources hist. du moyen âge, 1877 - 86, suppl. 1888, 2 v., in addition to reindexing almost all of Potthast's matter, continues the indexing of the collections to a later date, and also refers to mediæval articles in a vast number of periodicals, transactions, etc. Throughout the book French forms are used, with references from Latin or vernacular forms. Among the most important books for this period (all indexed by Chevalier) are: The Acta sanctorum, Antverpiæ, 1845-87, 63 v., fo, which has also an elaborate index of its own, Hist. littéraire de la France, 1733-1885, 29 v., 4°, Ceillier (69), Monumenta Germaniæ historica, v. d., 29 v., fo and 4°, J. P. Megne's Patrologiæ cursus completus, series Latina, Græca, Parisiis, 1844 - 66, 382 v., fo. As a rule only the more modern works have much critical value for mediæval names. Among the most convenient and trustworthy general books are the Dict. of nat. biog. (23), Dict. de biog, belge (9), and Brit. Museum catalogue of printed books (5). The Allgem. deutsche biog. (27) enters mediæval names under patronymics more freely than most good books do, perhaps more freely than good usage sanctions.

MEDICAL.

36. General. A. C. P. *Callisen's Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lex., Copenhagen, 1830 – 45, 33 v., is comprehensive, but not very accurate. It gives, as a rule, vernacular forenames, except in case of authors who wrote largely in Latin, when Latin forms are given. A. Hirsch's Biog. Lex. der hervorragenden Aertze, Wien, 1884 – 88, 8°, includes men of all times and countries, and gives, as a rule, full vernacular names. The Index catalogue of the library of the Surgeongeneral's office, Wash., 1880 – 88, 9 v., 4°, contains many full names.

37. American. J. Thatcher's Amer. medical biog., Bost., 1823, 2 v., 8°, is fairly comprehensive and quite accurate, as is also S. W. Williams's supplement with the same title, Greenfield, Mass., 1845. W. B. Atkinson's Contemp.

physicians and surgeons of the U. S., Phil., 1878, includes about 2550 notices. Many of the names are full, though the less important men are frequently represented by an initial. The 2d ed., 1880, is "enlarged" by a suppl. of 50 names. Most of the principal medical colleges publish genl. catalogues, and incomplete names from biographical dictionaries may often be made full by reference to those, or to the gen. college (12) catalogues, especially those of Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton, and Yale.

38. English. The Medical register gives the full names of all practising physicians in Great Brit. and Ireland. W. Munk's Roll of the royal college of physicians 1518-1825, 1878, 3 v., 12°, of which vol. 3 contains a complete index to its 1700 names, and the list of Graduates in medicine at Edinburgh 1715-1866, Edin., 1867, giving the full Latin names of 6000 physicians, are

useful college lists.

MILITARY.

39. American. Neither G. W. Cullum's West Point graduates, 1868 – 79, 3 v., nor T. H. S. Hamersly's Army and navy register 1779 – 1887, N. Y., 1888, gives full names in all cases, but Cullum sometimes affords means of finding a full name. The List of cadets admitted to West Point to 1886, Wash., 1887, 12°, gives many names in full. The Official army register of the volunteer force 1861 – 65, Wash. [1867?], 8 v., 12°, commonly gives one forename and is occasionally useful in cataloguing matter on the Rebellion. The Official army register, Wash. 8°, gives the names, seldom full, of living officers of the army. The Register of the Mass. commandery of the loyal legion, Bost., 1882, gives full names and is useful within its field. The Catalogue of the War Dept. library, Wash., 1882, has very few full names. The Cyclopædia of Amer. biog. (7) is very complete in military lines.

40. Foreign. H. G. Hart's Annual army list is very good for full names of English officers, and Kelly (54) gives all generals in active service and many colonels. The Annuaire del'armée française contains, at present, some 63,000 names. It includes all the higher officers, whose names sometimes appear in 2 or 3 different parts of the book, but are given with approx-

imate fulness in but one.

MUSICAL.

41. F. J. Fétis's Biog. univ. des musiciens, 2° ed., 1860 – 65, 8 v., suppl. by A. Pougin, 1878 – 81, 2 v., is the most comprehensive book. As a rule it gives full names, but translates forenames into French. J. D. Brown's Biog. dict. of musicians, Lond., 1886, is quite comprehensive, but frequently inaccurate in its names. Sir G. Grove's Dict. of music and musicians, Lond. and N. Y., 1879 – 87, 4 v., gives a great number of names in their full vernacular form. G. Schilling's Encyclopädie der musikalischen Wiss., 2° Aufl., Stuttgardt, 1840 – 42, 7 v., is very good for names. Based largely on Schilling, but with additions, is H. Mendel and A. Reissmann's Musikalisches Conversations-Lex., Berl., 1870 – 79, 12 v., new ed. begun in 1885, which gives the full vernacular names of a great number of musicians. R. Eit-

ner's Bibliog. der Musik-Sammelwerke des 16. und 17. Jahrh., Berl., 1877, also takes pains with names. J. D. Champlin, Jr., is preparing an elaborate dictionary of music and musicians. The proof-sheets indicate that it will have much the same merits and the same faults as his Cyclopedia of painters and paintings (24). There are also many excellent books confined to single countries. Bitard (15) gives the names of many contemp. musicians.

NAVAL.

42. American. T. H. S. Hamersly's Army and navy register (39) includes some 800 naval officers. L. R. Hamersly's Living officers of the navy, Phila., 1878, noticing some 1100 officers, sometimes gives names in full which are not full in the other book and occasionally affords the means of discovering a full name elsewhere.

43. English. O'Byrne's Naval biog. Dict. of living officers from admiral to lieutenant, 1849, gives nearly 5000 names. Haydn's Book of dignities (54) has a list of British admirals 1660–1850, and Kelly (54) includes all living admirals.

1850, and Kelly (54) includes all living admirals. 44. General. J. F. G. Hennequin's Biog. maritime, française et étrangère, 1835 – 37, 3 v., contains but 99 lives and is of little use to the cataloguer.

NOBILITY AND TITLED CLASSES.

[See also Official Classes.] .

Austrian nobility are recorded in the same

books as other German noblemen (49).

45. Belgian. Stein d'Altenstein's Annuaire de la noblesse de Belgique, 12°, is the standard book. 46. Danish. H. R. Hiort-Lorenzen and A. Thiset's Danmarks Adels Aarbog, 16°, is similar to the German Taschenbücher (49) published at Gotha.

47. English. The best book for the higher orders of Engl. nobility is J. E. Doyle's Official baronage of Eng., 1886, 3 v., which gives very full information concerning all dukes, marquises, earls, and viscounts from 1066 to 1885. The standard works on the existing peerage are those published under the names of J. Burke, annual, E. Lodge, annual, and J. Foster, annual 1881-83, since discontinued. Burke arranges peers and baronets in one alphabet, the others do not. Foster gives the children of married female members of the aristocracy, as no other peerage does, and is completer than any other for recent collateral branches, particularly of baronets, but is not well indexed. Burke and Foster both contain "historic peerages," Burke's genealogies being the completer. The historic portion of Lodge was published in a separate vol. as Genealogy of the existing Brit. peerage and baronetage, 1859. Lodge gives genealogies in an ascending line, omitting younger sons and sons who died before their fathers, whereas Burke and Foster include some, if not all of these. On the other hand Lodge is more careful to give the maiden names of women. Burke frequently says, "Mary, daughter of Lord ," which makes it necessary to look up her name under her father's title. C. R. Dod's Peerage, annual, 12°, and E. Walford's Shilling peerage, annual, 16°, are less complete than those mentioned, and frequently fail to give full names.

H. Nicolas's Historic peerage, 1857, is the simplest and clearest of all, and is reported very accurate, but it gives only the actual holders of titles, not Burke's Dormant and extinct their families. peerage, 1883, gives genealogies of those houses whose titles have lapsed or remain in abeyance. It is arranged by surnames, with an alphabetical index of titles. Nicholas also gives extinct titles. The most convenient book for the living nobility is Kelly (54) which gives alphabetically all living peers and their children, all baronets and knights. Walford's County families; or, Manual of the titled and untitled aristocracy, contains some 15,000 entries, and under each at least the father, wife, if any, and heir of the person re-The names, perhaps 50,000 in all, are full in nearly every case. Burke's Landed gentry, 1837 - 38, 2 v., has an index in a separate vol., 1844; later eds. have no index. Irishmen are disproportionately numerous in this book.

48. French. The Annuaire de la noblesse de France, 12°, contains: 1st, the present head of each French princely or ducal house, his parents, wife, and children, or if he has no children, his brothers, or other heirs presumptive; 2d, genealogical notices of a few houses of lower rank; 3d, an index to the genealogical notices in previous issues. L'état present de la noblesse française, 1884, claims to notice over 60,000 persons. It is unevenly executed and of little use to the cata-

loguer.

49. German. The noble and titled classes of Germany and Austria are covered by: Gothaisches genealogisches Taschenbuch der freiherrlichen Häuser, Gotha, annual, 16°, do. der Gräflichen Häuser, 16°, and Genealogisches Taschenbuch der adeligen Häuser, Brünn, 16°. In addition to the name of the present holder of the dignity, these give the name of his father, the maiden name of his wife, the names of all his children, and, if he has no children, of his brothers or other heirs presumptive. In other cases collateral branches, if not noble, are omitted. Complete genealogies are given, as a rule, in but one issue, and that issue is mentioned in each succeeding notice of the house. The Gräfliches Taschenbuch has indexes to the last year recording extinct families and to families also mentioned in the Freiherrliches Taschenbuch. The Taschenbuch der adeligen Häuser has an index to houses, once of the "adel" rank, which have been removed to a higher order, and also a useful index of by-E. H. Kneschke's Deutsche Grafen-Häuser der Gegenwart, 1852-54, 3 v., does not give as many full names as the late years of the Gräfliches Taschenbuch. Its names, however, are, on the average, fuller, and its genealogies completer than those in his Deutsches Adels-Lex., 1859 - 70, 9 v. The latter includes extinct houses, and partly duplicates the earlier work.

50. Italian. The Annuario della nobilità italiana, Pisa, 16°, is substantially similar to the German Taschenbücher (49). The families are all in one alphabet, and each year has an index to the genealogical notices of previous years. The 5th year, 1883, is apparently particularly rich

in such notices.

Russian. See § 59. 51. Spanish. Fernandez de Béthencourt's An-

ales de la nobleza de España, 16°, contains, in 3 alphabets, the grandees, the titled nobility, and the non-titled nobility, with their heirs, apparent or presumptive; also a list of the military orders. Not all the names in this last list are full, but the names of the non-noble members commonly are, and the nobles occur elsewhere in the book. Each issue contains some genealogies.

Norwegian.

[See also Danish, Icelandic, Swedish.]

52. Nyerup and Kraft (21) is quite complete for Norwegian authors down to 1814. J. E. Kraft's Norsk Forfatter-Lex., 1814 - 56, udgivet af C. C. A. Lange, 1863, continues Nyerup and Kraft as far as Norway is concerned. It contains about 2800 names of authors, nearly all full. But the best book for the modern period is J. B. Halvorsen's Norsk Forfatter-Lex., 1814-80, 1881, etc. The 2d vol., which is not yet entirely publ., will probably finish H. It is substantially a revision and continuation of Kraft and Lange, gives full names, and is very complete. Many Norwegians of the period before Kraft and Lange, and Halvorsen, may be found in Bricka (21). P. Botten-Hansen's La Norvège littéraire, Christiania, 1867, gives, in a list at the end of the book, the full names of some 650 prominent Norwegian authors of the 19th century. Erslew(21) and the Nordisk familjebok (64) are also useful for Norwegians. Of general books perhaps Brockhaus (4) is among the best in this department.

OFFICIAL CLASSES.

[See also Military, Naval, Nobility.]

53. American. The lists of officials published by the government commonly give but one forename for each employé. The most important lists are: the Official register of the U.S., Wash., biennial, 2 v., 4° which is included among the House miscellaneous documents. It has an alphabetic index. The registers of the several departments, though they contain incomplete historical lists of officials, as well as the names of those now serving, are, as a rule, little better than the official register in respect of full names. The Register of the State Department, however, contains a complete list of all diplomatic and consular officers of the U. S. and of all foreign plenipotentiaries and heads of legations resident here since 1789. Its names, also, are somewhat more complete than the names in the Official register. The Civil list of N. Y., Albany, 1886, gives a roll, similar to the Official register of the U. S. for fulness, of 17,000 colonial, state, and county officers, with addresses of those who are still living. The "red books" of the various states are also useful. Of non-official books C. Lanman's Biog. annals of the civil government, 2d ed., 1887, and B. P. Poore's Political register and congressional directory, Bost., 1878. Both contain biog. sketches of members of Congress, and chronological lists of various executive and judicial officers. Lanman contains a few more names than Poore, but a slightly larger proportion of the names in Poore are full. Neither book is entirely indexed.

54. English. Kelly's Hdbk. of the titled, landed, and official classes, 12°, is the most con-

venient of all English books in this class. It gives in one alphabet the full names of some 26,000 persons, including the more important officials of Great Brit. and the colonies. Walford, (47) also is convenient. The Foreign office list, 12°, has an official alphabetical register of 2500 names, generally full and vernacular, of all living persons who are or have been in the foreign service, with an index, initials only, to the year recording all who have died since 1852. It also contains a register of foreign deplomatic and consular officers resident in Great Britain and the colonies, giving names of the latter more fully than the Colonial office list, and all names more fully than the Almanach de Gotha. The Colonial office list, 12°, has an alphabetical register of some 2000 living colonial officials. Not all its names are full. C. R. Dod's Parliamentary companion, 16°, is also useful for officials. London directory (17) contains a list of some 11,000 officials. A. Thom's Dublin directory is useful for Irish officials. J. Haydn's Book of dignities, 1851, has lists of the privy council, of ambassadors, of the principal ministerial officers, and of the governors of the colonies from 1760 to 1850. Not all the names are full.

55. French. The Almanach nat., annuaire officiel de la Republique française, does not give full names. The Annuaire diplomatique et consulaire, contains an alphabetical list, generally full names, of all living French diplomatic officers.

56. German. Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Prussia, Saxony, and in general all the German states issue Hof-und Staats-Handbücher which give a great number of officials of all classes. The names are occasionally given in full.

PHILOLOGISTS.

The most comprehensive book is F. A. Eckstein's Nomenclator philologorum, Leipzig, 1871, 12°. It gives the full vernacular names of some 4500 classical scholars from the revival of learning to 1870. W. Pökel's Philol. Schriftsteller-Lex., 1882, adds a few recent names to Eckstein and omits many older ones, making in all about 3300. He cannot be trusted, as Eckstein commonly can, to give all a man's names, but on the other hand he has cross-references and gives a list of each author's work, as Eckstein does not. The Biog. Jahrb. für Alterthumskunde, 1878-88, is issued as a supplement to the Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Klassischen Alterthumswiss., and is very useful for full names. Its notices are all necrological. The Brit. Museum catalogue (5), on account of its references from editors, translators, commentators, etc., is especially useful for philologists.

PORTUGUESE.

58. The chief authorities are D. Barbosa Machado's Bibliotheca Lusitana, 1741-59, 4 v. fo, which gives full names, alphabetically by forenames, with complete surname indexes, and I. F. da Silva's Dic. bibliog. Port., estudos applicaveis a Portugal e ao Brasil, 1858–87, 11 v. The first 7 v. complete the first alphabet, and the 8th begins an alphabet of additions. Antonio (63) also contains many Portuguese, and the Ticknor catalogue (63) has the names of the principal writers.

Russian.

[See also Slavonic.]

59. The best books in Russian, in the approximate order of their present usefulness, are: I. N. Berezin's Russki entsiklopedicheski slovar [Russ. encyclopedic dict.], 1873 – 80, 16 v., 8°, a new issue began in 1883. V. I. Mezhov's Russkaia istoricheskaia bibliog. za 1865 – 76 [Russ. hist bibliog. for 1865 – 76], 1882 – 87, 6 v., especially vol. 2. G. N. Gennadi and N. P. Sobko's Spravochny slovar . . . [Dict. of information concerning Russ, writers and scholars who died in the 18th and 19th centuries, Berl.], 1876-80, 2 v., A to M only. Excepting Vengerov, this is the most comprehensive book. N. V. Gerbel's Russkiie poety . . . [Russ. poets in biogs. and extracts, 2d ed.], 1880. S. A. Vengerov's Kritikobiograf. slovar . . . [Critico-biog. dict. of Russ. writers and scholars], 1886–88. The 10 parts already issued conclude the letter A. The book is very complete and is edited with great care. V. S. Ikonnikov's Biog. slovar . . . [Biog. dict. of the professors and instructors of the imp. univ. of St. Vladimir, 1834-84, Kiev], 1884. P. N. Petrov's Istoriia rodov russkago dvorianstva [Hist. of the families of the Russ. nobility, vol. 1, St. P.], 1886, 4°, also V. V. Rummel and V. V. Golubtsov's Rodoslovny sbornik . . . [Genealogical coll. of Russ. noble families], 1886-87, 2 v. The Zapiski [annals], 1862-88, and the Sbornik Otdieleniia russkago iazyka (iezyka) . . . collection of the section on the Russ. lang. and literature 1867 - 87, published by the St. P. imperial acad. of sciences, will be useful at times. The Table général des matières contenues dans les publications de l'acad. imp. des sciences de St. P., 1872 - 75, 2 pts., gives full names in Russian and also in French transliteration. Of books not in Russian the Brit. Museum catalogue (5) is the best guide, and after that Brockhaus (4), though Brockhaus often fails to give the full name including patronymics, and transliterates in a German fashion. Thomas (1) notices a few prominent Russians, apparently basing his selection on Brockhaus (4), and re-transliterating according to his own method.

SCIENTIFIC.

[See also Collegiate, Medical, Technological.]

60. S. E. Cassino's Internatl. scientists' directory, Bost., 1882 [1881], 12°, gives the names, not in full, and the addresses of some 14,000 scientists, for the most part excluding mathematicians and physicists, in all parts of the world. The Amer. and Engl. addresses are quite definite, the foreign addresses, as a rule, are not. A new ed. to contain 20,000 names has been announced. J. C. Poggendorf's Hdwörterbk. zur Gesch. der exacten Wiss., 1863, 2 v., contains some 8400 full names from all times and countries, and is invaluable for mathematicians and generally for scientists who do not deal with living nature. Men of the same surname are arranged chronologically; i and j are alphabetized as the same letter, u and v as different letters. The Royal Society's Catalogue of scientific papers, Lond., 1867-79, 8 v., 4°, occasionally gives full names and sometimes indexes obituary notices which

give full names. The Liste des membres de la Soc. Géographique contains about 2500 names, many in full. J. D. Whitney's Amer. authors in geology and palæontology, in vol. 2 of the Harvard bull., also as Bibliog. contribution no. 15, is very useful. The Amer., Brit., and French associations for the advancement of science publish lists giving the addresses, but not the full names of their members. Among general books Hoefer (2), Johnson (4), Oettinger (3), the Astor and Brit. Museum catalogues (5) are good. The catalogues of the Royal geographical society, 1882, 8°, and of the library of the Geological survey, Lond., 1878, give few full names.

SCOTCH.

61. J. Irving's Book of eminent Scotsmen, Paisley, 1881. 12° is the most convenient and probably the completest single work. It gives nearly 3000 full names, including a few names of contemps. W. Anderson's Scottish nation, 1863, 3 v., and R. Chamber's Scotsmen, ed. by Thomson, Edin., 1881, 3 v., give but few additional names. Vol. 28, 1879, of the Transactions of the Royal soc. of Edin. has a list of members, giving addresses, but not full names. The calendars of the Scotch universities (13) also give addresses, and Laing (13) records grads. of Edin. before 1858. Scott's Fasti (71) is the best book for Scotch clergymen, though J. F. S. Gordon's Scotichronicon, Lond., 1875, 2 v., is not without merit. J. Foster's Members of Parliament, Scotland 1357-1882, [with some genealogies], Lond., 1882, gives many full names. The Catalogue of the advocates' library (5) is also Among the books elsewhere enumerated which include Scotchmen are Kelly (54), the Scottish law list (33), and the Dict. of nat. biog. (23). Burke, Lodge, and Foster (47) include Scotch noblemen.

SLAVONIC.

[Excluding Russian, treated in § 49.]

62. F. L. Rieger and J. J. Maly's Slovnik maucny, V Praze, 1860-73, 11 v., is the great Bohemian "Conversations-Lex.," and the best authority for the full names of all Slavonic authors except Russians. Maly's Strucny vseob-ecny slovink vecny, V Praze, 1874-81, an abridged encyclopedia, contains some names not Slovansky katalog bibliog. in the larger book. 1877 - 87, V. Praze, 1878 - 88, 11 v., is an annual catalogue, alphabetical and classified, of books in the Bohemian, Polish, Little Russian, Croatian, and Servian languages. It gives full names in many cases. Full names of many Slavonic authors are also given in the indexes of A. N. Pypin and V. D. Spasovic's Geschichte der slavischen Litteratur, Lpz., 1880 - 83, 2 v., and of K. Tieftrunk's Historie literatury ceské, V Praze, 1880. Wurzbach (8) includes many Slavs, and Larousse (4) will be occasionally useful, and De Gubernatis (15) is quite full in Slavonic biography. Amer. cyclopædia (4), also, has more than average completeness in this department.

SPANISH.

63. N. Antonio's Bibliotheca Hispania vetus — nova, 1783 – 88, 4 v., f°, is the most important book for early Spaniards, The first two vols, are

a literary hist. of Spain, to 1500, with alphabetical index. The other two are a dict., alphabetical by forenames, with surname index, of Spanish authors from 1500 to 1684. The names are generally full, and the forenames in Latin, though the vernacular also is frequently given. Compound surnames are indexed under both their parts. D. Hidalgo's Dic. gen. de bibliog. española, 1862 -79, 6 v., takes little pains with full names. P. Salvá y Mallen's Catálogo de la biblioteca de Salvá, Valencia, 1872, 2 v., is somewhat better in this respect. B. J. Gallardo's Ensayo de una biblioteca española de libros raros y curiosos, 1862-66, 2 v., 4°, A-G, is good as far as it goes. The province of Valencia is well provided for by I. Rodriguez's Biblioteca valentina, Valencia, 1747, fo, V. Ximeno's Escritores del reino de Valencia, Valencia, 1747 - 49, 2 v., f°, and P. Fuster's Biblioteca valenciana, Valencia, 1827, f°. For Aragon there is F. de Latassa y Ortin's Biblioteca antigua—nueva—de los escritores aragoneses, Zaragora, Pamplona, 1796-1802, 8 v., sm. 4°. But the best and most available source is J. L. Whitney's Catalogue of the Spanish books bequeathed by Ticknor to the Boston Public Library, Bost., 1879, which will answer the purpose of general cataloguers in nearly every case. G. Ticknor's Hist. of Spanish literature, 1849, 3 v., has many names, but they are not as full as in the catalogue, and in the index to the earlier eds. compound names are entered under the second instead of the first part. In 1879 a new index was compiled, and changes were made in the names. The earlier vols. of Hoefer (2) notice many Spaniards.

SWEDISH.

[See also Danish, Norwegian.]

64. The Biog. lex. öfver namnkunnige svenske män, 1843 – 76, 23 v., notices about 2000 Swedes of the period since the Reformation. It omits all royal persons. The names are full and vernacular, but they are in strict alphabetical order. Vol. 23, however, has an alphabetical index of names entered out of their alphabetical places. H. Linnström's Svenskt boklex., 1830 – 65, 1880 – 87, 2 v., is very complete, and is admirable for the fulness of its names. The Nordisk familjebok [Conversations-Lex.], 1875 – 88, 9 v., A to O, is very full in biography, including contemporaries, and gives full vernacular names.

TECHNOLOGICAL. [See also Scientific.]

65. General. Poggendorf (60) will be found useful, and the catalogues of the Brit. (1881), and U. S. (1878, supplement 1883) patent offices, which give some full names, the Brit. many more than the Amer., will occasionally assist.

66. American. The Amer. Inst. of Mining Engineers, 1400 members, the Amer. Soc. of Civil Engineers, 1000 members, and the Amer. Soc. of Mechanical Engineers, 000 members, publish annual membership lists giving p. o. addresses, but not full names. The U. S. Patent Gazette gives, as a rule, one forename and one initial. S. Newton's Register of the corps of engineers, U. S. Army, 1802–1887, Wash., 12°, gives full names in most cases and is very useful.

- 67. English. The Brit. journal of patents gives the full name of each patentee. The general index, coming down to 1853, and the annual suppl. indexes to 1871, give full names; since 1871 the indexes give initials only. The annual list of members of the Statistical Soc. gives the names of about 1000 members, nearly all in full, and the list of members of the Inst. of Civil Engineers gives the full names of 5000 members.

68. French. C. F. Marielle's Répertoire de l'école polytechnique, 1855, continued to 1863 by L. Leprieur, 1867, gives the full names of many graduates of that institution. F. P. H. Tarbé de Saint Harduin's Les ingénieurs des ponts et chausées.1716 - 1884, Paris, 1884, gives full names, but notices only about 400 of the men who have occupied the higher positions. The Annuaire de la soc. des ingénieurs civils gives many full names.

THEOLOGICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

69. General. Prior to 800 A.D. the field is well covered by W. Smith's Dict. of the Bible, 1860-63, 3 v., and the Dict. of Christ. Biog. ed. by Smith and Wace, 1877-87, 4 v. The Dict. of the Bible commonly gives the accepted English form of names, the Dict. of Christ. Biog. sometimes enters, in place of the vernacular form, under such modified form as is naturalized in Engl., giving the more correct form immediately after and referring from it. It is much more complete for its period then any other book. J. Darling's Cyclopædia bibliog., Lond., 1854, 2 v., 8°, is largely devoted to theol., mainly to Engl. theol., and gives many full names. The "Schaff-Herzog" Cyclopædia of religious knowledge, N. Y., Cyclopædia of religious knowledge, N. Y., 1882-85, 3 v., contains some 3500 names of deceased persons, including biblical notices. The names, for the most part, are full, but the south-European names are not always vernacular. S. M. Jackson's Encyclopædia of living divines, N. Y., 1887, a supplement to Schaff-Herzog, gives the full vernacular names of 1448 living clergymen of all nationalities and denominations. McClintock and J. Strong's Cyclopædia of biblical literature, N.Y., [1867-81], 10v., is completer in biography than Schaff-Herzog, and commonly gives full names in the vernacular. R. Ceillier's Hist. génl. des auteurs sacrés et eccl., 1858 – 69, 15 v., coming down to the middle of the 13th century, contains a vast no. of notices and is well indexed, but it is of little use to the average cataloguer. J. H. Wetzer and B. Welte's Kirchen-Lex. der katholischen Theol. und ihrer Hülfswiss., Freiburg im Breisgau, 1847-60, 13 v., also an enlarged French ed. under title of Dict. encyclopédique de la théol. catholique, 1858-65, 25 v., are quite complete in biography, especially for Roman Catholics. Neither ed. gives vernacular names in all cases. Similar in plan but written by Protestants is the Encyklopädie für die prot. Theol. und Kirche, herausg. von J. J. Herzog, G. L. Plitt u. a., 1877-86, 17 v., on which the Schaff-Herzog Cyclopædia is founded. It aims to be particularly complete in biog. of recent continental theologians, especially Protestants. G. Moroni's Diz. di erudizioni storico-eccl. da s. Pietro sino ai nostri giorni, Venezia, 1840-79, 109 v., may be of value occasionally, especially

tant denominational books are J. Smith's Catalogue of Friends' books, Lond., 1867, 2 v., and his Bibliotheca anti-Quakeriana, Lond., 1873, which give many full names. G. B. Gams's Series episcoporum ecclesiæ catholicæ quotquot innotuerunt a beato Petro apostolo [usque ad annum MDCCCLXXXV.], Regensburg, 1873, and suppl., 1886, 4°, which gives full Latin names, and A. de Backer's Bibliothèque de la compagnie de Jésus, Liège, 1869 - 76, 3 v., fo, which gives names quite fully, but frequently translates forenames into

70. American. W. B. Sprague's Annals of the Amer. pulpit, newed., 1865-73, 11 v., is the best comprehensive work for Amer. clergymen. It is arranged by denominations and does not always give full names. The various denominational year-books give the names, not full, and the addresses of their living clergymen; the Unitarian year-book, however, gives full names. Among the catalogues of theol, seminaries which give names in full are Andover, Congregational, Auburn, Presbyterian, Newton, Baptist, Gen. Theol. Seminary at New York, Protestant Episcopal, Princeton, Presbyterian, Rochester, Baptist, Union Theol., Presbyterian, Theol. Institute of Conn., at Hartford, Congregational. Among the college catalogues (12) which include most clergymen are: Amherst, Presbyterian, Brown, Baptist, Colby, Baptist, Harvard, Unitarian, Princeton, Presbyterian, Trinity, Protestant Episcopal, Wesleyan, Methodist Episcopal, Williams, largely Congregational, and Yale, Congregational. The Schaff-Herzog Cyclopædia (69), the Jackson supplement (69), and McClintock and Strong (69) notice many Amer. clergymen. Cathcart's Baptist encyclopædia, Phil., 1881, includes biog. notices of Amer. and foreign Baptists. About half the names are full and means of determining the others are often afforded.

71. English. Crockford's Clerical directory, contains about 30,000 names of clergymen of the Church of England resident in Great Brit. and The names are full, with a few the colonies. colonial exceptions. J. Le Nive's Fasti eccl. Anglicanæ, Oxf., 1854, 3 v., gives a complete list, with full names, of all eccl. dignitaries of England from prebendaries up, and is complete to the date of publication. A corresponding work for the Irish church is H. Cotton's Fasti eccl. Hibernicæ, Dublin, 1845-60, 5 v.. and for Scotland H. Scott's Fasti eccl. Scoticanæ, Edinburgh, 1867-71, 5 v., 4°, which gives the succession of ministers in the parish churches of Scotland from the Reformation to the date of publication. J. Gillow's Bibliog, dict. of Engl. Catholics, 1534 to present time, N. Y., 1885-88, to be in 5 v., is of great

value for full names. 72. French.

Eugène and Emile Haag's La France protestante, 1846 - 59, 10 v., of which an enlarged ed. is now coming out, attempts to give the full names of all important French Protestants since the beginning of the 16th century. La France eccl., almanach-annuaire du clergé, 16°, is sometimes useful, especially for finding the surnames of French bishops. The last (13th) vol. of F. Lichtenberger's Encyclopédie des sciences religieuses, 1882, contains a useful Dict. des confor Roman Catholics. Among the most impor- temps. It is sold separately. The French ed.

of Wetzer and Welte (69) also gives many French names.

73. German. J. M. H. Doering's Gelehrten Theologen Deutschlands im 18. und 19. Jahrh., Neustadt, 1831 - 35, 4 v., and its companion vol., his Die deutschen Kanzelredner des 18. u. 19. Jahrh., Neustadt, 1830, both give full names and are very useful. Many German theologians are also noticed in Herzog's Encyklopädie (69), and in the German ed. of Wetzer and Welte (69).

TRANSLITERATION.

74. C. A. Cutter's Rules, p. 23, give brief directions for the transliteration of names from languages which do not use the Roman alphabet. The new edition reprints the more elaborate rules given by the A. L. A. transliteration committee in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, vol. x., p. 302. The preface of Thomas (1) advocates a different method. Further references will be found in each of these places. Perhaps as good a result will be attained by following implicitly some good authority, e.g., the Brit. Museum catalogue of printed books (5), as in any other way. Frenchmen and Germans have systems peculiar to their languages. These must be taken into account in dealing with names which they transliterate.

VERNACULAR.

75. Many books, otherwise excellent, fail to give forenames in their vernacular form. In favor of translating such names into the language spoken by their owners it may be urged that the unvernacular name is invariably wrong, and the chances are that translation will diminish rather than increase the sum of the errors. purposes of translation the most complete book is Michaelis's Wörterbuch der Taufnamen, Berl., 1856. In spite of its aggravating transposition of the alphabet it is very useful. Graesse's Unsere Vor- und Taufnamen, Dresden, 1875, though not so full as Michaelis's, is reliable, and more convenient. Webster's Dict. (1) also contains a list of the commonest names, giving their forms in the more familiar languages, and Thomas (1) a somewhat completer list. These are preferable to the German books in that they alphabetize under the English rather than the German form of the forename, but they are much less complete both in the no. of names treated and the no. of languages through which the forms are pursued. Many lexicons, also, include a supplement giving the equivalents of English proper names in the other language which the lexicon contains.

PRIVATE LIBRARIES OF NEW YORK. — I.

BY PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

THE FINE LIBRARIES.

IN 1858 there was published in the Evening Post a series of articles describing with more or less fulness a number of the private libraries of New York City. The author, Dr. James Wynne, collected and reprinted them, with additions, in bookform1 in 1860.

There were described in this volume fifty-one libraries. Of these I have been unable to trace eight (8). Of the remainder: those of Alexander I. Cotheal, Richard M. Hunt, and Samuel S. Purple (3) are still in possession of the original owners; those of John R. Brodhead, Joshua Brookes, Alexander J. Davis, George R. Folsom, William Kent, Robert L. Stewart, and Rev. William R. Williams (7) are still preserved by the families of the former owners; those of Henry J. Anderson, Prof. Charles Anthon, William B. Astor, Thomas P. Barton, Rev. E. Magoon, William Curtis Noyes, and Samuel J. Tilden (7) have passed by sale or gift to public libraries; those of George Bancroft, D. W. Fiske, Charles W. Frederickson, James L. Graham, and Campbell Morfit (5) have been removed to other places; those of

J. Carson Brevoort1 and Rev. G. W. Bethune (2) have been sold en bloc to other collectors; those of John Allan, F. S. Cozzens, William E. Burton, Rev. E. H. Chapin, William J. Davis, W. B. Duncan, Daniel Embury, 2 Dr. J. W. Francis, A. W. Griswold, William Menzies, J. B. Moreau, H. C. Murphy, A. J. Odell, Dr. Martyn Paine, George W. Pratt, George T. Strong, and Richard Grant White (17) have been sold at auction; and that of John Austin Stevens was stolen (1). Thus of the fifty-one libraries noticed, but ten are still preserved in this city; yet, though twice the number of collections noticed by Wynne have been scattered, this city was never richer in fine and special collections of books than it is to-day.

To treat of all these libraries in the space of a single article would be impossible, and I have therefore selected for first notice what I have termed in the head-lines as "the fine libraries" - meaning by that the collections in which first editions, rare editions, extra illustrated books, curious books or bindings are the most important feature. To describe all these collections at first

This refers only to the Ichthyological portion. See

Brooklyn article.

2 See Brooklyn article.

3 This was only a portion of the library. The remainder, I believe, is still in Mr. Griswold's possession.

Private Libraries of New York. By James Wynne, M.D. New York: E. French, 1860,

hand would be impossible, and in many cases I have been compelled to give the details as derived from others, and, therefore, may omit important specialties or classes. I shall be grateful for any corrections or elaborations of any of the notices.

William L. Andrews1 has a collection of Incunabula, Artistic Books, Elzevir and Aldine rarities, and Mss. - many with extra illustrations.

Samuel P. Avery possesses a library of some 1600 books relating to Art, Illustration, and Binding, including in the latter section work of Derome, Le Gascon, Roger Payne, Mathews, etc.

Jolly Bavoillot has been a collector of the leading authors of the French "romantic" school of writers for some twenty years.

Valentine Blacque, the President of the Bookfellows' Club, has a library of books printed in the eighteenth century, containing illustrations by Eisen, Gravelot, and Cochin; Books of Hours, and books on the love of books.

Beverly Chew collects first editions of English and American² Authors, Artistic Books, and Bindings.

Hamilton Cole has a library of rare classics, bibliography, and French and English Literature, many greatly extended by extra illustrations; as also a working law library.

Alexander I. Cotheal has the library described in Wynne.

Dr. Thomas A. Emmett has a large miscellaneous library of English and American literature, with many rare historical works on America, as well as a working medical library. Dr. Emmett has produced some of the most remarkable extra illustrated books in this country, a number of which are described in Tredwell's Monograph on Privately Illustrated Books, pp. 84-6. In 1868 Joseph Sabin compiled a Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Addis Emmett, M.D., New York: Bradstreet Press, 1868 (8vo, pp. (6), 371); and Dr. Emmett privately printed seventy-five copies.

Rush C. Hawkins³ is the owner of some 300 volumes illustrating the rise of the art of woodengraving and printing and their progress during the fifteenth century, and especially rich in first books from the first presses of Europe, many of which are at present the only copy known. This section of Col. Hawkins' library is revealed in his Titles of the First Books from the earliest

Presses, established in different Cities, Towns, and Monasteries in Europe before the end of the Fifteenth Century. His library also includes a collection of other Incunabula, works on Bibliography, English poetry, Papacy, etc.

Robert Hoe's library of rare and extra illustrated books is noticed in both Tredwell's Monograph on Privately Illustrated Books, and the American Bibliopolist, III, 55.

William T. Horn's collection of Waltoniana and extra illustrated books is described by T. F. Donnelly in the American Bibliopolist, III, 55, and in Tredwell's Monograph on Privately Illustrated Books, p. 116.

Richard M. Hunt still owns the fine library on Art, Architecture, and French literature described in Wynne.

Laurence Hutton has some 5000 volumes relating to the drama, early English literature, and literary history.

Brayton Ives has a large library of Incunabula, specimens of book-making and binding of all centuries and countries, Books of Hours, French literature, Early Americana, first editions of the His collection contains between Classics, etc. 6000 and 7000 volumes, of which there is a very elaborate and careful catalogue.

Thomas J. McKee has one of the finest collections on the Drama in this country, including book, plays, portraits, autographs, and playbills. He also has collections of English and American poetry, mostly first editions, English literature, etc.

Brander Matthews has a collection of French literature (especially Molière) and general works, and a very fine collection of works relating to the Drama, many with extra illustrations.

William C. Prime has a library of rare Latin and German Bibles, Incunabula, Old Bindings, Art, and Americana.

Dr. Wendell Prime has a marvellous collection of editions of Don Quixote, besides Bibles and early printed books.

George E. Sears has some 2500 volumes, illustrating the progress of printing, illustration, and binding in Europe and America, including Incunabula of both countries, American Bibles, books illustrated by Anderson and other early American artists, American editions of the classics, éditions de luxe, queerly printed books, etc.; as well as collections relating to Emblems, Bibliography, and Mss. He has just printed A Collection of the Emblem Books of Andrea Alciati ... in the Library of George Edward Sears. New York: Privately Printed. 1888. (8vo, pp. 40.), and A

¹ Mr. Andrews had a fine collection of Americana, but has sold it.

² The collection of Longfellow is very fine, and was the basis for Mr. Chew's Longfellow Collector's Handbook

³ Col. Hawkins disposed of his duplicates and miscellaneous books at auction in 1886.

Collection of Works Illustrative of the Dance of Death ... in the Library of George Edwin Sears. With Photographic Reproductions ... New York: Privately Printed. 1888. (8vo, pp. 42.)

Theodore Seligman has a collection of Incunabula, Books of Hours, Illustrated books, and Bindings.

H. F. Sewall has a small library on Art, and its kindred subjects, with some extra illustrated books.

Mrs. R. L. Stuart retains the library collected by her husband of Bibles, Books of Hours, Mss., and General Literature. They are described in The Catalogue of the Library of Robert L. Stuart. New York: J. J. Little and Company. 1884.

In addition to these libraries, there are undoubtedly many others worthy of a place in this list of "fine libraries," of which I have no information. Of the following libraries I have too insufficient facts to write of, but insert them in hopes that their mention may call out descriptions from those to whom they are better known:

John Jacob Astor is a collector of Mss. and Books of Hours, of which he has many.

Julien T. Davies has a fine collection of standard books.

George B. De Forest is a collector of standard works, Artistic Books, and Bindings.

William B. Dick has a library on Art and Drama, with many extra illustrated books.

Joseph W. Drexel's heirs have preserved his fine library relating to Architecture.

Charles B. Foote is a collector of American and English literature, especial attention being given to first editions.

Albert Gallup collects works on Art and specimens of binding, of which he has a considerable collection.

Peter Gilsey has a general library of fine books, several with extra illustrations.

Dr. E. K. Henshel has a large library of rare books and fine editions, the collection having no specialty.

Henry G. Marquand has a fine library of general literature.

J. Pierrepont Morgan has a fine collection of rare, extra illustrated books on a variety of subjects.

J. H. Purdy is a collector of first editions, extra illustrated books, etc.

Douglas Taylor has extra illustrated books and a library of general literature.

Dr. Dudley Tenney has a small library of extra illustrated and standard books, with collections of Dickensiana and Thackerayana.

Daniel G. Thompson has a library of "curious" books.

Minthorne Tompkins has a choice collection of Elizabethan literature.

A. B. Turnure has a library of books relating to Art, Bibliography, and Binding.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has gathered a library of very costly and rare books on various subjects.

David Williams has some 2000 books of general literature in fine bindings.

LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION: THEORY AND PRACTICE.

BY W. I. FLETCHER.

LIBRARY classification may mean either the classification of the titles in a catalog, or the arrangement of the books on the shelves. Most of the schemes of book-classification which have exercised the ingenuity of scholars, from Bacon down, have had reference to the cataloging and not to the arrangement of books. It has always been readily perceived that books as books do not yield themselves to any strict or close classification, and it is only on paper that such classifications have commonly been attempted.

In cataloging, on the other hand, classification may be carried to the last degree of subdivision and precision. The separate volumes of a series, and often separate sections of the same volume, must appear in different places, and often a single one of them in more than one place, in any

scheme of thorough classification of their contents. In cataloging this can be done, not only without difficulty, but with great and manifest advantage. But when this attempt is made with the books themselves it can but be a failure. In any one class only those books which, in a complete form, belong bodily to the class, can appear, while the many portions of other books which equally relate to the subject in hand and are perhaps of more value, must be looked for elsewhere.

These remarks naturally lead to the conclusion that while the classification of the subject-matter of books, for purposes of cataloging and bibliography, may well be logical and analytical, the arrangement of the books themselves on the shelves must be synthetic and practical. The

two methods are opposites, the one treating the whole realm of knowledge as the unit and working down through division and subdivision to the minute subject as its ultimate result, while the other takes the individual book as its unit and works up through a process of aggregation in groups and series to the entire library as its final outcome. This primary distinction is submitted as the key to the difficulty with which the whole subject of library classification has of late years been rife. Ingenuity and labor worthy of a better cause have been expended on one system after another in the vain effort to apply the analytical and logical method to the actual arrangement of books, and most of the systems now prominently before the library world are founded on this fundamental error.

Even the one or two most successful in winning favor and securing adoption among libraries are open to this criticism. They have these decided advantages:

- Any scheme well worked out, put down in black and white, and fairly well indexed, is preferable to none.
- 2. Any scheme so recently made as to have the flavor of modern terminology and to take its cue largely from the trend of modern thought seems preferable to such as are in use in the older libraries or may be found in the older books on the subject.
- 3. When we add to these two advantages those of able advocacy and thorough advertising, a great currency and an apparent success may be regarded as assured.

Undoubtedly the turning-point has been reached. If libraries are to be arranged by an analytic process of subdivision, nothing better in the way of systems is to be hoped for than we now have. But already indications multiply that the time is at hand for a return to the simpler and wiser methods based on the synthetic principle. The following objections to the analytical method are coming to the front.

- T. The demand they make for painstaking effort and the expenditure of time and thought in their arrangement, and in the addition of new books and the adjustment of new classes.
- 2. The complicated and confusing notation necessarily employed.
- 3. The difficulty with which they are comprehended by those outside the circle of the initiated.
- 4. Their failure to secure the object most prominently put forward as their raison d'être, viz.: the exhibition in a given place of the resources of the library on a given subject.

5. Their tendency to encourage reference to an imperfect presentation on the shelves, of the literature sought, in place of that use of catalogs and bibliographies, which is the one road to thorough acquaintance with the literature of a subject.

Other objections may be cited, but these are the most salient in a comparison with simpler and more concrete methods of procedure.

The object of this paper is not to put forward anything new in the way of a system of classification. Rather is its purpose, as indicated by its opening paragraphs, to call attention to the fact that such methods of classification as are here advocated are those which have been most commonly employed and with the best effect, and to show the radical and fatal error of the modern idea of close or logical classification as applied to the books in a library. It is also intended to elucidate the principles of a synthetic and rational book-arrangement and, in the end, to furnish a scheme, somewhat completely worked out, to serve as a guide to those who, not themselves competent to undertake the devising of a system, are likely, if other guidance is not furnished, to become entangled in the meshes of the analysts. Having thus indicated the full scope of my intent, I will leave the part yet unfulfilled to be presented at another time.

Note. The subject of "Classificatory systems" was most exhaustively treated by Edward Edwards in his "Memoirs of Libraries" [Lond., 1859], vol. 2, pp. 761-831. I refer the reader to the whole chapter in support of my position that these systems have generally been made for use in classed catalogs rather than in the actual arrangement of the books. And I will call attention to the following expressions of Edwards's own opinion based on his examination of the subject (and also on his native good sense):

On p. 783 he says: "All the schemes ... may be grouped, I think, in one or other of two classes; the first of which aims at the systematic and consecutive arrangement of all human knowledge, ... and the second of which, with far humbler pretensions, seeks but to assort after some convenient and manugeable fashion the instruments of knowledge for or dinary employment and daily use. The system-maker [in the latter case] is content if he be found to have facilitated the ... shelving and the finding of books by all who handle them or seek them. ... I am far from contending that it is necessary to apply to catalogues precisely the same rules as to that avoidance of subtle distinctions and complex subdivisions¹ which will be found indispensable¹ in the actual arrangement of books on their shelves. Whatever plan may be adopted, it is certain that a good catalogue will require a much more minute classification than would be either useful or practicable in the presses of a library."

be either useful or practicable in the presses of a library." Again after quoting [p. 807] Silvestre de Sacy's opinion [in a letter to the New York Confetence of Librarians, 1853] that "every bib iographical classification should be based upon the logical classification of the sciences," le says: "... the more rigorously logical the cataloguer may make his divisions and subdivisions, the less agreement there will be between the actual contents of the books he catalogues, and the arbitrary headings under which he has placed them."... And again "the entire scheme is grounded on ... a philosophical blunder."

....

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES

(1000 v. and upwards).

LIST OF NEW AND OMITTED LIBRARIES.

[This list is supplementary to "The Library List" of 1887, and includes new libraries recorded in the latest Report of the United States Commissioner of Education, some few which were omitted, and others which have reached the 1,000 v. limit. It covers those given in the two-page "additional list" of 1887, but does not give libraries of colleges, etc.]

Note.—Explanation of abbreviations: Sch., School; Col., College; Col. Soc., College society libraries; Social, Social; Med., Medical; Theol., Theological; Hist., Historical; Sci., Scientific; San., Sanitary; Mer., Mercantile; YMCA., Young Men's Christian Association; Govt., Government; Ter., Territorial; Gar., Garrison; A. & R., Asylum and reformatory; Gen., General; o signifies no or none; signify no answer. Libraries of 50,000 v., or over, are in Antique type; of 10,000 in SMALL CAPITALS; of 5,000, in *italics*: under 5,000, in Roman. *designates figures from a return of 1884.

| PLACE. | Name of Library. | Founded. | Free or Subscrip. | Class. | No. Vol. | Librarian or Reporting Officer. | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| Arizona. | | | | | | , | | |
| Tuckson | Tuckson Public | 1883 | Free. | Gen | 2,000 | Harry Patterson, sec'y. | | |
| ARKANSAS. | | | | | | | | |
| Bentonville . | Bentonville | 1883 | | Gen | 2,000 | John Black. | | |
| CALIFORNIA. | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Orange Sacramento San Francisco San Francisco San Francisco | Hueneme Public Orange Public Odd Fellows' Library B'nai B'rith Boys and Girls Aid Society Law Library of the Bar Assoc. State Mining Bureau | 1885 1867 1874 1884 | Free. Free. | Gen I.O.O.F. Gen Law | 1,030 4,016 7,000 2,000 7,500 | C. W. Bacon. Robert E. Tener. Mrs. Helen A. Benteen. G. Goldsmith. E. T. Dooley. G. D. Collins. Miss M. Maynard. | | |
| Colorado. | | | | | | | | |
| Greeley | Soc. Un. Free L. and Reading R. Greeley Public | 1886 | | | 1,615 | Miss Mary E. Cowles. Florence N. Haynes. Charles R. Dudley. | | |
| CONNECTICUT | | | | | | | | |
| New Haven New London. New London. New Milford. Rockville Stonington. Suffield Terryville West Hartf'rd | Manchester Free Public Library Young Men's Young Men'sChristianAssociation New Milford | 1879 1870 1886 1854 1886 1870 1887 1885 1838 | Free. Free. Free. Free. Free. Free. | Gen Gen Gen YMCA Gen Gen | 1,200 2,582 3,600 2,500 2,000 1,502 1,500 2,358 1,200 1,008 | Julia S. Brandegee. Henry Lester, Mary J. Easton. W. K. Stetson. Charles E. Reeves. Walter Larned. Miss A. M. Noble. E. W. Foote. Miss A. B. Wilkinson. Emma L. Newton. William Wood. Elizabeth S. Elmer. Eliphalet D. Robbins. | | |
| DIST. COL. | | | | | | | | |
| Washington. Washington. Washington. | Free; Select Library | 1885 | Free. Free. | | 1,155 1,300 9,000 | Miss Hale, Pay Dir. R. Washington Chief-Eng. Melville, Frederick Webber, Charles W. Smiley. | | |

| Place. | Name of Library. | Founded. | Free or Subscrip. | Class. | No. Vol. | LIBRARIAN OR REPORTING OFFICER. |
|--|--|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| FLORIDA. | | | | | | |
| | Jacksonville Public | 1880 | | | 4,000 | Columbus Drew. |
| Georgia. | | | | | | |
| Atlanta Newnan | Catholic | 1877 1883 | | | 1,975 1,500 | A. Bolsius. P. S. Wilcoxon. |
| Idaho. | | | | | | |
| Boise City | Public School | 1881 | Free. | Sch | 1,200 | J. W. Daniels. |
| Illinois. | | | | | | |
| Freeport Galesburg | Carrollton Library Association Newbury Young Men's Young Men'sChristianAssociation | 1887 1884 1887 | Free. | Gen YMCA | 6,457 | David Felmley. William F. Poole. W. W. Smith. |
| Griggsville Lombard | Griggsville | 1887 | Free. | Gen | 1,210 | John S. Felmley. J. T. Reade. George L. Crocker. |
| Morris | Maroa Library Association. Morris Public | 1881 | | | 1,693 | C. H. French. |
| Ravenswood. | Oregon Public | 1880 | Free. | Gen | 1,150 | C. D. Etmyre, sec'y. Hugh R. Samuels. |
| Sandwich | SandwichYoung Men's Christian Association | 1870 | Free. | YMCA | | D. M. Marsh. C. W. Freeman, sec'y. |
| | 1 2 4 1 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 10/3 | 11001 | 2 1.1 011.1 | 1,000 | |
| Indiana. | | | | | | |
| Oldenburgh . Warsaw | Library of the Sisters of St. Francis Public School | 1885 | Free. | Sch | 1,800 1,165 | Thomas J. Sanders. |
| Iowa. | | | | | | |
| Indianola Davenport | Indianola Public | 1884 1868 | Free. | Gen Gen | | Miss H. Babb. E. Geisler. |
| Kansas. | 6 | | | | | |
| Newton Peabody | Morrill Public Newton Free Peabody Public Topeka Free Public | 1885 1875 | Free. Free. | Gen | 1,033 1,871 | Miss R. D. Kiner. L. MacAlpine. Emma F. Christ. Olin S. Davis. |
| KENTUCKY. | | | | | | |
| Bowling Gr'n. | Kentucky State Board of Health. | 1878 | Free. | | 1,000 | J. M. McCormack. |
| Louisiana. | | | | | | |
| New Orleans. New Orleans. | HOWARD MEMORIAL | 1888 1835 | Free. | Gen | | C. A. Nelson. D. L. Mitchel. |
| Maine. | | | | | | |
| Augusta Belfast Biddeford Brunswick Bucksport Oxford | Maine Board of Health. Belfast Free Public. Biddeford Circulating Library Denison Circulating. Buck Memorial Freeland Holmes Invincible Lodge. | 1887 1874 1867 1887 | Free. Sub. Free. | Gen Circ Gen | 1,000 1,000 2,000 1,800 1,181 | Z. A. Gilbert, sec'y. Miss E. M. Pond. Miss F. M. Adams. Madge E. Dunning. Alice B. Gardner. George H. Jones. H. W. Bonney. |

| PLACE. | Name of Library, | Founded. | Free or Subscrip. | Class. | No. Vol. | LIBRARIAN OR REPORTING OFFICER. |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| | Norway Public | | | | | Lillian Frost. George C. Codman. |
| Ashneld Barre Belchertown Boston Boston Boston Boston Boston Boston Boston Boston | Kelly's Circulating | 1868 1857 1887 1880 1854 1869 | Sub. Free. Free. Free. | GenGenSciGen | 2,550 3,034 2,600 1,500 3,240 2,200 1,775 1,000 2,200 | Edward L. Kelley. Julia A. Williams. Miss M. E. Lane. Miss Lydia A. Barton. C. A. Stearns. G. Evers. H. B. Payne. Emily Wilder Leavitt. G. C. Holmes. A. F. Hamblin. |
| DedhamGeorgetown.Gloucester.Harwich.HolyokeHopedale.LittletonMattapoisett.Maynard | Dedham Historical Society. Peabody Library. Sawyer Free. Brooks' Free Teachers' Professional. Hopedale Public. Reuben Hoar Public. Mattapoisett Public. Maynard Public. West Springfield Y. M. C. A. | 1862 1869 1854 1881 1879 1886 1887 1881 | Free. Free. Free. Free. Free. Free. Free. | Gen Gen Gen Gen Gen Gen | 1,250 6,431 7,000 5,000 1,025 1,500 2,236 1,306 2,678 | John H. Burdakin. Hy. M. Nelson, ass. lib. Helen Stevens. Tamesin Brooks. H. B. Lawrence. W. N. Goddard, sec'y. Miss S. F. White. Dora P. Colson. Mrs. Sarah F. Nyman. George W. Perin. |
| Newburyport. Norton N. Cambridge N. Middlebo. Orleans Plymouth Randolph Royalston So. Abington. | Lunt Circulating Norton Public Smith Circulating Pratt Free School Snow Library. Plymouth County Law Library. Ladies' Raymond Public Public Library. | 1886 1875 1865 1877 1856 1874 | Free. Free. Free. Free. | Gen Sch Gen Law | 2,000 1,000 1,200 1,000 1,637 1,750 1,118 1,067 | Hannah E. Lunt. A. M. Round, sec'y. O. E. Smith. C. S. Jackson. Addie B. Smith. Arthur Lord. Mrs. Edgar Howard. Miss L. W. Chase. |
| Wentam | Old Colony. Montague Branch Workers' Circulating Wenham Public Citizens'. Village Improvement Society Newton Athenæum Browning Circulating. Fisher's Circulating Library South End Circulating Library. | 1874 1885 1883 1886 1849 | Free. Free. Sub | Gen Gen Gen | 1,500 1,564 1,000 1,016 1,500 5,323 1,816 3,800 | Mrs. E. H. Bonney. Nathaniel Gilmor, E. T. Kemp. Abbott Johnson. Dora J. Hoar. Edward Brooke, Helen Wheeler. L. H. Browning. Charles H. Fisher. Mrs. J. N. Martin. |
| Birmingham, Detroit Detroit Grand Rapics Northville Pontiac Port Huron . Ridgeway St. Clair West Detroit. | Madison Township. Ladies'. Detroit Medical and L. Assoc Good Samaritan Grand Rapids Law Union School. Ladies'. Port Huron Public. Hall Ladies' Library Association Y. M. C. A., Railroad Dep't. | 1878 1876 1887 1886 1882 1866 1887 1860 | Free. Free. Sub. | Law Sch Gen | 1,452 2,000 1,076 3,500 1,000 1,124 1,390 1,000 | R. A. Woolsey. M. Baldwin. W. D. Sprague, M.D. James Holdsworth. Lincoln B. Livingston. G. W. Loomis. Miss Mary McNiff. Mrs. Manwaring. Frank J. Temple. Miss Hetty Cornell W. R. Perkins. |
| MINNESOTA. | Bry int | 1875 | Free. | Gen | 1,000 | L. G. Allen. |

| Place. | Name of Library. | Founded. | Free or Subscrip. | Class. | No. Vol. | LIBRARIAN OR REPORTING OFFICER. |
|---|--|--|----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Hannibal Jefferson City Kansas City . St. Louis St. Louis St. Louis St. Louis Houris Springfield MONT. Ty. Helena Nebraska. | Brunswick Hannibal Public. MISSOURI STATE LAW KANSAS CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY. Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri. R. C. Diocesan Library St. John's Parochial Library. St. Louis Turnverein Fairbanks and Shipman's Circulating Library Helena Free Public Library State Historical Society | 1886 1821 1876 1821 1867 1860 1858 | Free. Free. Sub. Sub. | Law Gen Masonic. Theol Social Circ | 2,150 30,000 14,000 2,000 7,000 1,200 4,500 3,200 | Tyson S. Dines. Robert Elliot, Nathan C. Couns. Miss Carrie W.Whitney. John D. Viniell. I. I. Hennessy. J. A. Quigley, sec'y. M. F. Wiechmann. Fairbanks and Shipman. Charles H. Snell. |
| North Platte. | Union Pacific Railway Employees Young Men's Christian Association | 1882 | | | | Walter W. Conklin. A. D. Schermerhorn. |
| Wadsworth . Carlin | Engineers' and Mechanics' Lib Carlin | | | | | Miss Laura E. Angus. W. H. Perry, sec'y. |
| Greenville Rumney Stark Suncook | N. H. State Board of Agriculture Greenville Town | 1878 1877 1876 1875 | Free. Free. Free. | Gen Gen | 1,660 1,600 1,450 1,200 | N. J. Batchelder, sec'y. Bertha J. Peabody. Miss C. W. Merrill. Electa M. Pike. Joseph Wilkins. L. F. Batchelder. |
| Newark N. Brunswick | North Baptist Church Library Essex County Bar New Brunswick Free Circulating. Plainfield Public E. M. Museum | 1880 | Free. | Law Gen | 1,789 4,325 6,757 | Harry L. Cheney. Wm. H. Emerson, Jr. Miss Grace H. See. Wm. Libbey, Jr., dir'r. |
| Albany | N, Y. State Agricultural Society. Public High School Library Railway Y. M. C. A. Young Men's Christian Association Pratt Institute. Merchants' Exchange. Cazenovia Public. Young Men's Christian Association Library Association of Cortland. St. John's College Library. L. of the Cath. of the Incarnation Union School. Ilion Public Mount Vernon. Powers Young Men's Christian Association | 1880 1879 1887 1882 1886 1883 1884 1846 1877 1858 1886 1887 | Free. Free. Free. Free. | YMCA YMCA Gen YMCA Coll Sch Gen | 1,250 1,304 1,500 1,459 2,500 1,370 24,000 2,200 1,000 6,200 1,800 3,595 | J. S. Woodward, sec'y. C: W. Cole. L. F. Fish. S. E. Simpson. Wm. Thurston. M. Louisa Pulford. Wm. A. Wood, sec'y. Mary E. Hubbard. M. Flynn, S.J. Rev. T. S. Drowne. C. J. Jennings. Miss F. E. Avery. Miss Jennie E. Colville. Louisa Fitts. Wm. H. Sallman. |

| PLACE. | Name of Library. | Founded. | Free or Subscrip. | Class. | No. Vol. | LIBRARIAN OR REPORTING OFFICER. |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| New York Roswego Port Henry Rondout Skaneateles | Aguilar Free Library. American Ethnological Society. N. Y. Board of Trade and Transp. Gesellschaft Harmonie N. Y. Labor Lyceum. MASONIC GRAND LODGE Mount Sinai Hospital Seaman's (Floating Chapel) Y. M. C. A., Bowery Branch. Y. M. C. A., Harlem Branch. Young Men's Institute. Oswego Free Sherman Free. Ulster Acad. and Sch. Dist. No. 2. Skanèateles. | 1873 1860 1885 1870 1853 1869 1872 1868 1885 1886 | Free. Free. Free. Free. Free. Free. | Masonic. Gen YMCA YMCA Gen Gen Sch | 1,000 11,800 1,200 10,302 3,700 1,023 2,502 1,034 5,000 2,300 1,051 5,714 | Henry T. Drowne. Frank S. Garden. Edgar Loewi. Miss Anna P. Johnson. Herman G. Carter. Jos. L. Scherer, see'y. John Williams. H. P. Anderson. Mrs. J. B. Worthington. Miss Dora H. Foster. John A. Weber. Lydia A. Cobane. |
| Willets Point. N. CAROLINA. | Young Men's Christian Association Engineer Sch. of Application, USA | 1886 | Free. | Gar | 1,895 | Charles E. Hurlburt. Lt. S.W. Roessler, USA. |
| Charlotte Оню. | Charlotte Law | 1884 | | Law | 4,000 | John H. Lillycrop. |
| Cuyahoga Garretsville London Sidney Up. Sandusky Wauseon | Canton Public Lib. Association Cuyahoga Falls Lib. Association. Public School London Public. Sidney Public Harris Lib. of M. E. Church Citizens' Wellington Township Library | 1883 1881 1878 1869 1886 | Free. Free. Free. | Gen Gen | 2,200 1,057 1,000 1,500 1,387 1,160 | Miss Mary P. Martin. Mary Paul J. J. Jackson. Elizabeth Maxey. William C. Wyman. Miss Lisa Maffett. Miss Vrona Garrett. R. H. Kinnison, sec'y. |
| Salem Penn. | Salem Masonic Library | 1879 | Free. | Masonic. | 1,558 | F. J. Babcock. |
| Mercersburg. Newcastle Philadelphia. Philadelphia. | Irish Library of the Cathedral Total Abstinence Society | 1865 1873 1886 | Free. | Gen Gen | 2,000 1,383 2,000 1,000 | W. C. Leet, sec'y, Jacob F. Snyder. S. H. Lane. John C. Jackson. Hugh McFarlane. John H. Campbell, pres't. |
| Philadelphia. Philadelphia. Scranton Sharon Tacony, Phila Tarentum Titusville | Library of the Union League Union League of Philadelphia WILSON'S CIRCULATING Young Men's Christian Association Public School Disston Odd Fellows' Young Men's Christian Association Osterhout Free | 1863 1863 1875 1868 1877 1884 1872 | Free | YMCA | 5,000 3,744 32,300 3,000 1,100 1,471 1,000 3,700 | Samuel B. Huey, sec'y. Samuel B. Huey, sec'y. W. C. Wilson. Thomas T. Horney. J. W. Cannon. Joseph C. Luffberry. J. B. Reed. William R. Hunter. Hannah P. James. |
| | Free LibraryBlock Island Free | | | | | Dr. J. B. Hanaford. Oliver D. Mitchell. |

| <i>Jun.</i> 2 co., | - 7 .] | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|
| PLACE. | Name of Library. | Founded. | Free or Subscrip. | Class. | No. Vol. | LIBRARIAN OR REPORTING OFFICER, |
| R. I. — Con. | | | | 0 | | |
| E. Providence Newport | Free Library | 1886 1868 | Free. | Gen Masonic. | 4,000 | S. Ida Rhodes. L. A. Hawthorn. Nettie C. Lewis. |
| Pontiac Providence Slatersville | Pontiac Free | 1884 1792 1848 | Free. | Gen Masonic. | 1,284 1,500 1,100 | George R. Carr. Edwin Baker. Archie M. Clarke. |
| Warwick | Apponaug FreeOld Warwick | 1886 1835 | Free. Free. | Gen Gen | | J. Quincy Adams. Mrs. Alice D. Greene. |
| S. CAROLINA. Charleston | Young Men's Christian Association | 1854 | | YMCA | 1,000 | A. T. Jamison. |
| TENNESSEE. | · | | | | - | |
| Nashville | Howard | 1885 | Free. | Gen | 7,500 | Joseph S. Carels. |
| TEXAS. | | | | | | |
| Brackettville. | Post Library, Fort Clark | | | | 1,600 | Charles H. Bilharz. |
| VERMONT. | | | | | | |
| Grafton Montpelier Pittsford Rutland | Brookfield | 1858 1886 1838 | Free. Free. | Gen | 1,371 4,000 2,000 4,085 | Cassius Peck. S. W. Goodridge. J. C. Houghton, sec'y. Miss Ida J. Shaw. Julia P. Humphrey. |
| Virginia. | Stowe Free | 1850 | r ree. | Gen | 1,200 | L. C. Moody, sec'y. |
| Roanoke | Young Men'sChristianAssociation Virginia State Law | 1884 | Free. | Law | 1,000 | J. I. Goodman, sec'y. W. G. Repass. |
| Wisconsin. | • | | | | | |
| Ahnapee Edgerton Nat'l Home- Neenah Ripon | Public School | 1868 | Free. | Sch Gen | 1,250 4,633 1,842 | M. T. Parker. F. C. Sherman. Wm. W. Coleman. Louisa Lockmann. J. E. Brayton. |
| Wyoming Territory. | | | | | | |
| Cheyenne Evanstown . | Laramie County Public Temple of Honor | 188 | Free Free | Gen | 1,200 | F. B. Sheldon, sec'y. Ellen Morganson. |

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

WHEN Congress, frightened at the apparently unlimited cost of the old plans, dismissed Mr. Smithmeyer, and placed the future of the building in charge of the engineers of the army, they called for new plans which would be limited to an expenditure of \$4,000,000, plus what had already been expended or appropriated.

LIBRARIAN SPOFFORD'S POINTS.

Mr. Spofford, at General Casey's request, drew up the following "points" as a guide to the

preparation of the new plans:

"(1) The number of volumes which should be provided for in the structure should be not less than one million and a half. This estimate is based upon the actual average increase of the library and its various collections for the past ten years. In January, 1878, there were only 331,118 volumes; in January, 1888, the count showed 596,957 volumes, besides 200,000 pamphlets, and an uncounted quantity of works of the graphic arts, etc., received as copyright publications. The annual accessions thus being about 27,000 volumes, thirty years would bring an increase of \$10,000 volumes, which, added to the present library, would bring the collections up to 1,400,000 volumes in 1918, or thirty years from this time.

"At the same time, as the library will ultimately require for its proper accommodation every foot of space embraced in the original plan adopted by Congress in 1886, i.e., a building measuring 460 feet by 310 feet, it is greatly to be desired that the structure now authorized by the amended law should be constructed upon lines so far in harmony with the original plan as to admit of finally carrying it out in its full extent. An edifice planned with due foresight should be capable of extensions in the future, without marring its symmetry or entailing costly demolition and

reconstruction.

"(2) The method of shelving for the books should combine the alcove system with the stack system, the former being employed in the reading room, as far more sightly and ornamental, and the stacks in those parts of the structure not

open to the public.

"(3) The public reading-room should be large enough to accommodate one hundred and fifty readers. It should be circular or octagonal in form, so that all parts of it may be commanded from the librarian's desks in the centre, and it should be located as near the centre of the structure as possible in order to reduce to a minimum the space to be traversed and the time required to produce books for library service from every part of the building. The centre of the rotunda or reading-room should be furnished with a massive circular desk or platform for the library attendants, and here should be placed the card catalogue of the library in a series of cases facing inwards. Around the exterior of this should be arranged on slightly lower tables or cases the

printed catalogues and more important books of reference for the constant use of readers.

"At least half of the floor space in the readingroom should be furnished with readers' desks, or small tables, ranged in rows at suitable dis ances, and screened by light partitions or curtains hung on wires. The remainder of the rotunda (with ample space for ingress and egress in eight different directions to the outlying portions of the building) should be provided with large tables and cases for handling and consulting volumes of newspapers, galleries of art, and other heavy books. The dimensions of this public reading-room, allowing 3 by 4 feet of space for each reader's table, adequate room for the central catalogue system and official attendance and superintendence, with ample spaces for access, and for the large tables and newspaper cases for reference, should be at least 100 feet diameter.

"The walls of this public reading-room, lighted by a glass dome, should be lined with books from floor to ceiling; and it is suggested that the æsthetic effects most in harmony with the place and its object will be better realized by surrounding the readers with tier above tier of volumes, in rich and variegated bindings, than by any attempt at ornate architectural display, other than such floriated iron ornament as may relieve the spaces, leaving the more decorative treatment in white marble for the corridors and grand stair-

case.

"(4) There should be at least six private readingrooms for the use of members of Congress, officials, and special students, each measuring about 16 by 14 feet, or equivalent space.

"(5) For the librarian, an office-room (which may also be used for a committee room), 18 feet by 30 (or equivalent), should be located immediately west (or northwest) of the reading room, at the left of the main entrance thereto.

"A room for catalogue work, as large as 25 by 35 feet, or equivalent, should be provided south west of the reading-room, and in close contiguity

thereto.

"(6) A copyright record room, at least 40 feet long by 25 wide, is also required to accommodate the quota of 8 to 10 clerks, with the cases of copyright ledgers and system of index drawers.

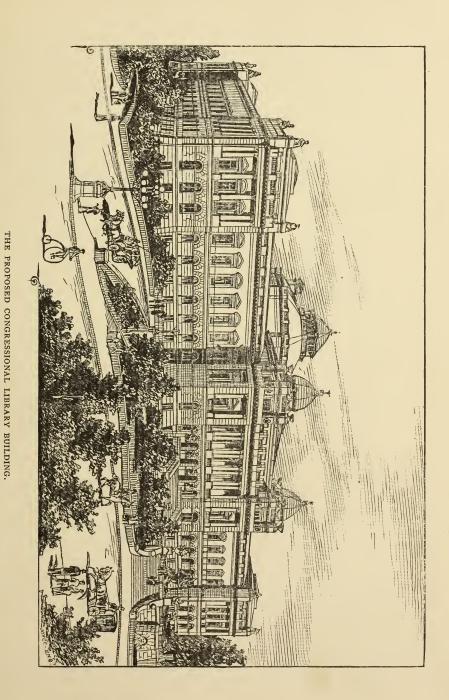
"A lavatory for readers (one for each sex), two for library assistants, and one for Congressmen and officials, will be needed. Also two small bath-rooms and two cloak-rooms, a lequate for a staff of 30 to 40 assistants of both sexes, and a hat and coat room for readers, immediately adjacent to the inside entrance to the reading-room, with a ladies' retiring and cloak room, and two water-closets.

"All rooms specified in paragraphs 3, 4, 5, and 6 should be located on the main floor (first story) of the library building.

"(7) Two bindery-rooms, of about 25 by 40 feet each, should be provided in the basement story.

"(8) Two to four packing and receiving rooms,

(\$6,000,000 Plan-General Design.)



about 25 by 40 feet each, will also be required in the basement, besides a considerable space for

miscellaneous storage.

"(9) The largest room, or suite of rooms, in the building (except the reading-room) will be required for the library of the Smithsonian Institution. This will have to be located on the second floor, and the floor-space required will not be less than 3000 square feet.

"(10) A large room for the Toner collection of books, about 60 by 35 or 40 feet, will be required.

"(11) A special room devoted to the collection of Washingtoniana, about 35 feet by 20, on the second floor.

"(12) A large room or series of rooms for bound volumes of newspapers will be required—one on the first floor, about 60 by 35 feet, and the others, of larger extent, in the basement.

"(13) A periodical room, for current unbound files of newspapers, magazines, and other serials, is required, which may be long and narrow in shape, covering a floor space of, say, 2000 feet, on the first floor.

"(14) A map-room of large dimensions on the second story, to measure at least 80 feet by 35, or

an equivalent.

"(15) An art gallery has always been contemplated, for the arrangement and exhibition of the many thousands of objects of graphic art and the arts of design now buried in immense piles in the basement of the Capitol and elsewhere in the library. This should be a fine and imposing room, of some 300 feet in length by about 50 feet in width. In the reduced structure, however, now to be erected, this must be curtailed to perhaps half these dimensions, and it should be located in the second story.

"Such portions of the remaining space on each floor of the structure as are not occupied by the rooms already specified, or by corridors, passageways, staircases, and lifts or elevators, to be devoted to the shelving of books on the stack system, which is found to be the best for economi-

cal storage."

GEN. CASEY'S REPORT.

In his report to Congress (Mis. Doc. No. 12), General Casey submits three sets of plans. I. For a new building, planned as far as possible to utilize the work already done, which could be erected for \$4,200,000. II. The plans for the building as drawn by J. L. Smithmeyer, approved by Congress, April 15, 1886, and disapproved by the same in the new act of October 2, 1888. III. A modification of Smithmeyer's plans, so arranged as to give a building of the same proportions, which could be constructed according to the new estimates for \$6,003,140. Between the first and last of these plans, Congress must decide, but all present indications point to the selection of the latter.

The principal advantage of the original over the modified plan is not so much that it provides for a larger building, as that its capacity can be greatly increased in future years, while the modified design contemplates no such provisions for the future.

THE SIX MILLION DOLLAR PLAN.

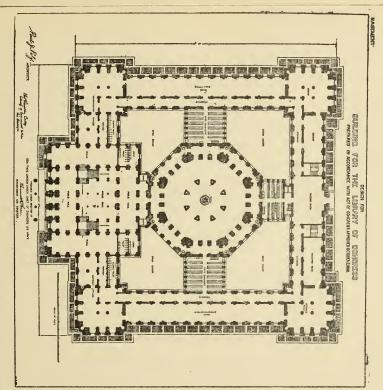
After describing the modified plans, he says in his report, " In producing this new plan, adopted by Congress as a basis, and at a fixed total cost, it was necessary at the outset to make for the first time a careful and detailed estimate of the cost, of the principal parts at least, of the original plan, omitting the parts not to be incorporated in the new one. Thus incidentally the original plan has been carefully restudied and so modified as to simplify the arrangement of book-magazines, omit all of the crowded space in the body of the plan, and materially reduce the cost. The total cost of a building erected substantially in accordance with the plans herewith marked D,1 would be \$6,003,140, estimated in the same manner as above for the new plan, but allowing for a somewhat more highly finished interior.

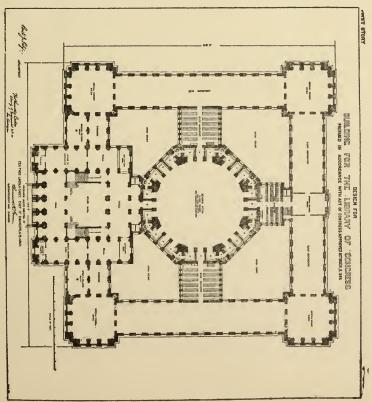
The original plan as adopted by Congress contemplated four octagonal projections from the main central building. These General Casey omitted from his estimates, as well as the northwest, northeast, southwest, and southeast mag-azines. "These changes," says the report, "would do away with the crowded arrangement of book-magazines in the courts - darkening each other and converting the courts into wells - and give, instead of ten small courts or wells, four large court-yards, open, light, and airy, and which may at any future time, if necessary, be occupied by low pyramidal book magazines, connected with the reading-room and constructed so as not to obstruct to any serious extent the light and air to the main walls. As represented in this set of plans, the books would at first occupy only the alcoves in the reading-room and the stacks in the magazines adjoining it north, south, and east."

"The full capacity of these spaces is alone 1,608,000 volumes, and they would accommodate the growing library for a period of thirty-four years from this time. Occupying in future the first and second stories of the north, east, and south curtains with alcoves and stacks, the capacity would be increased to 3,537,000 volumes, lasting ninety-eight years. Adding the courtyard magazines above described, the capacity would be again increased to 4,632,000 volumes, which would not be reached until the lapse of 134 years. Until required by the library proper, the available floor space for use of the Government other than the library would be about 43,000 square feet. The building constructed by this plan would occupy and utilize the excavation, concrete foundation, and drainage system already provided, and would be completed in about eight years."

¹ This has reference to the front elevation, printed in this number of the Journal. The outside plans in the new drawings are so slightly changed, with the exception of the shortening of the "curtains" that it has seemed unnecessary to give both the old and new elevations.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY BUILDING.
(\$4,000,000 Plan—Basement and Main Floor.)





THE FOUR MILLION DOLLAR PLANS.

In directing the preparations of the plans which would bring the cost of the building within the \$4,000,000 limit, General Casey's object was to save time, to utilize as far as practicable the work already done by the Government upon the site of the building, and to use as a basis the general design, and especially the utilitarian arrangements embodied in the old plan which Congress had adopted after some years of consideration through the several committees having had charge of the subject. The same style of architecture is retained, and also the number and height of stories, the general arrangement and relative location of reading-rooms, book-magazines, and rooms for exhibits, administration, and other library work, as in the original plan. The tially unaltered from the old plan, while the centre building and the reading-rooms are essenheight of the whole building has been considerably reduced, and much more of the space in the

middle of the plan omitted.

The new extreme outside dimensions of the building, not including the projection of the centre building, on the west front, are 333 feet north and south by 318 feet 3 inches east and west, while those of the old design were respectively 463 feet 111/2 inches by 332 feet 9 inches. This reduction in the dimensions of the building from what was originally intended will, of necessity, do away with any extra space or courts in the interior, so that, as previously stated, there is no provision in the modified plan for any future addition to the capacity of the structure. The only possible addition would be a wing or projection to the exterior. A glance at the plans would be sufficient to show that this could not be done without marring to a great degree the architectural symmetry of the building. The plans for this building, which were prepared by Mr. P. J Pelz,1 who was engaged in the preparation of the original plans, have been submitted to the Secretaries of War and Interior, and when approved by them Gen. Casey will proceed with the construction of the building unless Congress in the meantime, having become satisfied by the Chief Engineer's estimates that the building can be constructed practically as originally planned, without costing a fabulous or unreasonable sum, should authorize him to construct a library building which would answer all future as well as present needs. The \$4,000,000 building will occupy and utilize a considerable part of the cellar excavation and drainage system, all of the concrete foundations for the rotunda, and the centre building of the west front, and also minor parts of the same for curtains of the west front, already prepared for the original building. The front walls will be of light-colored granite, and the remainder of the building chiefly of brick and iron — fireproof construction throughout — a small quantity only of plain cut granite being used in the court-yard walls. The construction

of the building is to be solid and substantial and generally plain in the interior, excepting the rotunda or reading-room and the main stair-hall or vestibule, which will be suitably enriched in marble, iron, and stucco. In the preparation of the plans and estimates special pains were taken to secure the largest and most appropriate building for the purposes of the Library of Congress that the limit of cost will permit, without sacrificing the dignified and monumental character demanded by its object and location. To this end the exterior retains the same degree of finish that was contemplated in the old design, while the interior enrichment is to be confined almost entirely to the main stair-hall and rotunda. The arrangement, dimensions, and general character of the design are also in harmony with the suggestions of Librarian Spofford, contained in a letter of November 13, 1888, in response to one sent him by Gen. Casey. An appropriation of \$1,000,000 is asked for use in the spring of 1889.

Book alcoves, stacks, and shelving are provided for 1,168,000 volumes, occupying the reading-room, three magazines adjoining the second story and the east front. At the present rate of growth of the library, 30,000 volumes a year, this shelving would be filled in about nineteen years, or about thirteen years after the completion of the building, the construction of which will occupy some six years. The remaining space not absolutely required for administration and for display of engravings, maps, current periodicals, etc., will accommodate 1,047,000 volumes more, making an ultimate total capacity of 2,215,000 volumes. This space would be filled in about fifty-four years from the present time. Meantime the surplus space, amounting to probably 26,000 square feet of floor, might be occupied for other offices of the Government. As required by law, these plans were made for a building complete and entire in design and arrangement, and therefore incapable of economical enlargement. Its cost, as limited by law, will be \$4,000,000, increased by the available balance of the previous appropriation, which is estimated to be \$200,000, or a grand total cost of \$4,200,000.

SUMMARY.

A building constructed upon the original plan adopted by Congress (slightly modified as described above) will cost \$6,000,000; will accommodate at first 1,608,000 volumes; will furnish at first extra space of 43,000 square feet; will accommodate ultimately 3,537,000 volumes, and will be filled with books in ninety-six years, and with the court-yard additions, which can be made as described, to extend the capacity to 4,632,000 volumes, in 134 years.

A building constructed on the reduced plan, in compliance with the act of October 2, 1888, will cost \$4,200,000; will accommodate at first 1,168,000 volumes; will furnish at first extra space of 26,000 square feet; will accommodate ultimately 2,215,000 volumes, and will be filled with books in fifty-four years, but will not permit of any addition except at the expense of architectural effect.

¹ These are the plans given in this number of the Journal, which do not correspond with the cut of front elevation. The difference is chiefly in length of the rooms parallel with the front,

THE ST. LOUIS MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

When the present issue of the Journal reaches its readers, the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association will be in full occupancy of its new building. The work of removing from the temporary quarters inhabited during the two years spent in demolishing the old library building, and erecting upon its site the new, was begun upon the 1st of December last, with the expectation that the opening of the New Year would also witness the opening of the new rooms in which the library begins the forty-third year of its existence, under conditions and auspices that insure to its future a degree of prosperity and usefulness but vaguely shadowed forth even by the continuous success that has marked its past

On December 30, 1846, as the result of conversations between individuals, previously held, eight gentlemen met at evening in the counting-room of Tevis, Scott & Tevis, on Main Street. They were Peter Powell, Robert K. Woods, John F. Franklin, R. P. Perry, Wm. P. Scott, John Halsall, John C. Tevis, all merchants, and Col. A. B. Chambers, editor of the Missouri Republican.

They resolved "that it is deemed expedient by the merchants of this city to found a Mercantile Library Association," and appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws. So the institution was born. Its growth was vigorous and steady, and, like the life of a human being, may be divided into three periods of infancy, youth and manhood. The infancy of the new enterprise may be said to have ceased when, in April, 1847, 'the library was first opened to its members in rented rooms on Main Street.

Its youth was marked by a continued increase that necessitated a removal to larger rooms which, in turn, soon proved too small, when efforts were begun to provide a building for the separate use of the library. On May 2 1851, a Mercantile Library Hall Company was organized, with a capital of \$50,000, divided into shares of \$10.00 each; the present lot was purchased and a building erected, which, it was then supposed, would afford the library a sufficient home for all time. With the opening of this building the manhood of the Association may be said to have begun. How earnest and successful have been the efforts of that manhood is shown in the facts that the stocks of the Hall Company, partly by purchase and partly by donation, passed entirely into the hands of the Library Association, which became the sole owner of the property, and that when, in January, 1871, the Association met to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation (it being only the 16th year of the occupancy of its building), Mr. James E. Yeatman, its first President, in his address, alluded to the then inadequacy of the library-rooms and recommended the inauguration of steps towards the providing of a new building better adapted to the needs of the library.



THE ST. LOUIS MERCANTILE LIBRARY. (New Building—Library Floor at Top.)

Up to this period a large concert hall (the largest and finest then in the city) had proved an important source of revenue, but as other halls, readier of access, were built, this revenue dwindled away. A fire that occurred in the close neighborhood called general attention to the fact that the building was in no sense fire-proof, and that the entire loss of its treasures-some of them irreplaceable—was a constantly threatening danger. Year after year, in every annual report, the President of the Association urged the importance of safer and more commodious accommodations, and various plans for securing a new location and a new building were, from year to year, suggested. It was not, however, until 1884, during the presidency of Mr. Robert S. Brookings, that a practicable plan was proposed and adopted by the Association. It is best explained in his own words by an extract from his report read to the annual meeting of the Association, January 13, 1885. After repeating the story told through fifteen successive years, of the deficiencies of the building then occupied, he says: "Although it could be remodelled, we have deemed it unwise to make the necessary expenditure in that direction without first making a determined effort to erect a new fire-proof building on our present site. The revenue derived from such a building as we have in view would place the Association upon a solid financial foundation and insure its rapid Realizing growth and permanent prosperity. the difficulty of securing the large amount of money requisite for the erection of such a building, upon a purely endowment or gift plan, we counselled with our Board of Trustees for the purpose of arriving at the best and most feasible means of accomplishing the desired object." The conference resulted in a plan submitted by Mr. James E. Yeatman, which met with the unanimous approval of your Boards of Direction and Trustees. At a special meeting of the board, held March 18, 1884, the following resolution was

unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Board of Direction submit to the Association, at the next annual meeting, an amendment to the Constitution, creating a 'Perpetual Membership,' the price of which shall be one hundred dollars, negotiable and transferable to such party as may have been approved by the Board of Direction, which membership shall perpetually entitle the owner to all the privileges of regular or beneficiary membership, as regulated by articles three and five of the Constitution of the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association."

This resolution was, on motion, unanimously adopted by the Association, and the amendment therein recommended was made Article VII. of the Constitution. The scheme thus set on foot was carried to success by the strenuous exertions of the Board of Direction, aided morally and pecuniarily by their many warm and zealous friends, and especially by the untiring labor and perseverance in pushing the enterprise through every difficulty, of their President, Mr. Robert S. Brookings.

The Constitution of the Association, rendering this gentleman ineligible to reëlection after having served two years, 1884 and 1885, he was, however, retained in the Board of Direction, and in January, 1888, was again elected to the presidency—the only man who has ever been thus

One hundred and fifteen thousand dollars towards the building fund was realized from the sale of perpetual memberships, issued as set forth in the resolution, at one hundred dollars each, and transferable for any length of time by the owners. In many instances they were taken in blocks by different individuals. Two merchants took one hundred each and have transferred the privileges of the library to their employés, reserving the right to cancel the transfers at their

option.

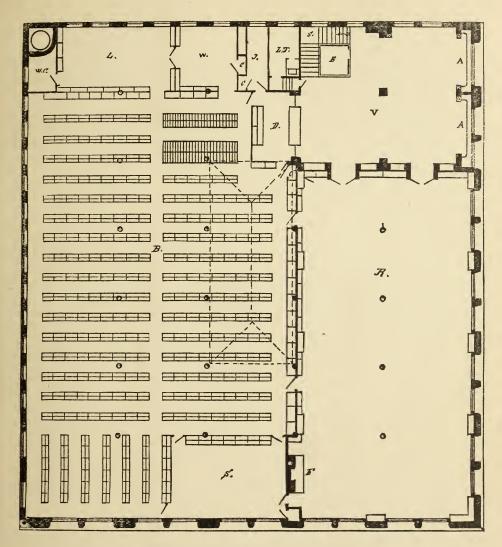
Mr. Henry G. Isaacs was appointed Architect and Superintendent, and on the 1st of January, 1887, the old building—home of the library for 32 years - was deserted, temporary and comfortable quarters having been secured in the old Pope mansion on the Southwest corner of Tenth and Locust Streets. The work of demolition was at once begun, and on the afternoon of June 1, 1887, the corner-stone of the new building was laid by Mr. Henry Shaw, the oldest retired merchant in the city; appropriate addresses were delivered by Gov. E. O. Stanard and Prof. M. S. Snow, of Washington University; and thereafter the erection of the new building was pushed forward with all possible rapidity. The lot upon which it stands was purchased in 1851 by the Hall Company, already mentioned, for \$25,500. It is located at the southwest corner of Broadway and Locust Street, fronting 115 feet on the former by 128 feet on the latter street. The Broadway of to-day was known as Fifth Street when the lot was bought, and, little as there may be in a name, it now bids fair to rival its great namesake in the American metropolis in its architectural splendors and the value of its property. The Mercantile Library lot is now valued at \$400,000; the total cost of the new building, thoroughly finished and furnished, will have been nearly \$400,000 more, placing the value of the property at \$800,000. The Association negotiated a loan of \$250,000 by mortgages on the property to finish and furnish their building.

The building is of six stories, and is constructed of stone, brick, terra-cotta, and iron. The style is Romanesque, and is treated in a broad, massive manner, the lower story being of red granite, with a degree of ornamentation which gives effect to the rough, quarry faced treatment of the stone. The upper part of the building is of brick, with the architectural members of terra-cotta, such as the capitals, bases, and archivolts of the round arches. The building is crowned by a parapet cornice of brick and terra-cotta. edifice is fire-proof throughout. The interior columns, floor-beams and girders are of iron, and are all protected by burnt clay tiles while all the floors are filled in between the beams with burnt clay, hollow tile, flat arches, the roof being similarly constructed.

On the second floor, at the extreme northwest angle, a room has been reserved as the assembly-room for the Board of Directors; with the exception of this room and of the sixth floor, the whole building has been leased for a period of ten years.

The library occupies the entire sixth story, (See plan.) The entrance to it is on Locust Street, at the northwest corner of the building, and is of granite work, round-arched, with columns and carved capitals, and opens into a vestibule (v) or reception-room, marble floored, and with walls and ceiling of polished, carved and panelled oak. From this apartment a fast hydraulic elevator, (e) of the most approved construction, handsomely appointed and ornamented and running within a brass latticed frame, ascends to the library floor in twelve seconds, descending in ten. A stone stairway winds upwards around the frame of the elevator, and both stairs and elevator lead directly to the issue-room (a, a). The diagram will illustrate the descriptions of the different portions and features of the library.

The issue-room (a) is floored with marble tiles, while its furniture and finish are characterisic of the whole floor. These are of polished oak, chastely and artistically carved, giving to all the rooms an air of cheerfulness and beauty attractive to the eye and elevating to the mind. issue-room is most comfortably furnished and affords a delightful and cozy nook for conversation among the visitors while waiting for their books. Out of this room open two retiringrooms, one for ladies (11), the other for gentlemen. In an alcove at the southeast corner of the room stands the issue-desk (d), out of which a door opens into the book-room. Librarians will recognize at once the convenience of this arrangement, which places the collections of the library within the easiest possible reach of the clerks. The book-room (b), as will be seen by the dia-



PLAN OF ST. LOUIS MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

gram, occupies more than one-half of the entire floor. Its whole space is taken up by double bookcases, back to back, with an aisle three feet wide between. The cases are of poplar, the shelves very light and adjusted to their places by staples driven into the sides of the cases and fitting into grooves on the bottom of the shelves, thus preventing any projections against which the tops of the books might rub to their injury. The cases are eight feet from the floor to finish, and the highest shelf is not over seven feet six inches from the floor, so that the books upon it can be reached by a man of ordinary stature without the aid of step-ladders or other inconveniences. The

shelves are ten inches deep and three feet long. The room is lighted by windows on three sides and by a sky-light, thirty by fifty feet in dimensions, that pours a flood of radiance throughout the room, as well as upon the issue-desk, the student's room (s), and the reading-room (r). At night the cases are lighted by Edison incandescent electric lights, suspended eight feet apart in the aisles between the cases by electric cords that wind around automatic spring rollers, so that each light may be drawn down to the floor and carried to and fro from end to end and from top to bottom of every case, precisely as might be done with a candle in a candlestick. The present

shelving will accommodate one hundred and forty thousand volumes, and as the library's possessions now number seventy-five thousand volumes, will serve its purposes for many years. Whenever more cases are needed, a second tier will be built over the present cases, led up to by small ladders and reached by light narrow walks or balconies, and by aid of this upper tier the capacity of the book-room may be nearly doubled. This room, as already stated, is reached from behind the issue-desk, it is also connected by two doors with the reading-room, but these are kept locked, as none but attachés of the library are allowed access to the books; the cases are without doors, the elevation of the library from the ground se-

curing them against fear of dust.

At the northeast corner of the book-room a space has been set apart as a student's room (s); it is partitioned off by double bookcases similar to all the others in the book-room. Although opening by doors into the latter room it may only be entered by the student through a door in the reading-room, and then only after application at the desk. The room is brilliantly lighted and handsomely and comfortably furnished. person desiring to study or read up on any subject may order all the books bearing upon it to be carried into this room, where they are placed upon the shelves and allowed to remain undisturbed during whatever time, be it days or weeks, the student desires to consult them. The student, upon notice at the desk is ushered into this room and remains there locked in until notice of a desire to leave is transmitted to the issue-desk by an electric button, so that whether empty or occupied the door is always locked. Students may, therefore, find in this quiet and cozy nook a desideratum long felt - a corner segregated from the world, from the noises of the street and the hum of voices - wherein to pass hours of silent communion with books and studious, uninterrupted reflection.

The work-room (w) closely adjoins the alcove of the issue-desk and the librarian's office (l) lies just beyond it. The issue-desk is flanked on either side by a grate of wrought iron ornamented with open iron grill work of a pattern that also prevails in the reading-room. Its walls and ceilings

are tastefully decorated in colors.

The reading-room is justly the pride and main ornament of the library, and upon its appointments and decoration the art and skill of the architect and builders have been lavished with unstinted hand. It is entered from the issueroom by two wide doorways. It is 84 feet long by 40 feet wide, with a lofty ceiling tastefully ornamented. It is safe to say that a better lighted, heated, and ventilated apartment cannot be found in the country. On the north or longer side are eight windows, each six feet by twelve, giving forty-eight feet of glass - more than half the length of the room. Four windows of the same size pierce the east wall. The south side of the room consists of bookeases, eight feet high, from the tops of which to the cornice, which curves upward to the ceiling, the space is occupied by open iron grill work, through which the radiance of the sky-light pours down as through so many other windows opening to the outer air. The room, as well as the floor throughout, is heated by steam coils, but at its southeastern extremity there has been constructed a large old-fashioned fireplace of buff terra-cotta and tiles, with an oak chimney-piece richly carved and reaching to the cornice of the ceiling, with a large niche or receptacle adapted for a group of small statuary.

In this fireplace a wood fire will be kept blazing during the cold weather, imparting to the room an air of homely warmth and cheerfulness, such as all will understand who remember the log-fires of the days of our ancestors as still seen, here and there, where the steam-engine has not swept away every trace of the days of yore. While this fireplace will prove an extensive ventilator, several grated openings close to the floor and connecting with an aspirating shaft running up to the roof, will secure to the room an equal, pure, and healthful atmosphere. floor of this reading-room is of oak, waxed and polished, with strips of carpeting along the walks. The finishings and furniture, in common with those of the rest of the library, are of polished oak, daintily carved. Bookcases with plate-glass doors occupy nearly the whole south side of the room and every part of the other sides not taken up by doors and windows. In these cases will be kept the books of art illustrations, the works in costly and showy bindings, and books of unusual rarity or of special curiosity; those already add greatly to the decoration of the room and its bright and cheerful appearance. In addition to the usual reading-room tables, the important newspapers are fastened each by a brass rod running down the centre to oak stands of just the size of the open paper, and of just the height and sloping at just the angle which insure comfort to the reader while seated at his ease. These stands are light and may be moved to any part of the room desired. The difference between sitting down to one of these stands and standing up to an immovable rack must be experienced to be realized.

This room, also, is lighted at night by the Edison incandescent electric lights, arranged about chandeliers and brackets of old brass.

The present article has been devoted to a sketch of the library's new home; if there were here added a synopsis of the treasures of art and literature, which have, at last, found permanent abode in a home so beautiful, it would readily be seen that the sixth story of the new Mercantile Library building is indeed almost perfect in every detail.

Well may the friends and patrons of the institution, the zealous and arduous workers who have toiled unflinchingly in the face of every difficulty, feel proud of the results of their efforts; well may the long line of presidents, directors, and trustees exult in the fulfilment of dreams long cherished, now realized in a manner beyond the most sanguine expectations; well may the citizens boast abroad of this noble achievement, and the city itself point with pride to one of the fairest, most useful, and most excellent of its ornaments.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

BY W: I. FLETCHER.

From the Am. Architect and Building News.

I READILY accede to your request for a further treatment of this subject, in the interest of a better understanding between architects and librari-

In answer to the statement that librarians disagree among themselves on this subject, so that no consensus of the views of the profession is available, I asserted that certain well-defined principles have been laid down by a practically unanimous agreement of librarians, which principles are constantly violated by architects and building committees through their failure to learn of these facts, or to appreciate their bear-

In the Library Conference held in Boston in 1879, Mr. Henry Van Brunt said: "Doubtless we made a false start by endeavoring to adapt our large public collections to the traditional and architectural library halls, surrounded by chapellike alcoves, in several stories." And again: "The purposes for which our own public libraries are established are new to the world of literature and books, and naturally affect the question under consideration.'

In just this line the Library Association voted wo years later, 1881, at Baltimore (and without a

dissenting voice):

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Association, the time has come for a radical modification of the prevailing typical style of library building, and the adoption of a style . . . better suited to economy and practical utility."

Unless both my memory and my examination of the Transactions of the Library Association are at fault, no one member has since, by voice or vote, favored in our conferences the "traditional and architectural library hall" style of building, and it should by this time be well understood that that style is not in favor with those most conversant with modern library wants. Perhaps the reply will be that it is easy to condemn that form of building, but more difficult to find a satisfactory substitute. But substitutes have been found, and while there is a difference among librarians as to which is best, they have features in common that represent the settled views of the mass of librarians. Mr. Van Brunt's criticism of the ancient style of building, quoted above, was made in connection with an account he was giving of the then new "stack" at Harvard, an arrangement which he had planned for obviating the objectionable features of the old style. In the stack, we have rows of iron bookcases placed as near together as is consistent with convenience of passing between them, and running from floor to ceiling of a room some fifty feet high; light open ironwork floors being introduced at intervals of seven and one-half feet, so that every shelf may be easily reached from them, avoiding altogether the use of step-ladders. The walls not being used for shelving are pierced with numerous large windows, pouring a flood of lateral light into the stack, which is also lighted from the roof. Space for readers' small tables is provided on each floor, distributed so that facilities for the use of the books may be found very near every shelf in the library. As compared with the old conventional library building, the stack has the advantages of greatly increased book-room per cubic foot of space within the walls, increased facilities and improved conditions for the use of the books, and a much greater supply of light.

But the stack-system is only one way of gaining these advantages. Another method is prominently before the library profession, largely through the able advocacy of Dr. W. F. Poole, of the Newberry Library, of Chicago, a method which has not quite all the advantages claimed for the stack, but which claims others that are wanting in It is what may be called the single floor system, allowing only one range in height (say seven feet) of shelving to be placed in one room, an equal or greater space being left above for the

proper diffusion of air and light.

In the great majority of cases, library buildings are erected where land is not expensive and a large floor-area is available. Where this is the case, a library of very considerable size may be shelved so as to obviate entirely the need of steps and stairs; and where land is more expensive, one such floor may be placed above another indefinitely at intervals of fifteen feet, elevators putting them practically on one level. claimed for this single-floor system that the superior supply of light afforded through its admission by high windows above the top of the bookcases, with nothing to intercept its fall between and around them, and the fact that no books are placed near the top of a room to their own injury by heat and gases, and to the serious discomfort of the users, more than atone for the failure to utilize, as does the stack, every foot of perpendicular space for book storage.

However this may be, the discussion among librarians now is between these two systems in their main features, and all agree in requiring that a library building shall have, in one or the other form, the advantages common in some degree to both, viz., great capacity, abundant light,

convenience of use.

It is when we turn from our little differences of opinion as to which ways are best for securing these ends, to such buildings as the Winn Library at Woburn, Mass., and the Howard Library at New Orleans, that we leave our mutual bickerings and join in deriding the poor architect. In these two beautiful buildings we find the old "traditional" style in its glory, with its alcoves, its high step-ladders, its galleries (and even stepladders in the galleries), its narrow windows, one in each alcove, shedding a dim religious light into the interior, its large tables running down through the nave. In the Howard Library (unless recent changes have been made) the windows are eighteen inches wide, and pierce a three-foot wall (two feet of stone and one of bookcases), and a person to go from the alcove behind the desk to the gallery immediately above it must travel the whole length of the room twice, besides ascending the stairs, and perhaps a step-ladder, too. Well might he say to the book just over his head, "Thou art so near, and yet so far!" In this same building, I believe, the only way a place

could be found for the librarian and assistants to work was to fence off one alcove.

Provision for efficient and economical administration is one point with regard to which it is plain that no architect could go right without definite instruction as to the method of administration to be employed in the building. instruction architects are quite apt to be without, for the reason that no one is on the ground who is competent to give it. Almost every public library has these departments more or less fully developed: reference-department, circulatingdepartment, and reading-room. The erection of a new building should facilitate the due development of these three departments, in strict relation to each other and to the special wants of the parcicular community, and with a due regard to the means likely to be at hand for supporting the administration. If one person be expected to supervise more than one department, these departments should be so arranged as to make that feasible. I hope I shall be pardoned if I attempt to illustrate this point by commending the arrangement of the Amherst College library, especially as it was all done before I ever.saw Amherst.

Our present library building is a rearrangement of an older one, with the addition of a new wing for the book-stack. The library and reading-room are on the second floor, the lower floor being used for secondary purposes. At the top of the staircase one enters the delivery-room, facing the counter of the attendant, who has been able to observe him almost from his entrance upon the stairs. At his right he finds the large reading room, nearly the whole of which (the wide doors always standing open) is under the eye of the same attendant. At his left are the cardcatalogue cases and a shelf of indexes, etc., with a little space for their convenient use, furnished with tables and chairs. Through the counter is a gateway, admitting, under the surveillance of the same attendant, to the entrance of the stack, which (being on the second floor of the main building) he enters midway of its height, and finds himself as centrally located as he could be in the library itself. Never, I believe, was a library better arranged to enlarge the scope and usefulness of a single attendant. Except as pressure of work calls for assistance, he easily attends to all the three departments of reference, circulation, and reading-room. My moral is that this could not have been provided for without intelligent understanding of the administrative functions of the library, and it should be stated that the architect was a graduate of the college, who had freely used, and taken a deep interest in, the library.

But when the different departments of a library have been arranged with reference to an efficient and economical service, there is yet to be made provision for the work which must be done "behind the scenes." Books will be received in cases and parcels. They must be delivered at a rear or side entrance, opened in a suitable room, where some dust and dirt will not be seriously objectionable, spread out on tables in an adjoining room for examination, cataloguing and labelling, and then sent to their places in the library.

No problem is more difficult, perhaps, in the arrangement of a library building than that of placing the librarian's own office or desk, which on some accounts needs to be in close contiguity to the public part of the building, accessible to those needing his guidance in their reading, and on other accounts should be near the place of receipt of new books. Hardly any two libraries or two librarians would agree in their requirements in this line; but, if it is once clearly seen by architects that no library building can be a success in which some provision, in accordance with the circumstances of the particular case, is not made for these various needs, they will soon fit themselves to deal with the problems involved, and will doubtless handle them successfully.

WHAT I SAW IN THE FREE LIBRARY IN PAWTUCKET.

BY SIDNEY S. RIDER.

From Book Notes.

RECENTLY, having occasion to make an evening visit to Pawtucket, the writer was taken by one of its managers into the Free Library there. object lesson there taught me is of so striking a character that I must fain impart it. I was ushered into a very large room, brilliant with electric lights. On one side were ranged large tables covered with pictorial papers of the highest type, in bound volumes or in single numbers. Among these were the London Graphic, the Illustrated London News, and Harper's Weekly. Around these tables were chairs for twelve or fifteen boys at each table, and in these were fifty boys busily engaged in reading or in looking among the pictures. Beyond were tables for men, where were numbers of magazines. Across the room were tables for girls, and near-by were tables for women. Every class was well represented. At the extreme end of the room were alcoves for the ten thousand books in the library. Among these books the boys ranged at will, looking over the books, taking down and examining them. A large number of boys were thus engaged. Struck with amazement, I inquired of the librarian how she dared to allow such liberty? "Why," she replied, "they never seriously displace anything, and as for the stealing or mutilation of books, such things are almost unknown here." Presently, I saw a boy bring a book for entry. Urged by my curiosity, I asked the manager to look at the book. It was a bound volume of the Century. Another boy came up. The manager again inquired. It was Stanley's "Through the Dark Continent." In the five minutes during which I stood there, five boys were thus stopped. One had the "Iliad." I asked whose translation, but while the manager looked, the boy with becoming modesty, looked at me and said: "Mr. Pope's, sir." The next boy had volume one of Mr. Bancroft's "History of the United States." The boy was as tall as myself. I spoke to him. "Do you work in the mill?" "Yes, sir," said he, "in the Dexter Yarn Mill." I thanked him and he passed on. The last boy came; he was a bright jittle fellow; he had an Oliver Optic. Time

called me away, but I was filled with amazement. Never before had I seen such things. As I passed out, I came across a small, very small, boy poring over a large dictionary. The book was nearly as large as the boy. He had a pencil and a cast-away envelope, on the back of which he was busily engaged in writing. I couldn't resist the temptation to see what the little fellow was about. He said the Japanese village was in the town, and had offered a prize for the largest number of words of a certain kind, and he was trying to get the largest number. I have omitted to mention that the boy who had taken Mr. Pope's translation of the "Iliad," had taken another book. It was the eleventh volume of the "Modern Standard Drama," and has in it "Julius Cæsar," the "Drunkard," "Rob Roy," "George Barnivell," and the "Vicar of Wakefield." Will you have the goodness to observe concerning these boys, that they were not selected specimens? They were just as they came, I excepted none before, nor rejected any at the end, nor omitted any intermixed. I took all while I stood there. To me all of this was an astounding occurrence; to Mrs. Sanders, the librarian, and to Mr. Sayles, the director, who introduced me, it was a matter of no surprise; they had become used to it; it had lost to them its extraordinary character, but to me it grew greater and greater as I passed out into the darkness, reflecting upon the violent contrast in the condition of things here as I had partially known them. Mr. Sayles, the director, had given much attention to the pernicious character of much of the literature for boys which lumbers the counters of news companies. He had shown to me some of the captures he had made. The boys came into the reading-room with loaded pockets; he asked them to surrender; they did so; he told them of a better way, and opened the door, and there stood an accomplished woman to take them by the hand and lead them to better things. All this may be to you commonplace, my poor reader; it is tame in the telling; but there is real greatness in the undertaking. The whole currents of numbers of lives are completely changed. Is it a small thing to induce a boy who revels in the company of "Dick Turpin" and "Sixteen-String Jack," to abandon them for "Julius Cæsar" and the "Iliad"? to turn a boy from the companionship of the "Bandit of the 'Ocean, or the Female Privateer," and send him "Through the Dark Continent" with Mr. Stanley? from the "Bleeding Phantom, or Wild in Fetters," to Mr. Bancroft's "History of the United States"? from the "Blue Skin" and "Black Bess" series to the "Oliver Optics"? Another most encouraging indication which I wish here to reinforce is, that the books named were of the boys' own selection, nobody had interfered; they roamed at will and took that which they liked; they had been taught to walk, and they walked now alone. Verily, this man and this woman have their reward; and the city of Pawtucket can point with pride to an institution, the like of which cannot be seen elsewhere in Rhode Island. That wise policy which this town has pursued in its liberal expenditures in the promotion of all enterprise is now being felt in the rapid material developments now seen on

every hand; and it needs no prophet to predict that the men now so active in these things will find their successors in these Free Library protégées; the mill-boy of to-day will be the real strength of Pawtucket to-morrow. Let every village in Rhode Island visit Pawtucket, and then go and do likewise; for no town's money can be so well expended.

BUYING OF BOOKS BY LIBRARY BOARDS.

On this subject the last report of the Librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library says:

"The method of bookbuying which has been practised for several years is cumbersome and entails serious delays, putting the library from a year to two years behindhand in its additions of current literature. It also becomes almost if not quite impossible to pick up any bargains, which are frequently advertised, or to take advantage of special offers or sales, by which means the leading libraries of the day obtain the best and most desirable works of past years and the greatest returns for their money. Furthermore, while this method is an obstacle to all purchases of the lastnamed character, it does not benefit the library as regards prices on new works.

"Books cannot justly be put on the same basis with grain and coal and building material, for while having certain mercantile characteristics and values, they have at the same time a literary or intellectual feature which puts quite a different phase upon the matter of their demand and supply. Too often the best and most useful books are like birds of passage, easily obtained in their season, but when out of season are only to be secured by skilful hunt or by going to their special

haunts.

"From Aug. 6, 1887, to Feb. 8, 1888, four principal lists of books for purchase were submitted by the [Library] Committee [to the School Board], as required by section 18 of the by-laws of the board, and two minor lists of second-hand books, comprising, all told, a little under 4100 volumes, at an approximate cost of \$4000.

"These several lists were duly 'laid on the table' and printed in the proceedings from time to time at an expense to the board for printing (including the lists and the votes thereon, etc.) of fully \$120, or 3 per cent. on the cost of the books

purchased.

"The same was true, in a less degree, as to four several lists of periodicals in bound volumes and

subscriptions.

"The last transaction of the kind was a list of 43 volumes (chiefly of a special character and for immediate use, at an approximate cost of \$163), which was made up in March and printed in the proceedings of April 7; but owing to stress of other matters, adjournments, etc., was not finally taken from the table and purchase voted until the board meeting of Aug. 4, 1888; cost of printing, say \$1.30. Although the list was ordered directly, as soon as the committee were empowered ot do so, a number of the books cannot be had before the end of the year, having now to be obtained by importation.

"On the contrary, if, as is usual elsewhere, the library committee were given authority to spend certain definite sums of money from time to time, without specifically stating in advance each individual item, better results would be attained. the same time the expenditures would be held in as full control as now, and with decided economy

of time and money.

"Finally, it may be said, that of all of the interests committed to the Board of Education, the library in particular partakes of especial charac-Thousands of our citizens who make teristics. use of the library scarcely think of it as a matter connected with the school system. Yet it is an institution necessarily running into an immense number of details and requiring a great amount of special attention as a prerequisite to its successful administration.

"These are not gauged by the limited number of employes, or the very moderate outlay for its

On the other hand, it is a matter of great difficulty to obtain on the part of the entire board, with its large number of members and the varied interests demanding their attention, that due knowledge and appreciation of all these things which is so desirable and necessary if the institution is to be properly fostered and advanced in the future.

THE ROBINSON DUPLEX INDICATOR.

Mr. A. W. Robertson, Librarian of the Aberdeen P. L., claims the following advantages for

his "Duplex indicator:"

(1) At the moment of issuing a book only one entry or record, namely, the borrower's ticket Number, has to be made, all the other details of the transaction being deferred till the library is closed, or till such time as may be found most convenient. The result is that, while the actual operation of issuing a book to a borrower is done with all possible expedition, the record of the transaction for library purposes is completed with a fulness and an accuracy which practically exclude error. In handing out borrowers' tickets in exchange for books returned, no entry or cancelling of an entry is required.

(2) Of every book belonging to the library, whether in or out, it is possible, at a glance, to tell the name and address of the last borrower, also when it was last issued. In a similar way, the history of the past issues of any book can be traced indefinitely; and, conversely, the history of each borrower's reading. The advantage of the double process will be appreciated by all practi-

cal librarians.

(3) Of every book, in or out, it is possible at a glance to tell the class to which it belongs, and also its accession number, by reference from which to the stock book the history of the book as part of the library property can be ascertained.

(4) The moment a book is issued or returned, the fact of its issue or return is notified to the

public.

(5) In the all-important matter of indicating to the librarian or his assistants how long a book has been in a borrower's keeping, the "Duplex indicator" system is practically unerring. As soon as the period (usually a fortnight) allowed

for reading a book expires, the borrower's ticket on which it is issued passes into a special compartment, indicating a fine of one penny. If not claimed by the borrower during the subsequent week, it again, at the end of that week, passes into another compartment, where its presence indicates a fine of twopence. In either case the librarian or his assistant is, on the return of the book, at once directed to the right compartment for the borrower's ticket, and by the same direction knows without any process of calculation what fine to exact. Books still further overdue are treated in a somewhat similar fashion; and it is at all times possible for the librarian to ascertain at a glance how many books are overdue, to whom they have been issued, and for how long they have been out of the library.

As established and worked in the Aberdeen Public Library, the system has, in addition to the features above indicated, the advantage of showing to the public, in a clear, bold type, the author's name and the title of every book in the library at any moment. As soon as a book is issued its title disappears, and conversely, as soon as it comes back to the library its title reappears. This arrangement is one which has many advantages, and it is deservedly popular. Consequently, wherever possible or practicable, its

adoption is recommended.

The size of an indicator for 2000 books, showing the shelf number only, ranges from 2 ft. 2 in. x 2 ft. 8 in. The size of an indicator, showing book-title, varies according to the size of type and of title adopted.
We wrote to Mr. Robertson, asking for a de-

scription of his indicator. 'He replies:

"I am sorry I cannot yet comply with your request. I have been at no little trouble and expense in devising my scheme, and I have been advised that I should endeavor to recoup myself by requiring any one wishing to adopt it to come to myself for its design or construction. Meanwhile, my device has fully realized expectations and has won golden opinions from the public, and what is even better the Library Staff.

"A. W. ROBERTSON."

New York Library Club.

FOURTEENTH REGULAR MEETING.

THE fourteenth regular meeting of the Club was called to order, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 3.20 p.m., Thursday, January 17, Mr. Pool in the chair. There were about thirty members and visitors present.

Mr. Pool called the attention of the Club to the prospectus of the new English Librarian, which is to absorb the Library chronicle, and there was some discussion as to the difficulty of obtaining the complete set of this latter.

Mr. Pool then announced the first topic for discussion:

I. DISPOSITION OF PAMPHLETS IN LIBRARIES.

Mr. Pool. — Our library (Y. M. C. A.) has many thousand pamphlets, and we keep almost everything, but only catalogue such as are bound. This includes all of real value. We classify and catalogue by author and subject, as far as possible, and those so treated are largely used. To these pamphlets we apply the Dewey system, but place a "p" at the end of the figures to signify pamphlet.

Mr. Biscoe. - We keep all pamphlets.

Mr. Peoples.—We are not troubled with them. As fast as they accumulate we bind them in volumes, which are kept distinct as a pamphlet collection. Each one is catalogued just as if it were a book, and a simple reference given to the volume that contains it. We throw little away.

Mr. Biscoe. — At Columbia College we treat our pamphlets very much as the Y. M. C. A. Library. They are kept in boxes at the end of the subject to which they relate, and are not catalogued till bound.

Mr. Pool.—Is it of much value to classify uncatalogued pamphlets?

Mr. Biscoe. — I think it is. Then any one going to the shelf can get the benefit of them.

Mr. Berry.—We try to get pamphlets, and I treat them just as if they were books.

Mr. Peoples. — That raises the question of what is a pamphlet?

Mr. Pool. — How far should the librarian discriminate as to what is of value and what is not?

Mr. Peoples. — That depends on how far he makes himself a censor of the public.

Mr. Cohen. — I believe pamphlets to be of the greatest value and would save everything.

Miss Cutler. — I think discrimination is a matter of necessity.

Mr. Ford.—It is well known that the Bodleian has spent many thousand dollars for pamphlets that might have been had by the founder for the asking. Is not this question of what to save really a matter of the space at the library's disposal?

Mr. Bowker. — What is the proportion of pamphlets in libraries?

Mr. Ford.—I believe in the Library of Congress the proportion is 500,000 books and 150,000 pamphlets.¹

Mr. Peoples.—We find it very difficult to obtain sets of pamphlets such as proceedings and reports. We now keep a list of about 400 series we have, and each year send a postal-card to

Mr. Berry.— We are having great trouble to get sets of our own publications. We now lay aside fifty copies of each at the time they are printed.

Mr. Bowker.—I have found it very difficult to get political pamphlets, even a short time after they were issued. It seems as if the more general their diffusion, the less chance is there of preservation.

Mr. Ford. — Another difficult form of pamphlet to obtain are play-bills. These now sell for comparatively high prices, yet, as far as I know, no attempt is made to get them for libraries.

Mr. Bowker. — The new Players' Club has quite a collection, given by Mr. Daly and Mr. Hutton. This whole question of what to try for, and what to save, should be one of differentiation, and libraries should agree not to spend their money and time in duplicating each other.

Mr. Ford.—I think this is being done, to a certain extent without intention, by many of our libraries, more especially by the smaller ones.

Mr. Berry. — Could we not agree to find out, before we start a particular class, if that was not already covered by some other library?

II. CATALOGUES OF PORTRAITS AND PICTURES.

Mr. Bowker. - This subject was referred to me [L. J. XIII., 314] by the A. L. A. to report on at the St. Louis meeting, but as yet I have not done more than to find that much work is being duplicated in several of our libraries. At Harper's they have an index to all the portraits and views that have appeared in their own publications, and this has been extended so as to include some in their own library. In the printroom of the British Museum they have no index, but the prints are sorted by classes—thus each sovereign has a portfolio, in which the portraits are arranged chronologically. I suggested this as a work for the English Index Society, and believe they did a little work on it. The subject is so tremendous that I fear it is something for librarians of the twentieth century to do.

Mr. Poole. — We have a special collection of 8000 portraits, but they are not indexed, though of great value. The arrangement is chronological, and this is the only clue by which to find

each institution. This obtains us the current year, but with the older societies we lack the early issues.

^{1 565,134} books and 150,000 pamphlets.—Library list of

¹ The Law Institute and Bar Ass. L. for law; The Press Club L. for journalism; The Reform Club L. for politics and political economy; The Grolier Club L. for bibliography and printing; The Players' Club L. for the drama; and the Seventh Regiment L. for military history.

what one wants, other than the ms. list in each volume.

Mr. Bowker. — Should not such a list give the artist as well as the subject?

Mr. Ford. — In that case it should also include the engraver. This would make three references necessary, and sometimes even more, for many plates were made to serve for different persons. Thus there is the plate of Bartolozzi which I have seen with three different names under it.

Mr. Bowker. — The value of such a list would be greatly increased by a reference to the original painting. With the lists of the National Gallery, etc., this would be comparatively easy.

Mr. Cohen. — That would be in a sense a critical part of the work, which is outside the scope of such a list.

Mr. Ford. -- All this would be of value, if the work could be done, but such a thing can never give all that is wanted. The question is what can be done?

Mr. Biscoe. - I want to see such a list.

Mr. Bowker. — Just how valuable would it be? Mr. Pool. — It would probably be like Poole, and double or triple the call for such works.

Mr. Peoples. — Nothing takes more time than looking for such a thing. The calls are not very often, but one can spend a great deal of time when they do come.

Mr. Pool. — We often have the greatest difficulty in finding a print of even a plant or animal.

Mr. Cohen. — Could not the publishing section of the A. L. A. do this work, if the lists were made by the libraries?

Mr. Bowker.—I am afraid it is too big a job for that. It might be possible for certain of the libraries to unite in such a list, and get back the greater part of the expense of it. Would the librarians here recommend such a work to their trustees?

Mr. Peoples.—If we could afford it we would make such a list, but as we are situated, I would not do again what we did for Poole.

Miss Cutler.— Before we close this subject, I should like to ask if any of you catalogue the book-plates in the volumes?

Mr. Biscoe. — We have done some work in that direction, when we had the time.

An informal discussion of the subjects for the next meeting resulted in the choice of:

- 1. Uniformity of statistics in library reports.
- 2. How far should reading be controlled in libraries?

The meeting adjourned at 5.25.

PAUL LEICESTER FORD, Secretary.

Reviews.

GRAY, D: Letters, poems, and selected prose writings; ed., with a biographical memoir, by J. N. Larned. Buffalo, N. Y., The Courier Co., printers, [J. N. Larned, Buffalo Pub. Lib.,] 1888. c. 2 v., 7+351; 3+408 p. por. D. cl., \$2.

This is a book of double interest to librarians, because it is about one who was for a certain portion of his 'prentice period a librarian himself, and is also the work of a librarian. The name, David Gray, represents in the biographical dictionary two men who were almost contemporaries, the Scotch poet of "The Luggie," born in Glasgow, in 1838, and living only till 1861, and the Buffalo journalist, also a poet in his measure, born in Edinburgh in 1836 and the subject of this interesting memoir. The family of this David Gray crossed to America when he was but a boy, and after some years in the far West, he came to Buffalo in August, 1866, to take the post of Secretary and Librarian to the Young Men's Christian Union of Buffalo. This organization, then in the fourth year of its existence, "had collected a well-chosen small library of miscellaneous literature, and most of its books were still invitingly new. Its rooms, on the third floor of the Kremlin Hall building, at the corner of Eagle and Pearl Streets, were extremely attractive, and the prospect from their windows, looking westward toward the river and lake, was one which lives in the memory of the people who used to enjoy it." Here David Gray "exercised a kind of selective attraction on the bookish and thoughtful-minded youth of the city, drawing them together, as to a place of rendezvous, at the pleasant library rooms of the Christian Union." In this pleasant place and around the young librarian there gathered an interesting group of men, several of whom came to distinction in later years, of whom we take it Mr. Larned was one. Gray remained a librarian—a calling which was not yet a profession — for but a few years, and soon after drifted into journalism and made that connection with the Buffalo Courier, which gave him his after-repute as a journalist. His later years were a sad story of overwork, and he died tragically in 1887 as the result of a railroad accident in a journey on which he was starting to seek new strength. The present volumes include a memoir by Mr. Larned in which the editor has repressed his own individuality and drawn chiefly upon the letters of his subject for his material; a number of poems, two or three literary essays, and (filling the second volume) the letters of travel which he wrote to his paper during three years in Europe, 1865-1867. Those who know the busy work which Mr. Larned does in connection with his library at Buffalo will wonder how he could have snatched the time to edit these interesting volumes. They are, of sent out under the imprint of the Buffalo Courier but are really published by a group of Gray's friends, and are not put on the general market through the ordinary channels of the book-trade. Mr. Larned, however, can supply a few copies to such libraries as desire them, at the low price of \$2 for the two very handsome volumes. R. R. B.

UNITED STATES. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, N. H. R. Dawson, Commissioner. Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1886-87. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1888, pp.1170. 8°.

This long delayed report is at last issued, and the tables of contents and index alone suffice to show of how much interest it is to librarians. Not only are the references to libraries numerous, but a report is made on the growth of the Bureau's own library; a catalogue, and careful synoptical index of the publications of the Bureau are given; as also a valuable list of educational periodicals, with accompanying statistics. But what gives especial value is the lists of libraries given in Chapter XVIII. Of this it is stated:

"This Bureau has steadfastly emphasized the importance of libraries as instrumentalities of culture and instruction. The first Annual Report of Mr. Commissioner Eaton (for 1870) contained a list of 161 'principal libraries' in this country. These did not include libraries attached to or forming part of schools and colleges. The Report for 1872 contained a list of 1080 libraries containing 1000 or more volumes, in which all libraries, not private, then known to the Office were included. In 1875 and 1876 the massive Special Report on Public Libraries, in two parts, This document contained a table of appeared. 3647 libraries of 300 or more volumes. This table was also published in the Annual Report for 1875. A similar table, containing 5338 such libraries, appeared in the Annual Report for 1884-85.

"The other Annual Reports contained additional information as yearly gathered, but not to an extent making special description desirable.

"The systematic attempt made in every part of the present document to classify and simplify the statistics of education to be reported, has been extended to those relating to libraries. After consultation with several librarians of exceptional experience and undoubted judgment, the following basic conclusions were formed:

"(1) That all libraries connected with colleges, schools, or school systems, mentioned in other

parts of the Report, be omitted.

"(2) That only such other public libraries as contained one thousand or more volumes be retained as material for this document.

"(3) That these be classified in accordance with their ownership, the conditions imposed for their use, and like simple standards of discrimination.

"It is obvious, therefore, that the lists presented in this chapter cannot be compared with those published heretofore by this Bureau. The seven tables of detailed statistics presented in this chapter give information respecting 1779 libraries, which contained 14,012,370 volumes.

"These are properly libraries, or such an integral part of the corporations with which they are associated as to justify their presence in these

tables.

"The first factor used in classifying these libraries was their financial relation to the public. The question—Is the library supported wholly

or partly by public moneys?—divided all into two general classes, those so supported and those otherwise maintained.

"The libraries here reported which were wholly or partly supported by public moneys numbered 670, and contained 6,963,850 volumes. The libraries otherwise maintained numbered 1109, and contained 7,048,520 volumes.

"Almost without exception, libraries maintained wholly or partly by public moneys are free for public use. Libraries otherwise maintained are divisible on this point, 868 of them requiring membership fees, annual subscriptions, or payment for each book read. These libraries contained 5,320,750 volumes.

"It follows that the other 911 libraries, with their 8,691,620 volumes, were 'free' libraries.

"An inquiry as to whether a library was mainly for reference or was a lending library produced a subdivision in the public libraries; and the question whether a public library was mainly for the use of the public schools surrounding it, produced a third class.

"The character of the ownership and nature of the use of libraries otherwise maintained divided

them into four classes.

"The tables of detailed statistics are thus seven in number. Every care has been taken to assign each library to its appropriate class; probably many errors in classification have been made from lack of knowledge in individual cases, especially when it was necessary to decide whether a library belonging to a society, association, or other corporation, was or was not a lending library. The result, confessedly imperfect, is submitted for the use and judgment of educationists and librarians.

"The table of free public school libraries (Table 98) does not include any libraries connected with public school systems mentioned in Chapter IV. of this Report. The libraries here set forth are additional to those in that chapter. It follows that Table 98 is not to be understood as a complete exhibit of all public school libraries. Respecting these, indeed, a complete or satisfactory

statement is at present impossible.

"In addition to the libraries containing one thousand or more volumes, this Bureau possesses new statistics of nearly two thousand libraries having three hundred or more volumes. These are excluded from this chapter for imperative reasons relating to size, importance, time, etc. If circumstances are favorable, these statistics may appear in one of the minor publications of this Bureau for the year 1888."

That many errors should occur in the classification and printing of these lists was almost a matter of necessity. The typographical errors are numerous and often the classification very absurd—such as the N. Y. Lenox L. as a society, association lodge, or club L., and the separation into different classes of the N. Y. Mercantile L. and the Brooklyn L. Libraries are also twice entered, but their number is too great to mention here. The volume furnishes an invaluable supplement to our "Library List," and from it we have compiled the new and omitted librarifs as an addenda to the former—thus giving as complete lists, both alphabetical and classified, of our public libraries as are possible at the present. P. L. F.

Library Economy and history.

BARRINGTON'S great day; the town hall dedicated. (In Providence Journal, Dec. 13.) 31/2 col.

Boston P. L. (In Boston Journal, Nov. 26.) 1/3

Boston's new public library; laying the cornerstone. (In Transcript, Nov. 28.) I col.

The CITY libraries, (In N. Y. Commercial advertiser, Dec. 24, 1888.) 13/4 col.

50 libraries of considerable size are open to public use in the city of New York, counting the branches where they have a separate collection of books, and are under a distinct local management.

CLARKE (T. CHATFIELD) & SON, architects, Battersea P. L., second premiated design; elevation and plan. (In the Builder, Dec. 8.) The light is very much better than in the selected design.

HINKLE, Thornton M. The Law Library, its restoration after the destruction of the Court House; paper read before the Literary Club. (In Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 25.) ½ col.

Jovy, Ernest. G. Prousteau, foundateur de la Bibliothèque Publique d'Orléans et ses lettres inédites à Nicolas Thoynard. Paris, Librairie d'érudition, 1888. 77 p., 8°. (100 copies.)

The library of the learned H: de Valois, acquired in 1679 by Prof. Guillaume Prousteau, was the gem of the Orleans library.

A LIBRARY developed. (In Rochester Chronicle, Dec. 15.) 3/4 col.

A NEW State library. (In Albany Journal, Dec. 13.) I col.

. N. Y. State L. The Library question. (In N. Y. Mail and exp., Dec. 14.) ½ col.

"The death of Dr. Homes gave rise to two parties among the Regents. One party was in favor of continuing the library according to the policy built up by Dr. Homes, and presumably to be continued by G: R. Howell, who has been for many years the assistant. It was claimed for Mr. Howell that he had been promised the position of librarian whenever it became vacant, by the Regents who elected him, something like fifteen years ago. According to the rules of the Civil Service, which are so strongly held by George William Curtis, C: E. Fitch, Willard A. Cobb, Carroll E. Smith, and others of the Regents, it was thought that Mr. Howell should receive the promotion to which he was apparently entitled. The second party of the Regents thought that the whole policy of the library should be changed, and as they had the majority, they have elected Melvil Dewey as the new librarian.'

- A new State librarian. (In N. Y. Tribune, Dec. 13.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

"The Board of Regents met at Albany, December 12, for the purpose of preparing their annual report to the Legislature.

"The resignation was submitted of Dr. David Murray, the Secretary of the Board of Regents since 1880. Dr. Murray's resignation is due to

threatened ill-health.

"A resolution was passed that Dr. Murray should be continued as Secretary of the Board until Jan. I, and should receive his salary in full until that

"A debate followed of some length as to the appointment of a successor to Dr. Murray as Secretary. For some time the Regents have been looking about for a librarian of the first class for the State Library, but have been unable to procure one, owing to the insufficiency of the salary paid by the State. It was suggested in the debate that the offices of Secretary and Librarian might well be held by one man, and that thus a sufficient salary might be secured for the head of the library force. The suggestion was adopted. The Chief Librarian thus created is to have the title of 'Director of the Library.' He is also to be 'Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Regents.'

"Upon motion of Chancellor Pierson the members then cast ballots. Melvil Dewey, Librarian of Columbia College, received the vote of every Regent present, and was declared elected. Mr. Dewey has been in Albany at frequent intervals the last two months, directing the arrangement of the new rooms and apparatus of the State Library, and thus the Regents have gained a high opinion of his ability as a librarian. When completed, the State Library will be one of the best arranged and best equipped libraries in the world, and the credit of the work will be due to Mr. Dewey. It will be conspicuously a modern library, with all a modern library's economy of space, apparatus for the speedy handling of books, and excellence of arrangement.

"A motion of Superintendent Draper was adopted continuing in office S. B. Griswold as head of the Law Library, and George R. Howell as head of the Library of General Literature, the two branches of the State Library. Mr. Dewey will be the general librarian, and Messrs. Griswold and Howell will be his subordinates. The salary of Mr. Dewey will be \$5000 annually."

A NEW State librarian. (In Albany Argus, Dec. 13.) $1\frac{1}{3}$ col.

THE new State librarian. (In N. Y. Mail and exp., Dec. 26.) 1/4 col.

"If the Library School is suffered to languish, not even the gain to the State in acquiring Mr. Dewey's services will compensate for the loss sustained here."

The STATE library. (In Lockport Journal, Dec. 11.) 1 col.

The STATE L. (In Albany Union, Dec. 15.) ½ col.

The STATE L. The finest quarters and the best arrangement in the world. Mr. Dewey's excellent work; an important part in the State's educational system. (In N. Y. Tribune, Dec. 16.) 1½ col.

— Work of the Regents. (In N. Y. Times Dec. 13.)

N. Y. THEOL. SEMINARY. A library rich in specialties. (In N. Y. Evening Post, Jan. 3.) I col.

"Through the liberality of a member of the Board of Directors, Edwin H. McAlpin, two departments of the library have been endowed; the one, that of British history, bears the name of the donor, while the other, that of American history, bears the name of Mr. McAlpin's lifelong friend, the Rev. Prof. E. H. Gillett, D.D., historian of the Presbyterian Church. The collection, which has been rendered possible through the gifts and endowment made by Mr. McAlpin, forms one of the crowning features of the library. The deed of gift mentions not only the department of British History proper, but allows the funds to be used as well in the development of the collections of British Theology. How wide a field is thus opened is best known to those who are acquainted with the extent of the literature that bears upon the history of the formation of the Confession of Faith, and the Catechism made by the Westminster Assembly of Divines. purchase of these books, together with the works of the men who composed the Assembly, and of the Puritans, has been carried on with great zeal by Prof. Charles A. Briggs, D.D., the former librarian. It is to be doubted whether a similar collection exists anywhere, and whether the same books can be found elsewhere under any one roof outside of the British Museum, even if there. No catalogue has yet been prepared.

"This department contains also a large collection of books on the various controversies in connection with Dissent and Deism. These were gathered by the late Dr. Gillett, whose special studies fitted him in an eminent degree for the task. An idea of the extent of this part of the collection may be gained from the fact that an alcove of about forty shelves is devoted to 'Brit-

ish Controversies.

"One other department of the library is endowed, the money having been given by the professors and alumni of the seminary. It is called 'The Henry B. Smith Memorial Library of Philosophy' in honor of one of the recent professors in the institution. The collection is already quite full, and the endowment will avail for future growth.

"The pamphlets collected in the library are estimated to number not far from 40,000. All of these are catalogued by authors, and an index by subjects is in course of preparation. The department of periodical literature is also rich and full,

and has a complete catalogue.

"The 'Reference Library' forms a department by itself, and contains the works most in demand for purposes of study and research. It is in a room set apart for public use, and is frequented, not only by the students of the seminary and the professors, but by clergymen and literary men of the city and neighberhood.

"Even before the recent large additions, the hymnological department was pronounced very rich by such as pecialist as the late Rev. Samuel W. Duffield. It was formed by the purchase of many volumes, and also by gifts from the libraries of various collectors. Many volumes bear the name of Prof. E: Robinson, whose fame in the matter of research in the geography and antiquities os the Holy Land is not confined to a single hemisphere. Of later date was the acquisition, by gift from his children, of the extensive collections of the late Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D.D., for many years Stated Clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. Of still more recent date has been the gift of the hymnological portion of the library of the late Prof. Roswell Dwight Hitchcock, D.D. President of the seminary, 1880-87, and Professor of Church History from 1854 till his death. There have also been such special gifts as that of Mrs. Lowell Mason, who has presented a large number of the works of her late husband, with a view of completing the collections of the works of men specially prominent in the history of the development and progress of American psalmody. But the most valuable as well as the most extensive addition to the collection has been made during the present academic year. It was well known to specialists that the largest hymnological collection in the country was that of Prof. F: M. Bird, formerly of Lehigh University; and when it was announced that this collection had been offered for sale, it became a matter of considerable interest that it should be secured for the library of the seminary. Fortunately, Mr. H: Day, of this city, one of the Directors of the seminary, offered to stand for the amount required.

"It is not possible as yet to give a very definite account of the treasures thus acquired. That will have to wait for the completion of the catalogue, for which Mr. Day has also made provision liberally. With regard to the separate parts of the collection thus acquired, it may be said that the one containing the American collections of hymns for use in worship fills 3 large cases of 8 shelves each; that the similar English department is equally large and contains more volumes by count; that the English 'sources,' that is, the sacred poems and hymns of individuals published singly or in collections for reading rather than for worship, are even more extensive, and that similar American 'sources,' while fewer in number, are quite full and representative in character. Besides these, there are many collections of sacred poetry for private reading as

distinguished from public worship.

"When all the collections shall have been combined, it will be found that all departments are represented on the shelves, though there will remain much to be desired in connection with Latin, Greek, Syriac, German, and French hymnology. It is hoped that these may be supplemented by gift or otherwise, as there is as yet no endowment of the department. The collections thus united will form an aggregate of not far from 5000 volumes in this single department, and there can be little doubt that the gift of Mr. Day has placed this library far in advance of any collection of the kind in this country or probably in

Great Britain."

TAVERNER. Here in Boston; remarks apropos to laying of the corner-stone. (In Boston *Post.* Nov. 28.) ½ col.

WILD, A. W. Earliest town libraries. (In Bos ton *Journal*, Dec. 19.) ½ col.

Speaks of Brookfield, Orange Co., Vt., which, in 1795, opened a town library, not supported by taxes, however, which still exists with more than 800 v. The holding of a regular meeting has never been omitted since the foundation. Peacham, Caledonia Co., Vt., founded a library near the beginning of this century, which received a good endowment under the will of the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

WORCESTER. The library extension. (In the Spy, Dec. 25.) ½ col. and cut.

REPORTS.

Astor L. Added 1938; total 229,592; readers 53,557 (increase 2377); books delivered 179,639; visits to alcoves 8918 (decrease 351).

Cambridge (Eng.) P. F. L. (33d rpt.) Added 1756; total 34,840; issued 102,929.

Cincinnati P. L. (1887-88.) Added 5069; total 153,612; home use 231,312; lib. use 208,398; periodicals 412,441. The circulation and consultation are largely in advance of the previous year. A number of the leading popular magazines and reviews have been put in circulation, to meet a felt want, as these periodicals are a large factor in the current literature of the day. This has given great satisfaction. The magazines are in continuous circulation, and the list now furnished could be profitably extended. At present this comprises the Atlantic monthly, Belford, Century, Harper, Lippincott, North American review, Popular science monthly, Scribner, the Magazine of English history, and Vom Felz zum Meer.

Indianapolis (Ind.) P. L. (7th rpt.) Added 2463, of which 486 were donated; total 43,252 books; 3619 pamphlets; new cards 3401; circulation 317,108.

Kansas Hist. Soc. (6th bien. rpt.) Added 12,-864 v., pm., and newspaper files; total 9971 bd. v., 30,353 unbd. v. and pm., 7081 bd. newspaper files and periodicals. "The library is the largest historical library west of the Mississippi River, and the largest but one west of the Alleghany Mountains."

Lancaster (Pa.) Law L. As. Added 103; balance on hand \$342.35. Joseph C. Snyder, the librarian, recommends that, owing to the loss of books, members be requested not to take the books from the rooms of the library.

Lowell (Mass.) City L. Added 1440; total

35,433; issued 105,463.

"One person was punished by a fine of \$15 and costs on two charges, amounting to about \$40, for purloining and defacing periodicals from the reference-room, and the other by a fine, which, with costs, amounted to \$10, for larceny of papers from the reading-room. The character of the reading continues to improve. The reading of fiction has still further decreased, from 77 per cent. last year to 75 per cent. this year, while the use of books in the reference-room has

increased from 6050 to 7336. The :nection with the public schools also .s to increase. There can be no doubt th the children who are granted the use of the library are too young to have such unrestricted privileges as the free range of the library, to select from its resources at their own will, either on their own cards, or the cards of their parents or other adult relatives. Perhaps a change for the better might be brought about by advancing the age from twelve to fourteen years, at which minors are allowed to take books, and furnishing those between the ages of fourteen and eighteen with cards of a different color from adults' cards, which would entitle the holder to draw but two books in one week, instead of a book every day, as all may do at present. Such an arrangement might be expected to have some effect in correcting an evil habit of reading more than it is possible for any ordinary person to understand, much less children in a condition of rudimentary mental development. For children less than fourteen there might be teachers' cards, as they are called in some places, to be given upon the recommendation of the child's teacher, and entitling to the use of one book a week, always to be selected by the teacher."

Manchester F. P. Ls. (36th rpt.) Added 8746; total 191,967; home use 775,000; lib. use 831,874; (393,845 in the Boys' Rooms.)

Milwaukee P. L. Added 3920 (bought 3123, costing \$5873.52); total 46.357; home use 102,754 (fict. and juv. 72.6 %). The trustees urge the erection of a building. The laws of Wisconsin relating to the library are printed at the end of the report.

N. Y. State L. Added to the general library 2434; to the law lib. 1364; totals: gen. lib. 96,960, law lib. 41,231. The Regents dwell chiefly upon the new quarters prepared for the library in the capitol.

Northampton (Mass.) P. L. Added 791; total 22,583; issued 49,606 (taken by children under sixteen 11,333; fiction 34,609); lib. use 3326.

Patten (Me.) Free L. Assoc. Cost of books purchased \$145.64.

Parviucket (R. I.) P. L. Added 244; total

10,631; issued 35,571; (fiction 74.1 %).

"Many of the teachers find by inquiring that comparatively few of their pupils have library cards. We are supplying the teachers with application-blanks, which they deliver to their pupils; these are signed by the parent or guardian, countersigned by the teacher, and then presented to the librarian. Within a month 200 of these blanks have been given out, most of which have been already exchanged for cards. By this means the children are calling largely for books."

Pennsylvania State L. Added 5000; total 160,000. Dr. Egle, libn., protests against making the State Library a "circulating library." He recommends that the State be represented at the St. Louis meeting of the A. L. A., and asks for a larger force of assistants.

St. Helens F. P. L. Added 1355; total 15,783; issued 114,175 (14,000 more than the previous year); visits to the reading-room 254,943.

Topeka P. L. Issued 41,600; library use 2233. "The librarian's efforts to interest the pupils and teachers of the public schools have resulted in bringing several schools to the library. The pupils meet in the office or art-room, where they will not disturb readers, and the librarian gives them a short talk about obtaining cards and using the library, and suggests authors and books for them to read. The teacher then tells them about books to be read in connection with their studies, and the pupils examine a lot of carefully selected books and make lists of those that particularly interest them. They seemed to be very much interested and really desirous of reading books that will be helpful to them. The result has been that all the books especially recommended are out all of the time. Duplicate copies have been ordered, however, and will soon be ready for circulation. Among those may be mentioned the 'Boy travelers' series, by Knox; the 'Vassar girl' series, by Mrs. Champney; the 'Zigzag journeys,' by Butterworth, and all of Miss Alcott's books.

"The librarian has been pleased with the marked increase in the number of high school and college students who come to him for help in preparing debates, essays, and orations, and he would be glad to have all come whenever

he could be of service to them.

"Out of 41,600 volumes issued during the year only 8 have been lost, and 1 at least of these will be recovered or paid for. The other 7 were issued on cards given out before any security was required. During 1887 31 books were lost in this way. Experience seems to prove the wisdom of requiring some security. The library has not lost the value of a penny by reason of loaning books on cards issued on guaranty or deposit, and there has been but one instance where a guarantor has been called upon to pay any fine or other indebtedness, and in no instance has a penny of deposit money been retained for such a cause."

NOTES.

Atlanta, Ga. Young Men's L. was reopened on Jan. 16 for the first time since the fire occurred, destroying the roof of the building, and causing considerable damage. The books have all been rearranged, and Miss Fields, the librarian, and her assistants are at their work again. The repairs to the roof, while not yet entirely completed, have added greatly to the convenience and comfort of the building. The large sky-lights which have been placed in the roof light the hall much better than it was lighted before, and visitors will find it an agreeable reading-room while the repairs to the regular reading-rooms are being completed.

Boston. There has been completed, under the direction of Carroll D. Wright, a work that will be of inestimable value to historians, genealogists, the legal fraternity, and all interested in the history of local records of State, county, town, church, or any other corporate or incorporate body. This work had its origin some years ago in the investigations of persons who were interested in the preservation of the local records and histories of Massachusetts, and who recognized the careless way in which these rec-

ords had been preserved. It was begun in 1884, when Carroll D. Wright was placed in charge of it as Commissioner of Public Records, and money has been appropriated from time to time to carry it on. Col. Wright's duties as chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor necessitated placing the details in charge of others, but the work is now practically finished, and the report to the Legislature will be made early in the session of 1889.

The report will include subordinate reports of the returns made by the clerks of courts as to the number of volumes in their possession, the contents of these volumes and their condition, and the years covered by the records. returns from the town and city clerks will give the number of volumes and kind in their keeping, with the years covered. The returns from church officials will also give the kind of record in their keeping, with their condition and the years covered. The reports of returns from the registers of deeds and probate will give the dates of the earliest entries in their records, and the returns will be preceded by dates of the establishment of these offices and the time of transferring towns from the jurisdiction of one registry to another. All persons making returns have been asked as to any records which are lost or of which they have knowledge, but which are not in their keeping, and an attempt has been made as far as possible to follow the information given, with a view of locating any missing records. have also been asked relative to copies of any records which they may know to exist, and special pains have been taken to ascertain what records are indexed. Even the records of extinct churches have been traced and compiled as far as possible, and the report will give all necessary information as to the custody and condition of all records, especially those containing information of more than local value.

Brooklyn, (N. Y.) L. The library now contains 100,000 volumes. Bulletin No. 26, containing a list of 2000 new books, selected mainly from additions to the library since Dec. 1, 1887, has recently been issued. This comprises only about one-half the books that have been added since that time. A change in the rules has been made in the reduction of the charge for drawing extra books. Only 2 cents a day, or 10 cents a week, is now charged for each book taken out in addition to the one drawn on a single subscription.

Brooklyn Union for Christian Work held its twenty-second annual meeting in the Union Hall on Schermerhorn Street. Prof. Robert Foster presided. The Union's library contained 4080 volumes on March 1, but there are in it now 6870 books, and it has 4200 subscribers. During the year 150 people used the reading-room daily.

Central Falls (R. I.) F. P. L. The library started in 1882 in the dressing-room of the Pacific engine-house, and contained when first opened about 900 volumes. It has received \$50 a year from the State, and small local appropriations. The library now has some 2600 volumes, and an average weekly circulation of 300 volumes.

Chattanooga (Tenn.) L. Association. The membership has reached 351, and great exertions

are to be made to increase it. The library has at present a balance of \$900.

Chicago (Ill.) P. L. The board has instructed Librarian Hild to distribute 2500 worn-out volumes to charitable institutions. Institutions making application are to be awarded their share of these books.

Columbus (O.) State Prison L. The library contains some 4000 volumes, of which one-fourth is the better class of fiction. Each Tuesday blanks are issued to the reading convicts, who fill them out with their corridor, cell, and personal number (names are only numbers here, reaching now to about twenty thousand), and the number of the book desired. The books are distributed to the cells the next day. They may be retained two weeks, and by permission renewed. Violations of the rules and injuries to the books are reported and treated as misdemeanors. Distributions are more frequent in winter, when the evening in the cell lasts from falling darkness till the lights are out at 9 o'clock. Of the 1400 prisoners who can read, 1000 draw books, and the average weekly circulation is 800.

Denver (Col.) Mercantile L. has just concluded a year of great usefulness but of comparatively slight growth. The salary of the librarian and his assistant, and the expenses of heating, lighting, and caring for the library rooms are paid from the general fund of the Chamber of Commerce, and the new books which have been put upon the shelves have been purchased with the voluntary subscriptions of members of that organization. Five or six hundred volumes of such a character as to be almost a necessity have been purchased during the past year. With the financial help expected from the inaugural ball, they hope to add 3000 or 4000 books to the library during the coming year. During the past year the circulation has been something over 80,000, or an average of 250 volumes a day, while the percentage of increase for the past year varies in the different departments from 40 to 55 per cent.

The Hartford (Conn.) Theol. Sem. L. was formed mainly through the liberality of Newton Case, Esq., of Hartford. It contains about 43,000 v. and 15,000 pm. It is intended to furnish apparatus for special research, as well as for general theological study. The collection of works for general reference, encyclopædias, periodicals, etc., is unusually large, and all the principal theological departments are well represented by particular works. For the specialist there is considerable material in the departments of Reformation History and of historical sources in general, in Patristics, in Rabbinical Literature, in Liturgics, and in Bibliography. The library is classified substantially according to the system of encyclopædia taught in the seminary, and has an alphabetical card catalogue by authors, with a separate analytical index of biographical works and essays. It is open from 8 a.m. till 10 p.m., except during hours of general seminary exercises. The use of it is free to students, to ministers, and to any responsible person who is pursuing special scientific study.

Laconia (N. H.) L. The trustees have leased the second story of the new National Bank block

for a term of five years. The entire floor will be fitted up especially for the accommodation of the library.

Lebanon (N. H.) L. will be opened in its new quarters in Memorial Hall on Feb. 1.

Malone (N. Y.) L. The library contains some 3600 volumes, and this year has spent \$150 in periodicals for the reading-room. The funds are partly provided by the district, and the rest by the State. The circulation averages 300 a week.

Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L. The library has completely outgrown its present accommodation. At present it has a floor area of 9323 feet, and ought to have at least 15,000. On Dec. 29 "people stood in unbroken lines before the newspaper files, and every chair was occupied. If the library could obtain a separate building it would not only escape the risk of destruction by fire of its 47,000 volumes, which are insured for only about half their value, but effect a saving of nearly \$2500 annually.

New Haven (Conn.) F. L. Mayor York has called attention of the Board of Aldermen to the ill effects of the city ordinance which compels him to appoint yearly two of the library committee from the board and council, thus making two of the committee depend on politics for their position, and making frequent changes probable. The board has taken steps to change it.

New Orleans, La. Howard Memorial L. The new building of the Howard Memorial Library was informally accepted from the builders Dec. 31, 1888, and work upon the books was begun by Mr. C: Alex. Nelson and two assistants Jan. 2. The classification and arrangement of the books will be pushed as rapidly as possible, and the library will be opened to the public as soon as this work is done, without waiting for the completion of the card catalog for the public, the official catalog and shelf-lists being used in the interim. — C: Alex. N.

New York, N. Y. Columbia College L. The publication of a monthly list of accessions to the collection has been commenced and the second number will soon be issued. For some time past the purchase of books has been the care of Mr. G. H. Baker, who has also the general direction of the library since the departure of Mr. Dewey the first of the present month. The School of Library Economy will probably be transferred to Albany, under charge of Mr. Dewey, by whom it was established.

New York. The Grace Aguilar Free Library benefited largely by a concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, Nov. 20, 1888.

New York (N. Y.) Mercantile L. Mr. William T. Peoples, Librarian of the Mercantile Library, confirms the rumors that are afloat to the effect that the trustees intend soon to build a new edifice for the use of the association. They have decided not to move the library, but to erect a new building on the present site on Astor Place. The building will be of iron, brick, and terracotta, six stories high, and will occupy the full plot owned by the Library Association. This

plot contains a frontage of 150 feet, and a depth sufficient to make four full city lots. The building will be as nearly fire-proof as possible. ties now hold leases of some of the property, which will not expire until May of next year. There is no disposition to crowd them out, and meanwhile plans for the new building will be carefully drawn. There is no intention of interrupting the work of the library. Whenever the architect may be ready to tear down the present building the books will be conveyed elsewhere in that neighborhood, and the library will remain open as it has always done. In the new building it is intended that the basement and the four lower stories shall be rented, the library occupying the fifth and sixth stories. It is calculated that by this arrangement the library will secure at least fifty per cent. more room than it now occupies. The intended cost of the new building will be about \$250,000.

Passaic (N. J.) F. P. L. Though the city has given nothing to support the institution during the current year, by private subscription enough has been raised to hire and furnish rooms in the Campbell & Morrell building, to pay the librarian, and devote \$500 to the purchase of books. The circulating department was opened in December, and the city has given it \$1200. 15,000 people used the reading-room in the first year of its organization.

Pawtucket (R. I.) F. P. L. At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Pawtucket Free Public Library, held Dec. 26, 1888, the following vote was passed. "Voted, that all pupils of the public schools who can read and write in a manner satisfactory to the librarian, shall be entitled to the privileges of the library."

Pennsylvania S. L. The Harrisburg Patriot calls attention to the wretched housing of the State's library. It states that for want of space any attempt at classification is impossible, that the rooms have been hitherto put to other uses as well, caucuses and political meetings being held there, and that the ms. records have been rifled by autograph hunters.

Philadelphia (Pa.) German Society L. The second floor of the newly dedicated building of the society is used exclusively for a library, and contains a very fine collection of German books.

Portland (Me.) Institute and P. L. Senator Libby has brought in an act to amend the charter of the Portland Institute and Public Library and to change its name to the "Portland Public Library." A permanent board, styled the "Trustees of the Portland Public Library," shall manage and govern the property, which shall be used and improved for a free public library for the inhabitants of the city of Portland, and shall be forever exempt from liability to be taken by the city from the board of trustees. Said board of trustees shall consist of such number, not exceeding twenty, as the life members of the corporation, at a meeting specially called for that purpose, and to act upon the acceptance of this act, may determine, and shall in the first instance be elected at such meeting.

Under suspension of rules in the Senate this act was read twice and passed to be engrossed.

Portland (Me.) P. L. The new library building, the gift of James P. Baxter, is to be dedicated in January. The old library was closed on Dec. 17, and the books called in.

Ridley Park, (Pa.) L. Assoc. The library will be opened the first of February, which will be donation day, and afterwards every day and evening. It is probable that rooms will be secured in the hall adjoining Council Chamber in Tulluck's new building, which will be fitted up for the purposes of a library and reading-room, and which will be for the people of Ridley Park. Stated meeting of members will be held monthly. A large number of books and subscriptions in money have already been proffered.

Rockville (N. Y.) L. Association. The second meeting of the association was held on Dec. 17. The association now numbers 30 members, each of whom is pledged to contribute \$5 per annum, as soon as the library is organized.

Salem (Mass.) P. L. The building is finished so far as the outside, and it is hoped it will be ready for occupation in June, when the library will open with about 11,000 volumes, 2500 of which are gifts. The books are now in process of cataloguing, and will, when placed in the new building, be arranged on the Dewey system.

South Bend (Ind.) P. L. The new public library in the fourth story of the Oliver Opera House block will be open in a few weeks. The books are now being placed in position, properly catalogued and labeled. There are about 1000 volumes, and to these more will be added as the public funds set apart for this purpose are collected. Miss Eva Humphreys, whose father, Dr. Humphreys, labored so long and earnestly for the establishment of a public library in this city, has been selected as librarian. There is poetic justice in this, besides Miss Humphreys is fully competent to fill the position. Prof. Du Shane Superintendent of the city schools, has general charge of the library.

Toledo (O.) P. L. The new library, now in process of construction, is about 74 x 140 feet, two stories in height, faced with Stony Point sandstone, roofs of slate and terra cotta, to be a fire-proof building throughout. The design is a peculiar and original composition by Mr. Fallis, the plan, form, and outline being Norman, while the treatment of wall surfaces, openings, and details are in harmony with and partake of the Norman feeling, yet the omission of the arch and the substitution of the lintel and the introduction of ornament based upon the classic, produces an effect more pleasing to the eye in a building of comparatively small proportions than the strict adherence to the Norman, which would be more suitable for a larger building.

The library-room proper, is about eighty-three feet long, thirty-eight feet wide, and twenty-four feet to the ceiling. Its full capacity will be about one hundred and twenty thousand volumes, but it will be arranged at present for only sixty or seventy thousand volumes. The reading-room

is 52 x 34 feet, well lighted, and occupies that part of the building facing on Madison Street. In addition to the library-room-proper, there is a reference-room 43 x 15 feet, with entrances from the library-room and reading-room; also a librarian's room, catalogue-room, work-room, cloak-room, etc. In the second story over the reading-room are rooms for the Board of Library Trustees, and the President of the board. The entire cost of the building completed, will be about \$55,000.

Utica (N. Y.) City L. The library was closed on Dec. 22, for two weeks, in order that an inventory of the books might be taken for a new manuscript catalogue.

Warren (R. I.) George Hail F. L. The building was dedicated with appropriate exercises on Jan. 8. The corner-stone was laid on June 24, 1887, and the work has since then been vigorously pushed forward. The building follows the Romanesque architecture, and has a frontage of 69 feet. The library owes its name to the late George Hail, whose widow left the Association a valuable bequest. The Rev. August Woodbury, D.D., of Providence, delivered the address.

Washington (D. C.) Patent Office L. A general index of the English Telegraphic Journal and Electrical Review, is more than half completed. This piece of work has been incited by the immense and increasing demand for electrical literature.

The 2d supplement—or 3d, counting one appended to the original volume—of the Patent Office Library catalogue, is now getting its last letters into print. Its most noticeable point of improvement is its list of *Periodicals*, complete for the whole library, regardless of previous attempts which were extremely imperfect; thus presenting some 900 sets, more or less complete, from the total *Philosophical Transactions* abridged or full, to the last flicker of "electric light," with the years embraced. Steps will be taken to have some extra numbers of the signatures containing this list struck off.

Williamsport (Pa.) P. School L. The public school library, located in a spacious room on the third floor of the new High School building, is regularly opened for the distribution of books on Wednesdays from 4.15 to 5.15 p.m., and on Saturdays from 2 to 3 p.m. Any applicant residing in Williamsport and above 12 years of age will receive books free of any charge and subject only to the few restrictions necessary to the proper regulation of a public library. Through the persevering efforts of Josiah Emery, Esq., and others, the little collection of books of a few years ago has received numerous additions, until it now contains many hundreds of choice volumes. The departments of history and biography, travel and adventure, art and science, and fiction, particularly, are filled with many wellchosen works. The library has been thoroughly overhauled and thoroughly classified. A new catalogue is in course of preparation and will soon be published.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Bodleian (Oxford, Eng.) L. Mr. E. B. Nicholson, Bodley's librarian at Oxford, has printed "an elaborate report upon the library, which covers the five years from the date of his appointment to the end of 1887. An immense amount of condensed information is given concerning the contents of the library — books, mss., and coins — recent additions. the progress of cataloguing, questions of lending, protection from fire, and administration generally, finance, etc."

Inverness, Scotland. The Free Library, which was started a few years ago with a prodigious flourish of trumpets, is a complete failure. The reading-room has been closed, and the reference and lending library is now open for only two hours daily. It appears that upwards of 800 books are missing from the library, and that there is a debt of £726, besides the original cost of the building.

Winsford. The Free Library movement appears to be extending in small communities. Last week a free library was opened at Winsford, in Cheshire, towards the establishment of which Mr. Brunner, M.P., has contributed liberally.—

Ath., Dec. 22.

Librarians.

Dunn, Jacob P. The Democratic caucus of the Legislature of Indiana has nominated Jacob P. Dunn, of Indianapolis, for State Librarian. For seventeen years the office has been filled by women. Mrs. Scott, who has filled it for three years past, has resigned on account of matrimony. Jacob P. Dunn was in charge of the literary bureau of the State Committee last fall, and is an active Democratic worker. He led from the start in the balloting, and on the fifth ballot received 44 votes and the nomination.

FLORIMO, Francesco, Librarian of the Conservatorio at Naples, and the principal agent in enriching that institution with its precious store of autographs and mss., died on the 18th of December. He was the composer of many songs, the historian of the Neapolitan school of music, and an intimate friend of Bellini. Signor Florimo was eighty-eight years old.

Hall, Prof. E. W., Librarian of Colby University, delivered an address at Auburn the last week in December, as President of the Maine Pedagogical Society, upon "The teacher and the library," which the Kennebec Journal calls "one of the most notable productions of its kind that has been given in Maine for a generation." The intimate relations between the public library and the public school were most clearly stated, and facts given to show that the free public library is in fact the acme of the public educational system.

HARRISON. Robert, having resigned the office of Honorary Treasurer of the Library Association, which he has ably filled since the foundation of the society in 1877, Mr. H: R. Tedder, Librarian of the Athenæum Club, has been appointed his successor.—Ath., Jan. 19.

Lowe, Mrs. Sue P. The Democratic caucus of the Tennessee Legislature reassembled this afternoon to nominate a State Librarian to succeed Mrs. Sue P. Lowe. Mrs. Lowe was nominated by 80 to 6. Mrs. Lowe was elected to the librarianship two years ago. She is widow of a Confederate soldier who served in General Robert Hatton's Fourteenth Tennessee Regiment, and who died as Clerk and Master of Chancery Court, Robertson County.

POOLE, W: F: Librarian of the Newberry L. delivered the opening address as President of the American Historical Association at Washington, Dec. 26.

PRESCOTT, Mrs., was duly installed as Librarian and Secretary of Los Angeles Public Library in the place of Miss Jessie A. Gavitt, who has been in the position for the past four years. Miss Gavitt was elected and installed on February I, 1884, and therefore thought her term of office would not expire until February 1 of this year, hence her refusal to turn the office over to Mrs. Prescott. On learning, however, that she was wrong in this idea, Miss Gavitt this morning delivered the books, keys, and papers to her successor and spent considerable time in explaining to Mrs. Prescott and her assistant how the books were kept. Miss Gavitt has made an acceptable librarian and the library has improved since she has had charge of it. It is said that Miss Gavitt will be given a position in the County Recorder's office.

RICHARDSON, Ernest C., Librarian of the Hartford Theological Seminary, and Assistant Professor of Bibliology, meets the Junior Class one hour per week during the 2d Semester for instruction upon selected topics in Methodology and Literature, including the Origin of Literature, Doctrine of the Logos, Principles of Criticism, Comparative Literature, Formation of Library and hints on Literary Method.

TENNEY, Hiram A., of Newburyport, aged seventy years, is dead. He has been librarian of the Public Library since 1854, with the exception of one year.

Gifts and Bequests.

Charleston (S. C.) L. Soc. The library has recently received a very valuable gift of books from Mr. T. Street, of this city. There are in all 129 books in this collection, a majority of them relating to matters of local history and interest. This addition to the library is particularly acceptable at this time, as the society needs books, papers, and manuscripts relating to local matters. Mr. Street has also lately given sixty works of a miscellaneous character for the use of the sailors who frequent the rooms of the Charleston Port Society, and also a large number of books on Unitarianism to the church of that denomination in this city.

Liverpool University College. Mr. H: Tate has given £16,000 for the completion of the proposed library block of new buildings. It is proposed to call the library by his name.

Melrose (Mass.) P. L. W. E. Barrett has given the library \$100 for the purchase of books "bearing on the building, furnishing, decoration, and surroundings of homes." He also states that he intends from time to time "to contribute such volumes and amounts" as will give the trustees a proper fund to keep up this department.

Milton, Mass., has been left \$125,000 by the late Isaac W. Nute to found the Nute High School and Library.

Newport, N. H. Hon. Dexter Richards has engaged the Newport town hall for Feb. 22, for the dedication of the new library building, which he will present to the town.

New York, N. Y. Columbia College L. A gift of a collection of books on the subject of Mary Queen of Scots comes from General De Peyster, who, as the author of two or three books on the same theme, gathered these volumes for reference, about two hundred in number, and now turns them over to this library.

N. Y. Hist. Soc. L. \$100,000 was given by an unknown friend for a new building on condition that the society shall raise \$150,000 for the same purpose. The amount has been secured.

N. Y. Union Theol. Seminary L. Mr. H: Day has given the hymnological library of Prof. Frederic M. Bird, the well-known authority on hymns and hymn-writers, to the seminary. The library has been recognized as rich in this department, and its collections were increased, some five years ago, at the death of the Rev. E. T. Hatfield, D. D., also an acknowledged specialist in this literature, by a large number of volumes that had been his. The addition of Prof. Bird's collection, numbering some 3500 volumes, including about 100 duplicates, puts the Union Seminary beyond all rivalry in respect to both the number and the value of this interesting class of books. The books are to be at once catalogued and made available for use. — Critic.

Rugby, Tenn., Hughes P. L. The notice in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of the needs of the Hughes Pub. Library has brought it a gift of \$24.25 from J. Vernon Whitaker, Esq., of London.

Tacoma, Wash. Ter. Walter J. Thompson has offered to present the proposed library with 2000 volumes on condition that the city shall provide for the permanent maintenance of the library; and an additional 1000 volumes if they will give \$1000 for the purchase of books.

The Price L. Assoc., Taylorville, Pa., has received from Mr. J. A. Price an offer of books to be named by townsmen and suggesting that the Association offer prizes for the best list. They accordingly offer to all residents of Lackawanna and Old Forge Township: "To the person who shall name the best of biographical works (not over 100 v.) shall be presented a life membership in the Association; to the person who shall name the best list of novels (not over 100 v.) an honorary membership; and to the perso n who shall name the best list of historical works (not over 50 v.), an active membership in the Association for three years. The books that may be named in the lists shall be decided to be best adapted for library purposes will be selected and presented to the Association."

Cataloging and Classification.

APPRENTICES' L., N. Y. Suppl. 1 to the Finding list, books added Jan. – Dec., 1888. N. Y., 1889. 2+23+[1] p. l. O.

The Library bulletin of CORNELL UNIV. for Nov. has an account and plan of the new building.

Dewey, Melvil. Rules for author and classed catalogs as used in Columbia College Library with 52 fac-similes of sample cards; with Bibliography of catalogue rules by M. Salome Cutler. Bost., Lib. Bureau, 1888. 48 p. O.

The binding, paper, and printing are all that can be desired. Varieties of type are used to enable the reader to find quickly the rule he is in search of. The 52 fac-simile cards aid vastly in understanding the rules. This feature is the best in the book; it is not absolutely original in application to cataloging, for it was used by Dr. Ezra Abbot and in a single case in Cutter's rules, but its free use as a leading feature is entirely new and most praiseworthy. The points in which these rules differ from the A. L. A. we have already commented upon (LIB. JNL. 12), Our objections to them have not altered.

DOUTHWAITE, W. R., comp. Catalogue of the books in the library of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn; with an index of subjects; compiled under the direction of Judge Russell, London, Eng.; printed by C. F. Rowarth, 1888. 8+720 p. Q. cl.

The MERC. LIB. OF PHILA.'S January bulletin continues the list of Historical novels, covering Russia, Greece, Turkey, Asia.

N. Y. MERC. L. Bulletin of new books, no. 11; Total no. of vols. 223,196. n.p., n.d. 43+[2] p. l. O.

THOMSON, J: Descriptive catalogue of the library of Clarence H. Clark, Chestnut-Wold, Philadelphia. [Vol. 1.] Phila., 1888. 4 l. + 577 p. l. O. (100 copies, 25 on Centennial certificate paper, 75 on Brown's all-linen paper.)

An author-catalogue (v. I, A-L), to be followed by a subject list with short titles, "to show what books on each division of bibliography—'Architecture,' 'Extra illustrated works,' 'History,' and so forth—are included in the library," and "a general index so arranged that the reader may readily ascertain what works or portions of works relate to any particular matter." In the author list description notes, often long, are affixed to almost every title.

TOPEKA (Kan.) F. P. L. Select list 1; books recommended to scholars in the public schools. Comp. by James M. Sawin, principal of Point St. Gram. Sch., Prov., R. I. Prov., 1888. 20 p. D.

This is Mr. Sawin's 9th annual list. Every book has a descriptive note.

WEYMOUTH (Mass.) TUFTS L. Bulletin 22, Jan. 1, 1889. 23 p. O. On manila paper.

Winsor, Justin. Calendar of the Sparks mss. in Harvard College Library with an appendix showing other mss. Camb., Mass., 1880. 88 p. O. (Harv. Univ. Lib. Bibliog. contrib. 22.)

CHANGED TITLES.

A new title has been given to the book written by the late T: R. Hazard entitled, "The jonny cake letters." It is now entitled, "Folk lore of the Narragansett country in Rhode Island, the jonny cake letters of Shepard Tom."

"Rome or reason; a memoir of Christian and extra-Christian experience by Nathaniel Ramsay Waters," N. Y., C: P. Somerby, 1888, D., is the same as "Through Rome on; a memoir, etc.," N. Y., C: P. Somerby, 1887, D. Mr. Waters died in 1887, but the copyright of the new ed. is taken out in his name.

Supplied by Harvard College Library.

Stephen Gill Boyd (Indian local names with their interpretation);

Lincoln Lear Eyre (The American aristocracy); W: H: Hodge (The Philadelphia society for organizing charitable relief and repressing mendicancy);

Monroe B: Snyder (The pending school problems):

Clarence Alfonsus Walworth (Andiatorocté, or The eve of Lady Day on Lake George); James Shields Whitney (Public schools in their relations to the community).

Supplied by J: Edmands:

The queen's poisoner; or France in the sixteenth century. By L. S. Costello. Lond., Bentley,

The queen mother. A romance of the days of Henry IV. By L. S. Costello. Lond., Bentley, 1844.

The running title is "The queen's poisoner."
Catherine de Medicis; or the queen-mother.
By L. S. Costello. Lond., Bentley, 1853.

According to the "English catalogue" the book was issued under this title by Bentley in 1848, and by C. H. Clarke in 1859.

Iza's story. By Grace Ramsay [Kathleen O'Meara]. Lond., Hurst, 1869.

Iza; a story of life in Russian Poland. By K. O'Meara. Lond., Burns, 1879.

The spell of home. After the German of E. Werner [Buerstenbinder]. By Mrs. A. L. Wister. Lippincott's Magazine for Feb. 1888.

Home sounds. By E. Werner. Tr. from the German, by E. W. Conduit. N. Y., Munro. Hellmuth and Leonora of the first translation

become Hellmut and Eleonore in the second; and there are other changes.

Banned and blessed. After the German of E. Werner [Bürstenbinder]. By Mrs. A. L. Wister. Phila., Lippincott, 1884.

Raymond's atonement. From the German, by Christina Tyrrell. Lond., Bentley, 1884.

Same. N. Y., Seaside, n.d.

Gustave Adolf, and the thirty years' war. By Z. Topelius. N. Y., Carleton, 1872.

Times of Gustaf Adolf. By Z. Topelius. Chic., McClurg.

History of Jewad: Turkish romance. By Ali Aziz Effendi. Glasgow, Wilson, 1883.

The story of Jewad; a romance. By Ali Aziz Effendi. N. Y., Gottsberger, 1888.

The missionary; an Indian tale. By Miss Owenson. Lond., Stockdale, 1811.

Luxima, the prophetess. A tale of India. By Lady S. Morgan. Lond., Westerton, 1859. In the preface reference is made to the change

of title and the revision of the story.

Arwed Gyllenstierna; a tale of the early part of

the 18th century. By C. F. Van der Velde. In Tales from the German. Boston, 1837.

A son of Sweden. By C. F. Van der Velde. Lond., Remington, 1879.

The fisher-maiden: a Norwegian tale. B. Björnson. N. Y., Leypoldt, 1869.

The fishing-girl. B. Björnson. Lond., Cassell [1870].

The history of a flirt, related by herself. By Mrs. E. C. Grey. Lond., Colburn, 1840.

The flirt; or passages in the life of a fashionable young lady. Mrs. E. C. Grey. Phila., Peterson, n.d.

The flirt; or the life of a young lady of fashion. Mrs. E. C. Grey. Phila., Peterson, n.d.

The serpent-charmer; a tale of the Indian mutiny. By Louis Rousselet. Lond., Low, 1879. The serpent-charmer. By Louis Rousselet.

N. Y., Scribner [1880?]. A tale of the Indian mutiny; or the serpentcharmer. By Louis Rousselet, n. ed. N. Y., Scribner, 1888.

Village tales from the Black Forest. By B. Auerbach. Lond., Bogue, 1846.

Black Forest village stories. By B. Auerbach. N. Y., Leypoldt, 1869.

Puddleford and its people. By H. H. Riley. N. Y., Hueston, 1854.

The Puddleford papers; or humors of the West. By H. H. Riley. N. Y., Derby, 1857.

Chapters 20-24 are not in the first issue: otherwise they are the same.

The exiles; a tale. By Talvi [T. A. L. v. J. Robinson]. N. Y., 1853.

Woodhill; or the ways of Providence. By Talvi. N. Y., De Witt, 1856.

The camp of refuge [C. Macfarlane]. Lond., Knight, 1844.
The last of the Saxons; or the camp of refuge.

Phila., Ferrett, 1845.

The camp of refuge; atale of the conquest of the Isle of Ely. Lond., Simpkin, 1880.

Fowler, W: W. Ten years in Wall street; or revelations of inside life and experience on 'Change. Hartf., Worthington, 1870, pp. 536.

Fowler, W: W. Inside life in Wall Street; or how great fortunes are lost and won. sequel to Ten years in Wall Street. Hartford, Dustin, 1873, pp. 603.

Excepting changes in a few pages, and the addition of about 80 pages, this is identical with

the former edition.

Fowler, W: W. Twenty years of inside life in Wall Street; or revelations of the personal experiences of a speculator. N. Y., Judd, 1880, pp. 576. See Modern Proteus, p. 35.

Avind; a story of country life in Norway. By Björnson. Lond., Simpkin, 1870.

The happy boy; a tale of Norwegian peasant life. By Björnson. Bost., Sever, 1870.

FULL NAMES.

C: Riché Hildeburn (Issues of the Pa. Press, 1685-1784);

Mason Locke Weems (The Life of Washington, etc.).

Supplied by Harvard College Library:

C: Bryant Fairchild (History of the 27th reg. N. Y. V.);

J: Quincy Bittinger (History of Haverhill, N. H.); Franklin H: Giddings (Sociology and political economy);

J: Cauchois Smith (Culmination of the science of logic);

G: Stayley Brown (Yarmouth, Nova Scotia);

W: Wilson Cook ("Trusts;" the recent combinations in trade, etc.);

J: H: Ryder (A short sketch of the life of Mrs. Azubah Freeman Ryder);

G: Kellogg Dauchy (translator of "Four years with the army of the Potomac," by Regis de Trobriand);

Frank Lowber James (Elementary microscopic technology);

H: Coddington Meyer (Water-waste prevention); Absalom Backas Earle (Bringing in sheaves);

Lorin Low Dame and Frank Shipley Collins (Flora of Middlesex county, Massachusetts).

Supplied by the Osterhout Library, Wilkesbarre: Bradley, W: Morse, pub. (Atlas of the world,

Butler, James Glentworth (Bible-work, 1887), instead of Glenworth, as given in Full names, L. j. for Aug.;

Ferris, G: Titus (Great violinists and pianists, 1881);

Fortune, Timothy T: (Black and white, 1884);

Hall, Granville Stanley, and Mansfield, J: Melvin (Hints toward a bibliography of education);

Hollister, Horace (History of Lackawanna Valley, 1857);

Krehbiel, H: E: (Review of the N.Y. musical season, 1886-87, 1887);

Miller, Leslie W: (Essentials of perspective, 1887);

Oliphant, S: Grant (Queer questions and ready replies, 1888);

Plunkett, Mrs. Harriette M. (Women, plumbers and doctors, 1885);

Tucker, G: Fox (Manual relating to the preparation of wills, 1884, Monroe doctrine, 1885);

Upton, G: Putnam (Standard oratorios, 1887); Wright, Caleb Earle (Rachel Craig, 1888).

Bibliografy.

ADEMOLLO, A. Bibliografia della cronistoria teatrale italiana. Milano, 1888. 12 p. 16°. From no. 35, 36 of the Gazzetta mus. di Milano, 1888.

CATALOGUE of early printed books relating to America. Exhibited at the Grolier Club, New York, Dec. 13 to Dec. 22, 1888. 2+24 p. 12°.

Titles, with a few notes, of fifty volumes of the rarest Americana.

J: D. CHAMPLIN and W: F. APTHORP'S Cyclopedia of music and musicians, vol. 1, N. Y., C. Scribner's Sons, 1888, l. O., has a Bibliography, p. xv-xxiv.

ELENCO dei giornale e delle opere periodiche che si pubblicano in Italia, le cui associazioni si ricevono dagli rifizi postali e dalle collettorie di 1ª classe (Direz. Gen. delle Poste). Roma, 1888. 128 p. 8°.

FORD, Paul L. Bibliography and reference list of the history and literature relating to the adoption of the Constitution of the U. S., 1787 - 8. Brooklyn, N. Y., 1888. 61 p. 8°.

Bibliography of Mr. GLADSTONE's recent writings, with explanatory notes. N. Y., Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 1888.

How to extend books. (In N. Y. Mail and Express, Dec. 17.) 11/3 col.

Montford, E. W., architect. Battersea F. L.; selected design; plan and elevation. (In Builder, Dec. 8.)

The first floor has rooms for a family. The lending library on the ground floor is very badly lighted. A critical article appeared in the *Builder*, Nov. 10.

J. ROMAN'S Tableau hist. du département des Hautes-Alpes, Grenoble, 1888, 32+204 p., 4°, has a "Bibliographie de chacune des communes qui le composent."

SEARS, G: E. A collection of works illustrative of The Dance of Death, La Danse Macabre, Imagines Mortis, Icones Mortis, Les Images de la Mort, Der Todten Tanz, in the library of G: E. Sears; with photographic reproductions of rare and curious title-pages and plates selected therefrom. N. Y., privately printed. 1889. 42 p.+14 pl. l. 8°.

Not content with describing and annotating his own fine collection of books relating to this interesting though gloomy subject, Mr. Sears has added to this list an historical introduction tracing the rise and growth of both the original tapestries and the works which have described and

illustrated them, and a bibliographic list of previous bibliographies relating to the subject-matter, from which it seems that this one subject has been treated in sixteen previous works. The illustrations add great value to this work, and this and the preceding list show how greatly the private libraries excel the public in the completeness of special branches or sets of books.

SEARS, G: E. A collection of the emblem books of Andrea Alciati, jurisconsult, born at Alzate, near Milan, 1492; died at Pavia, 1550, in the library of G: E. Sears. N. Y., privately printed. 1888. 40 p.+pl. 8°.

Although this purports to be merely a list of the editions of Alciati in the author's library, it must take rank among the most thorough of bibliographic works. Not only does it contain lined titles and accurate collations of the thirty-three editions in Mr. Sears' library, but many other editions, as well as much other information, are given in the voluminous and scholarly notes. The typographical part of the book is very beautiful, and the edition limited to 100 copies.

SHERBORN, C: Davies. A bibliography of the foraminifera, recent and fossil, 1565 – 1888; with notes explanatory of some rare and little-known publications. London, Dulau, 1888. 8°. 5s.

"Far the most complete bibliographical work, relating to its special group. The references to Hungarian literature are specially noteworthy."

— Acad.

Table alphabétique des matières contenues dans les vingt volumes formant la 1° série des Sou-VENIRS de la Flandre wallonne, recueil hist. rel. à Douai et aux anciennes provinces du nord de la France, pub. de 1861 à 80, par un comité archéologique. Douai, 1888. 21 p. 8°. 2.50 fr.

ZEITSCHRIFT des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins; Register zu Band 6-10, angefertigt von Phil. Wolff. Lpz., 1888. 36 p. 8°.

INDEXES.

SIGNORINI, Gius. Bibliografia dei periodici II Mentore dei ciechi e L'Amico dei ciechi, anno 1-9 (1877-87). Firenze, a cura della Soc. Tommaseo per l'Istruz. dei Ciechi, 1888. 13 p. 4°.

Mr. B. F. Stevens, having failed to secure the support of the United States Government for the publication of his indexes to manuscripts in the European archives referring to American affairs between 1763 and 1783, announces that he will publish a photographic fac-simile of the documents, provided he can obtain 100 subscribers.

THE two letters following lately appeared in the Athenaum (Dec. 8, 22, 1888):

' 'What,' I am sometimes asked, 'is the least troublesome way of making an index?' plan I follow be bettered? It may be assumed that the index to be manufactured is not of a special nature, requiring subdivisions of subjects. Galley slips being obviously useless for the purpose, one must wait until a complete proof of the book, 'made up' into numbered pages, is to hand. Beginning at chapter i., the author carefully dictates to a shorthand amanuensis every separate item and its page, completing crossreferences, as the work proceeds, and bearing in mind that a good index cannot be too full. When the last page is reached, the amanuensis will write out the references, leaving a blank line be-tween each, on sheets of ruled paper of uniform size. A second assistant will then call over the whole of the written-out references and crossreferences, which will be carefully checked by the book.

"During the progress of this tedious business, and in fact until the index is completed, the au-

thor may be a man of leisure.

"Mistakes corrected, the sheets are scissored through the blank lines into separate slips, and each placed under its own letter in an open case divided into compartments marked from A to Z. Such a case, made of cloth or leather, with collapsible gusset pockets, may be got for two or three shillings. All the A slips are now taken out, arranged in proper sequence (Aa, Ab, etc.), and pasted in their proper order on one side of sheets of paper of uniform size, which for the printer's guidance should be consecutively numbered. The other letters follow, and with perhaps as little trouble to the author as he could reasonably expect, the work comes to an end. The written slips having been previously checked, the index, when in type, can be safely corrected from them, and the wearisome task avoided of separately looking up in the book every reference for verification. Andrew W. Tuer.'

"I should think Mr. Tuer's plan might be bettered. Of course a book must be printed and paged before any index becomes possible. But why should an author dictate to an amanuensis at all? Let him read his book through alone and carefully underline every word that he wishes to go into the index. Then the index-maker goes through and takes every word that is marked, 'Thump-cushion's Sermons, p. 50,' and 'Sermons, Thump-cushion's, p. 50,' completing the double entry. There should be no cross-entry such as 'See Sermons.' Each should have the folio direct.

"Locke devised a scheme for indexing a commonplace book which contains one good suggestion, viz., to treat each letter with the vowel following, say letter B as BA, BE, and so on. Suppose we take a quarto memorandum-book of blank or ruled paper of 480 pp. folioed throughout from I to 480. Divide this amongst the twenty-four letters of the alphabet and you will have 20 pp. for each; divide each of these 20 pp. between the vowels a, e, i, o, u, y, and then let the index-maker fall to from the author's underlined copy. 'Thumpcushion' will go under Tu, 'Sermons' under Se. In this way a kind of classification has been begun, but if you want it exact you must have 24 pp. to start with to each

letter of the alphabet. Then the classification becomes almost complete at the first go off. Thumpeushion (3), Thummim (2), Thumb (1) will all follow on in the index by one act of registration, and only require changing afterwards as I have numbered them, which is very easy. As the pages fill up they can be carried forward to a new book or to an unoccupied folio of the original book, with the mark at the foot of the page giving the folio to which it is carried, as in or-If there were a million dinary book-keeping. references to be made this system would answer, because it can develop in size as required, and where not required it simply stands still. There are a few other slight details I could explain in a minute viva voce to any one interested, but which would waste the valuable Athenæum space C. A. WARD." to particularize here.

Messrs. E. Hetherington and F. G. Heath, in the *Athenaum* of Dec. 29, continue the discussion:

"Perhaps Mr. Tuer may get a hint or two from the plan of using lettered books in place of slips, which I find to answer very well for the Pall Mall Gazette index, and without entering into the difficulties which attended my earlier attempts, I will describe briefly my method of working with the classification ultimately

adonted

"Subdivisions being necessarily numerous in any grouping for present or future use of the varied contents of a daily paper, slips are out of the question. The different entries are made in a large lettered book (16 in. by 12 in.) of some 500 pages, but on one side of the paper only the left side always, because it is easier to get at afterwards with the scissors — and in addition for certain subjects separate quarto books are used. Before starting the index, the large book is prepared by writing in proper alphabetical order (using only one alphabet and following as a guide the preceding index) the various reference-titles with subheadings which seem likely to recur, leaving as many blank lines for each as the subject may seem to require. But as with journalism the unexpected is often to record, the space allotted to the different subjects would sometimes prove insufficient, did not such a wide book make it possible to have a double blank column into which the subjects that unexpectedly crop up can be entered. This column may be further utilized for subheadings—e.g., with the more important politicians it is convenient to tabulate their speeches in the column opposite the other items recording their movements, etc. For such unwieldy headings as 'Ireland, 'Crime,' and 'Illustrations,' the extra quarto books are very handy; and for long lists of names such as come under 'Reviews,' 'Portraits,' 'Interviews,' and 'Obituary Notices,' a lettered quarto book for each of these headings greatly facilitates the final arrangement for the press.

"When all the books are ready I read through one day's paper at a time and then index it. This enables me to enter at once from memory with each item all the other references and cross-references relating to it in different parts of the paper — e.g., the subject of the leading

article may also be the subject of an occasional note and of a paragraph on some other page. Again, several events may be dealt with in the leader, and references to each will probably also be found in various other parts of the paper. It is, therefore, a great saving of time and trouble to master first the contents of a whole paper before indexing it. In the subjects for which the quarto books are used a new page is begun with every fresh heading and subheading, and at the end of the half year the pages are torn out and rearranged. The best illustration of this mode is perhaps the Irish Question, where, under the general divisions of 'Home Rule,' 'Coercion,' 'Land and Landlords,' 'Parnellism and Crime,' etc., a great variety of items may be grouped and subdivided.

"By this process something like proper alphabetical order can be preserved during the progress of the work, so that the final rearrangement after all the papers have been gone through is not a very tedious matter. At the end of the half-year the scissors and paste have their turn, and the different items, or groups of items, are pasted on numbered sheets of foolscap paper, ruled in squares to guide the printers in the matter of indentation. The index is thus only written once, and no dates or pages are verified unless there is good reason to doubt their accuracy. Another advantage which lettered books have over slips is that by their use the index is rendered easily accessible for reference or comparison, at any moment while the work is going on. Moreover, it is helpful to be able to see at a glance when making a new entry all that has already been

entered under the same heading.

"With book indexing this system, of course, requires modification. A general classification not being ready to hand, a good part of the book may first have to be read in order to get some idea what headings will work. But if each item is entered in a lettered book under the letter of the alphabet to which it belongs, rearrangement in proper alphabetical order will be easier, while the index will be more convenient for reference in case it is found necessary to make any alterations in the subject-titles as the work proceeds. In an index to a work on Ireland, for which I tried slips, I found the method very troublesome. Especially was this the case when I wished to change a heading or make some other corrections, as all the slips referring to the subject had to be collected before a correction could be made; indeed, long before the work was finished I found it expedient to pin together as much as possible all the slips belonging to each letter of the alphabet. When the index was completed the slips were pasted in proper order on sheets of paper, and a smooth copy was then made with the type-writer. In another work for which I prepared an index the lettered book plan was adopted, with much more satisfactory results. shorthand writer might be of use sometimes: surely not when there are many difficult foreign names to contend with. E. HETHERINGTON."

I would modestly suggest some improvement (in the direction of simplicity) upon the plans of both your correspondents.

Index-making, in my opinion, is a labor of love, to be undertaken by no one but the author himself. Another cannot possibly do it so well, as it is essential to give not merely the subject headings, but the spirit of a work. This involves an intimate and correct knowledge of the author's exact meaning, and none but himself can so accurately condense that meaning into the index line which is to express it.

As to the *modus operandi*, underlining the index subject words is necessary, but not sufficient, for a reason already implied; that is to say, the index should often contain a reference not expressed in words on the page or pages indexed.

pressed in words on the page or pages indexed.

The plan of indexing which I have found the simplest is to have two boards divided each into twenty-six spaces, separated by lines - each space being headed by a letter of the alphabet in order -A, B, C, etc. Taking a number of narrow sheets of wide-lined paper, I begin with p. I, carefully index everything in it under its page number, and proceed in the same way through all the book, giving double references wherever necessary. The entries are put one under the other on the lined paper. Having finished, I cut up the whole, having each entry on a tiny slip of paper containing subject and page - the lines of the paper assisting the scissors, the width of each slip being a little less than the width of the spaces on the two boards. I then begin to sort them alphabetically into the spaces on one of the boards, and this finished, I take each of the little piles of slips, beginning with A, and, using the second board, sort them by its aid into dictionary order, the plan of taking them in the order of the first vowels in a word being a good beginning, thus: Barley, Bentwood, Bitumen, Box, Butter, and so on. The divided alphabetical board proves useful at every stage; for in the second sorting Barley goes into the A compartment, Bentwood into the Editto, and so on. Words with the same first vowel are arranged on the board on the same plan, in the alphabetical order of the consonants, thus: Babington, Bacteria, Badminton, Baffled, Bagdad, etc. As each letter is completed I gum the set on to pieces of paper for the printer, the quickest plan of doing which is to gum the pieces first, and then, having the index slips displayed in their due order on the table, to transfer them in that order to the printer's slips.

FRANCIS GEORGE HEATH.

It seems to me that Mr. Ward's system of marking index words is superior to Mr. Tuer's of dictating, and that Mr. Tuer's plan of arranging independently written slips is far superior to Mr. Ward's of writing in an alfabeted book. The time spent in arranging and pasting a million slips would be much less than the time required to find the proper page of the book a million times; and after all the order in the book will be only approximately correct, and will require to be very carefully worked over. In a large index this will be by no means an easy task. Take as example the letter C, which will ordinarily contain about $\frac{1}{12}$ of the alfabet, that is, in a million ref-

erences, 83,333. Divide these among the second letters (which are not merely, as Mr. Ward says, a, e, i, o, u, and y, but also at least h, l, r, nine in all). If they fell equally Ca would have 9259 entries. Imagine the task of numbering these in correct order; the numbers of course jumping from one book to another, for at 30 lines to the page it would require 38 pages to contain Ca. The remedy for this would be to use one book for each group of two letters and to subdivide each book by the third letter. But there would still remain the difficulty of finding the proper book and proper page for each entry when originally

So far as we know the book system of indexing has been entirely abandoned by American indexers when a whole work is to be indexed at once. When entries in an index are made from time to time only, and the index is not to be printed, the slip system is less excellent because slips are liable to loss and are not easy to consult. In that case either a book index or a card index must be made. C: A. CUTTER.

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

Aramis, ps. of H: Maret. - Intermédiaire.

Callene Fisk, ps. of Rev. Wilbur Fisk Crafts, in "Through the eye to the heart or Eye teaching in the Sunday-school," N. Y. [cop. 1873], 8°.

Jacqueline, ps. of Mme. Sévérine. - P. Masson in Intermédiaire.

Mora, ps. of René Maizeroy. - P. Masson in Intermédiaire.

Rough-Hewer, Syndey, Rough Hewer, Jr., ps. of Abraham Yates, Jr., "Political Papers, addressed to the Advocates for a Congressional Revenue in the State of New York, N. Y., 1786."

The Queen of the Belgians writes under the pseudonym of "Mme. Reyer," and the Princess Clementine, her daughter, as "Marthe d'Orey."

Mr. W. Cushing sends us the following additions to his "Initials and pseudonyms."

An Actor, ps. of Daniel E. Bandmann in "An actor's tour; or, 70,000 miles with Shakespeare," Boston, 1888.

Aunt Susie, ps. of Mrs. W: King, in the Atlanta

Constitution, 1888.

A Backwoods Preacher, ps. of Rev. S. H. Hilts, in "Experiences of a backwoods preacher," Toronto, 1888.

Betsy Hamilton, ps. of Mrs. I. W. Plowman, in the Atlanta Constitution, 1888.

A Collegian, ps. of Edwin J. Gerstle, in "Verses of a collegian," N. Y., 1885.

Caleb Corkscrew, ps. of E. R. Barrager, in St. Louis Magazine, 1886.

Deacon, ps. of G: Salisbury, editor of the Fall River Advance.

F. F., ps. of Jonathan E. Peckes, of Concord, N. H., in letters to Boston Journal.

Falcon, ps. of Soule Smith, in Belford's Magazine, 1888.

George Waldo Browne, ps. of Victor St. Clair, an American author, born at Deerfield, N. H., residing in Manchester.

Idyll, ps. of Mrs. Nellie Watts McVey.

An investor, ps. of John Swann, in "An investor's notes on American railroads," N. Y., 1886.

Jenks, ps. of P. G. Ferguson, in St. Louis Magazine, 1886.

Judith K. de Ruyter, ps. of Miss Edith Olive Gwynne's "Skeletons in the closet," in St. Louis Magazine, 1886.

Laurens, ps. of Rev. H. L. Hammond, "New stories from an old book," N. Y., 1886.

A Lawyer, ps. of Edgar A. Spencer, in "Hints from a lawyer," N. Y., 1888.

B., M. N., ps. of M.. Norton Bradford, verses contributed to the Boston Globe, 1888.

H., M. P., ps. of Moses Purnell Handy, in Philadelphia Times, 1875, an American editor, b. in Warsaw, Osage Co., Miss., in 1847; he was the founder of the Daily News, Phil., 1884.

Marilon, ps. of Aurel Adair, in St. Louis Magazine, 1886.

Merrie Morn, ps. of Miss M. F. Murphy, in

the St. Louis Magazine, 1886.

Nelly Nettle, ps. of Miss Ellen C.. Morey, in

the Literary museum, Boston, 1853 Nick Nickelby, C. O. D., ps. of Arthur Everett Cotton, in "Married to a rascal," in Yankee blade, Boston, 1879. He was born at Northwood, N. H., 1857, resides there, and practises law. Contributes to various periodicals under the pseu-

donym of A. E. C. Cotton. Old Man Plunkett, ps. of A. M. Weir, in At-

lanta Constitution, 1888.

One of the Set, ps. of Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., in "Those pretty St. George girls," Phil., 1883.

The Poet Coachman, ps. of Matthew Suttill, (Works, 1885).

Ralph Royal, ps. of Jacob Abarbanell, in "Flirtation; or, a young girl's good name," N. Y., 1884.

The Rector, ps. of Rev. Cameron Mann, in "Five discourses on future punishment preached in Grace Church, Kansas City, Mo.," N. Y., 1888.

Reddy, ps. of J. H. C. Irwin, in St. Louis Magazine, 1886.

A Reformed Humorist, ps. of Robert J. Burdette, in Lippincott's Magazine, March, 1887.

Roger Williams, ps. of Francis Wayland, in the Examiner, in "Notes on the principles and practices of Baptist churches," afterwards issued in the author's name, N. Y., etc., 1857, 12°.

Sabbaticus, ps. of Prof. A. E. Wafple, of the Lewisburg University, Lewisburg, Pa.

Victor St. Clair, ps. of George Waldo Browne, in "The hunters of Moosehead," in The young folks, Manchester.

A Veteran Conductor, ps. of C: B. George, in "Forty years on the rail; reminiscences," Chicago, 1888.

Funk & Wagnalls' Publications of 1888.

According to Promise; or, The Lord's Method of Dealing with His Chosen People. By Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon. A companion volume to "All of Grace."

ramo, cloth, 75c.

Before an Audience; or, The Use of the Will in Public Speaking. Talks to the students of the University of St. Andrews and the University of Aberdeen.

sity of St. Andrews and the University of Aberdeen. By Nathan Sheppard. 12m0, cloth, 75c.

Hints on Early Education and Nursery Discipline. 12m0, cloth, 6oc.

Letters from Hell. Given in English by L. W. J. S. With a preface by George MacDonald, LL.D. Orthodox in its views. 32m0, 350 pp., cloth, \$1.00.

This book ran rapidly through twelve editions in a single var in Germany.

single year in Germany.
Science of Politics (The). By Walter Thomas Mills,
Secretary of the National Inter-Collegiate Association.

Science of Foliucs (The).

Science of Foliucs (The).

Scretary of the National Inter-Collegiate Association. ramo, cloth, \$1.00.

Better Not. A new book by Bishop J. H. Vincent, LL.D., Chancellor of the famous Chautauqua University. An epigrammatic and convincing handbook dealing with the dance, theatres, card-playing, and kindred topics. 16mo, cloth, 90 pp., 50c.

Bundle of Letters to Busy Girls (A). By Grace H. Dodge. A book of practical sense. Should be in the hands of every girl. As is well known, Miss Dodge is a member of the New York Board of Education. No one knows better than she what girls need to know, and how to tell it to them. 16mo, cloth, 142 pp., 50c.

Commentary on the Book of Psalms (A). By Prof. Franz Delitzsch, D.D., of Leipzig. In 3 vols. Crown, 8vo, cloth, \$2.00. First volume ready. From the latest edition, and specially revised and corrected by the author. Vol. I. translated by the Rev. David Baton, M.A. This forms the second issue in the Foreign Biblical Library.

by the author. Vol. I. translated by the Rev. David Baton, M.A. This forms the second issue in the Foreign Biblical Library.

Daddy Dave. A Charming Story of Southern Home Life. By Mary Frances. 12mo, paper, 50c.

English Hymns: Their Authors and History. By Rev. Samuel W. Duffield. 8vo, \$2.50.

Environment. A Story of Modern Society. By Florine Thayer McCray. 12mo, 404 pp., cloth, \$1.25.

Ethics of Marriage By H. T. Pomeroy, M.D., of Boston. A Prefatory Note by Thomas A. Emmet, M.D., LL.D., and an Introduction by Rev. J. T. Duryea, D.D., of Boston. With an Appendix showing the laws of most of the States concerning certain forms of laws of most of the States concerning certain forms of

laws of most of the States concerning certain forms of crime. 12mo, cloth, 190 pp., \$1.00.*

Finch, Life of John B. By his wife, Frances Finch, and Frank J. Sibley. Illustrated with many fine engravings and steel portrait. Also articles by Miss Willard, Mrs. Woodbridge, Prof. Hopkins, and others. Crown 8vo, 600 pp., \$1.50.

Fisk, Life of Gen. Clinton B. By Prof. A. A. Hopkins. The life of a man of national repute. His remarkable career from boyhood, through his business and military life, to his nomination for Prohibition.

and military life, to his nomination for Prohibition President of the United States. Also, in same volume, the Life of Rev. John A. Brooks. \$1.00.

Flag on the Mill (The). By Mary B. Sleight. Five elegant full-page drawings. A most attractive book.

12mo, cloth, \$1.50.

Foreign Biblical Library (The). Translations of the principal forthcoming works of the leading scholars on the continent of Europe. The best and newest contributions of Orthodox Foreign Scholar-ship to Biblical Study and Research. Crown 8vo, cloth, \$2.00 per vol.

Foundation of Death (The). By Axel Gustafson, the celebrated English Reformer. A practical study of the drink question. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.

Gunethics. A book devoted to the social status of women. By J. W. Brown, D.D., President of Wesleyan Female College, Cincinnati, O. 12mo, cloth, 75c.

His Prison Bars. By Prof. A. A. Hopkins. A powerful temperance tale. 16mo, 256 pp., half gilt,

Hours with Living Men and Women of the Revolution. A series of short, interesting articles on the incidents of the Revolution, by the celebrated historian, Benson J. Lossing. 40 fine engravingswill add to the completeness of the work, which is noin rapid preparation. 12mo, cloth, 212 pp., \$2.00.

How to Win. A Book for Girls. By Frances E. Willard. Square 12mo, \$1.00.

Jewish Church (The), Bible View of. By Howard Crosby, D.D. 12mo, cloth, 210 pp., \$1.00.

Letters from Heaven. A remarkable companion volume to "Letters from Hell." 12mo, cloth, \$1.00.

Man's Will (A). By Edgar Fawcett. A new novel. It presents pictures of New York life and shows the degrading effects of drunkenness in the upper ranks of

degrading effects of drunkenness in the upper ranks of society. 12mo, unique binding, 310 pp., \$1.50.

Miss Holley's Poems. "Josiah Allen's Wife's" latest book. A charming volume of poetry. Beautifully illustrated by W. Hamilton Gibson, and other artists. Bound in colors. Companion volume to "Sweet Cicely." 12mo, cloth, \$2.00.

Missing Sense (The), and the Hidden Things which it Might Reveal. Spiritual Philosophy treated on a rational basis. By C. W. Wooldridge, B.S., M.D. 12mo, cloth, 60c.

rational basis. By C. W. Wooldridge, B.S., M.D. 12mo, cloth, 6oc.

Missionary Review of the World (The). A monthly magazine of missions. J. M. Sherwood, D.D., and Arthur T. Pierson, D.D., Editors. This magazine has in a few months gained the public favor in a very gratifying manner. Single copy, 25c.; per year, \$2.00.

Mormon Puzzle, and How to Solve It. By Rev. R. W. Beers. 12mo, cloth, 75c.

Nobody Knows. By "A Nobody." A treatise on applied Christianity under the guise of fiction. 12mo, cloth. \$1.25.

applied cloth, \$1.25. Paradise. By Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce. bright, humorous, telling satire on society in one of the Western cities. The divorce customs are handled in a wise, yet irresistibly funny manner. The author strikes powerful blows against the wrong. 12mo,

strikes powerful blows against the consequence of paper, 25c.

Parker's People's Bible. By Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., of London. Vol. XIII., Samuel xvi.-r Kings xiii., and Vol. XIV., r Kings xv.-r Chronicles ix. 8vo, cloth, \$1.50 per vol. For full particulars and commendations concerning this "stupendous work" see the same heading in the regular catalogue. To be

sce the same heading in the regular catalogue. To be complete in 25 vols.

Pentateuchal Question (The). A scries of 12 essays by as many distinguished scholars and professors of the United States. Cloth, complete, \$1.50.

People vs. Liquor Traffic (The). Speeches of John B. Finch. Delivered in the Prohibition Campaigns of the United States and Canada. Twenty-fourth revised edition. Introduction by J. N. Stearns. 260 pp., paper, 30c.

Political Prohibitionist for 1888 (The). A Handbook for the Aggressive Temperance People of the United States. 12mo, paper, 50c.

Presidential Campaign of 1896 (The). Newspaper clippings scrap-booked, chronicled, and filed by an editor of the time (author of "The Battle of Bietigheim"). This little volume is destined to make a stir, as did its predecessor. The plan is original, and will doubtless be of interest to a large number of readers. 12mo, paper, 5oc.

Prohibition Bells, and Songs of the New Crusade. Compiled and arranged by the Silver Lake Quartette. Second edition. New and taking songs. Paper, 20 cents; boards, 30 cents.

Shakespeare's Plays, The famous First Folio Edition (A.D. 1623) of. A photographic fac-simile. Crown 8vo, cloth, \$2.50.

Sinner and Saint. By Prof. A. A. Hopkins. A Story of the Woman's Crusade. 12mo, 336 pp., half gilt, muslin, \$1.25.

Still Hours. By Richard Rothe. Translated by Jane T. Stoddard. With an Introductory Essay by the Rev. John Macpherson, M.A. This collection of profound and suggestive aphorisms has attained a great circulation in Germany. Crown 8vo, cloth, \$2.00.

Supreme Court Decision (The). The Great Prohibition Decision announced by the Supreme Court of the United States. With Introduction and Annotations kindly furnished the publishers by Hon. S. W. Packard, of Chicago. 12mo, paper, 58 pp., 20c.

Throne of Eloquence (The). By Rev. E. Paxton Hood. One of the most brilliant of writers. It gives many brilliant examples of pulpit eloquence and genius interspersed with wit. humor, and sketches of character. Crown 8vo, cloth, \$2.00.

Vocation of the Preacher (The). By Rev. E. Paxton Hood. A companion volume of "The Throne of Eloquence," and the last work written by this powerful author. As captivating as a novel. Crown 8vo,

Young's Bible Translation. Translated according to the letter and idiom of the original language. By Robert Young, LL.D. Octavo, cloth, \$4.00. Second edition revised,

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

Published During the Year 1888 by

Houghton, Mifflin & Company,

BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

AMERICAN COMMONWEALTHS SERIES. Edited by Horace E. Scudder. With maps and indexes. Each volume, uniform, 16mo, gilt top, \$1.25.

Missouri. By Lucien Carr.

Indiana. By J. P. Dunn.

Ohio. By Rufus King.

AMERICAN STATESMEN SERIES. Edited by John T. Morse, Jr. Each volume, uniform, 16mo, gilt top, \$1.25; half morocco, \$2.50.

Gouverneur Morris. By Theodore Roosevelt.

Martin Van Buren. By Edward M. Shepard.

BACON, Theodore. The Life of Delia Bacon. With portrait. 8vo, \$2.00.

BLISS, William Root. Colonial Times in Buzzard's Bay. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, gilt top, \$2.00.

ELLIS, George E. The Puritan Age and Rule In the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, 1629-1685. 8vo, \$3.50.

FISKE, John. The Critical Period of American History, 1783-1789. Crown 8vo, gilt top, \$2.00.

HADLEY, Amos. Life of Walter Harriman. With a portrait and selections from his speeches and writings. 8vo, \$2.50.

HAGUE, Parthenia Antolnette. A Blockaded Family; or, Life in Southern Alabama During the Civil War. 16mo, \$1.00.

HORSFORD, Eben Norton. Discovery of America by Northmen. Address at the unveiling of the statue of Leif Eriksen. Delivered in Faneuil Hall, October 29, 1887. 4to, gilt top, \$5.00, net.

HOSMER, James K. Young Sir Henry Vane. With a portrait of Vane, plans of the battles of Marston Moore and Naseby, a fac-simile of a letter by Vane, etc. 8vo, gilt top, \$4.00.

LAWRENCE, William. Life of Amos A. Lawrence. With portrait and illustrations. Crown 8vo, gilt top, \$1.50.

MARKHAM, Clements R. The Fighting Veres. Lives of Sir Francis Vere and of Sir Horace Vere, Lord Vere of Tilbury. With two portraits and numerous maps. 8vo, gilt top, \$4.00.

PHELAN, James. A History of Tennesee. With map. Crown 8vo, gilt top, \$2.00.

THOMPSON, S. Millet. Thirteenth Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry In the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865. A diary covering three years and a day. 8vo, \$4.50, met.

TUTTLE, Herbert. The History of Prussia under Frederic the Great (1740-1756). With maps. 2 vols., crown 8vo, gilt top, each \$2.25.

VAN RENSSELAER, Mrs. Schuyler. Henry H. Richardson and His Works. Illustrated with thirty-eight full-page views of the principal building: designed by Mr. Richardson, reproduced from photographs, and about seventy smaller sketches; together with portrait and interior view of studio. Edition limited to five hundred copies. 4to, gilt top, \$20.00, net.

YALE, Catherine B. Story of the Old Willard House, of Deerfield, Mass. Illustrated. 4to, gilt top, \$2.00.

EDUCATIONAL.

AGASSIZ, Alexander. Three Cruises of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Steamer "Blake" in the Gulf of Mexico, in the Caribbean Sea, and along the Atlantic Coast of the United States, from 1877 to 1880. Profusely illustrated. 2 vols., royal 8vo, \$8.00.

ANDREWS AND STODDARD'S LATIN GRAM-MAR. New edition, thoroughly revised by HENRY PREBLE, Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin in Harvard University. 12mo, \$1.12, net.

EDWARDS, W. H. The Butterflies of North America. Third series. Parts IV. and V. Each with three colored plates, \$2.25, net.

RIVERSIDE LITERATURE SERIES. For Schools and Families.

No. 32. Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech. James Russell Lowell's Sketch of Lincoln, Lincoln's First Inaugural Address, Anecdotes about Lincoln, A Chronological List of the Events of Lincoln's Life, Programmes for the Celebration of Lincoln's Birthday (February 12), etc.

33, 34, 35. Tales of a Wayside Inn. By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. With Notes, In three parts. Each part sold separately.

33, 34, 35. The three parts bound together. 16mo, boards, 50 cents, net.

36. Sharp Eyes, A Taste of Maine Birch, The Apple, and other Essays. By John Burroughs.

37. A-Hunting of the Deer, How I Killed a Bear, Lost in the Woods, Camping Out, A Wilderness Romance, What Some People Call Pleasure. By CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

38. The Building of the Ship, Pandora's Box, and other Poems. By H. W. Longfellow. With Notes. Each part, 16mo, paper covers, 15 cents, net.

EXTRA NUMBERS.

C.—A Longfellow Night. A Short Sketch of the Poet's Life, with Songs and Recitations from his works. For the use of Catholic Schools and Literary Societies. By Katharine A. O'Keeffe.

D.— Literature In School. The Place of Literature in Common School Education; Nursery Classics in School; American Classics in School. By HORACE E. SCUDDER.

E.— Senator Bird, and Other Dialogues. From the Writings of HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. Selected by EMILY WEAVER. Each, 16mo, paper covers, 15 cents, net.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY'S PUBLICATIONS—Continued.

WHEELER, Henry N. Second Lessons in Arithmetlc. Designed to follow Colburn's First Lessons. 16mo, cloth, 60 cents, net.

ESSAYS AND GENERAL LITERATURE

- BUNYAN, John. Grace Abounding. Edited by Rev. John Brown, minister of the Church at Bunyan Meeting, Bedford, England, author of "Life of Bunyan." 16mo, \$1.50.
- COOK, Joseph. Current Religious Perils. With Preludes and Other Addresses on Leading Reforms, a Symposium by eminent Clergymen, Original Hymns, 8vo, \$2.00. etc.
- EVERETT, Charles Carroll. Poetry, Comedy, and Duty. Crown 8vo, gilt top, \$1.50.
- HOLMES, Nathaniel. Realistic Idealism in Philosophy Itself. 2 vols., crown 8vo, \$5.00.
- JONES, Charles C., Jr. Negro Myths from the Georgia Coast. 16mo, \$1.00.
- KING, Thomas Starr. Substance and Show, and Other Lectures. Edited with an introduction by Edwin P. Whipple. New edition. 12mo, gilt top, \$1.50.
- LOWELL, James Russell. Political Essays. 12mo, gilt top, \$1.50.
- McANALLY, D. R. Irish Wonders: The Ghosts, Giants, Pookas, Demons, Leprechawns, Banshees, Fair-ies, Witches, Widows, Old Maids, and Other Marvels of the Emerald Isle. Profusely illustrated. Small 4to, \$2.00.
- MILLER, Olive Thorne. In Nesting Time. 16mo, \$1.25.
- PAYSON, Edward. The Law of Equivalents, in its Relations to Political and Social Ethics. 8vo, \$2.00.
- PELLEW, George. Woman and the Commonwealth; or, A Question of Expediency. 8vo, paper, 25 cents; boards, 50 cents.
- REPPLIER, Agnes. Books and Men. 16mo, gilt top, \$1.25.
- STOWE, Harriet Beecher. Flowers and Fruit, from the Writings of HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. 16mo, \$1.00.
- WALKER, E. D. Reincarnation. A Study of Forgotten Truth. 16mo, gilt top, \$1.50.
- WHISTLER, James Abbott M'Neil. Ten O'Clock. 16mo, paper covers, 50 cents.
- WHITE, Margaret E. After Noontide. 16mo, gilt top, \$1.00.
- WHITTIER, John Greenleaf. Complete Poetical and Prose Works. New Riverside Edition. With Notes by Mr. Whittier, Table of First Lines, etc., etc. With five portraits. Poetical Works in four volumes, Prose Works in three. 7 vols., crown 8vo, gilt top, \$10.50; half calf, \$19.25; half levant, \$28.00.

 Large-Paper Edition of Poetic and Prose Works, limited to four hundred (numbered) copies. 7 vols., 8vo. heards, uncut, each \$10.00, wet.

8vo, boards, uncut, each \$4.00, net.

NOVELS AND SHORT STORIES.

- CRADDOCK, Charles Egbert (Mary N. Murfree). The Despot of Broomsedge Cove. A Novel 16mo, \$1.25.
- CUMMING, Maria S. The Lamplighter. New Popular Edition. 12mo, \$1.00; paper covers, 25 cents.
- DANA, Katharine Floyd. Our Phil, and Other Stories. With illustrations by E. W. Kemble. 16mo, Storles. Wir gilt top, \$1.25.

- DELAND, Margaret. John Ward, Preacher. A Novel. 12mo, \$1.50.
- THE GUARDIANS. A Novel. (Anonymous.) 16mo, \$1.25.
- HARTE, Bret. A Phyllis of the Sierras, and Drift from Redwood Camp. 18mo, \$1.00.
- The Argonauts of North Liberty. 18mo, \$1.00.
- Novels and Stories. Comprising: The Story of a Mine; Two Men of Sandy Bar; Thankful Blossom; Drift from Two Shores; The Twins of Table Mountain; Flip; Found at Blazing Star; In the Carquinez Woods; On the Frontier; By Shore and Sedge; Maruja; Snow-Bound at Eagle's; A Millionaire of Rough-and-Ready, and Devil's Ford. In twelve volumes, 18mo, uniform, in box, \$10.00.
- HAWTHORNE, Nathaniel. The Scarlet Letter. Holiday Edition. With red-line border and beautiful illustrations by Маку Нацьск Гооте. New edition, with steel portrait of Hawthorne. 8vo, full gilt, \$3.00; morocco, antique, \$7.50.
- HOWARD, Blanche Willis. One Summer. A Novel. New edition (46th thousand). Illustrated by Augustus Hoppin. 12mo, \$1.25.
- HOWELLS, William D. Their Wedding Journey. Illustrated. New edition, with additional chapter. 12mo, \$1.50.
- JEWETT, Sarah Orne. The King of Folly Island, and Other People. 16mo, \$1 25.
- KIRKLAND, Joseph. The McVeys. A Novel. 16mo,
- MORSE, Lucy Gibbons. The Chezzles. Illustrated by the author. Crown 8vo, \$1.50.
- OLIPHANT, Mrs. M. O. W., and Aldrich, T. B. The Second Son. A Novel. Crown 8vo, \$1.50.
- QUINCY, J. P. The Peckster Professorship. A Novel. 16mo, \$1.25.
- WIGGIN, Kate Douglas. The Birds' Christmas Carol. With illustrations. Square 12mo, ornamental boards, 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- AMERICAN POET'S CALENDAR FOR 1889. Compiled from the works of Emerson, Hawthorne, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, and Whitter. Attached to a card containing portraits of these six authors and decorated in colors, \$1.00.
- THE ANDOVER REVIEW. A Religious and Theological Monthly, under the editorial control of EGBERT C. SMYTH, WILLIAM J. TUCKER, J. W. CHURCHILL, GEORGE HARRIS, EDWARD Y. HINCKS, Professors in Andover Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass., with the active support of all their colleagues in the Faculty. Terms: \$4.00 a year, net; single numbers, 35 cents, net.
- THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. Edited by Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Terms: \$4.00 a year, net, in advance, postage free; each number, 35 cents, net.
- BENJAMIN, Judah P. A Treatise on the Law of Sale of Personal Property. New edition, reprinted from the latest English edition, with the American law entirely rewritten in the form of a monographic note to each chapter. Constituting a complete English and American treatise on this important subject. By EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D., Dean of the Boston University Law School. 8vo, law sheep, \$6 50, net
- JONES, Leonard A. Law of Mortgages of Personal Property. Third edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo, law sheep, \$6.50, net.
- A Treatise on Liens, Common Law, Statu-tory, Equitable, and Maritime. 2 vols., 8vo, \$13.00, net.

Vol. 14.

MARCH, 1889.

No. 3.

C: A. CUTTER, R: R. BOWKER, Editors.

THE arrangements for the St. Louis Conference outlined elsewhere, the result of Mr. Davidson's enterprise and experience - to which the Library Association has so often been indebted - offer a tempting invitation to the profession which we trust will be widely honored. There is no class of workers to whom a vacation is more desirable and necessary than to professional librarians, tied to their desk as they are by routine duties, keeping long hours, always at the service of any one who calls, and subject constantly to a wear and tear vastly beyond that of most hard workers. If the American Library Association had done nothing more for the profession than to introduce a habit of vacation, it would have done sufficient service, not only to the librarians themselves, but to the libraries which they serve. When there is added to this opportunity of vacation the benefit of meeting others of their profession, comparing notes, extending experiences by getting those of others, and the score of other benefits which come directly from these Conferences, it is not easy to reckon the great positive good which has come from this Association. We therefore appeal to librarians to make all their arrangements so as to give themselves the benefit of this outing, and we appeal even more strongly to library trustees to send their librarians to St. Louis, for the good of their libraries as well as for the good of the librarians. The distance, of course, is considerable, but the arrangements are such that the cost is moderate, and it will pay.

THE St. Louis-New Orleans-No. Carolina trip makes such demands upon the purse and time of librarians and their friends that it will be inexpedient to attempt a European voyage in 1890. It will undoubtedly be postponed to 1891 or 1892, by which time another long vacation will have been earned and the depleted pocket-books filled up again. The enjoyment of this trip will be much enhanced if we have a special train, as we did when we went through Wisconsin. The railroads are ready to give us this if our managers can secure enough passengers to warrant the expense. Every one who goes, therefore, is doing a kindness to all the others who go, by increase ing their chance of a delightful journey. It will help Mr. Davidson in his negotiations if he knows how many he can count on with certainty and how many may possibly attend. Let every one who has resolved to go write him at once to that effect at the Library Bureau, Boston, and let every one who is hesitating write that also. Early information will strengthen his hand.

THE series of reports which have been provided for at St. Louis will perhaps be the most important feature of the Conference. By help of these the librarians who come together will get a general view of the progress of the profession in the last few years, at the hands of those best qualified to summarize the several subjects intelligently. This feature of annual reports is exceedingly valuable, but has never yet been worked out to its full extent. We trust the St. Louis meeting will prove a valuable precedent in this direction.

THE program of papers is so far meagre, and the committee hope to receive offers of others which can be made part of the programme. Yet the papers are, after all, the least important feature of such a meeting. They can be published as well, if not better, during the year in the columns of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, where they will reach a larger audience and be read more carefully than is possible at a Conference, however large and however interested. They are more likely to have better attention scattered through the year in the JOURNAL than massed in the comprehensive report of the Conference which we usually give in the special Conference Number. The chief object of the papers is to lead to discussion, and it has been found at Catskill that discussion can be had without papers as well as with them. The reports, in fact, will start discussions on the several lines and a talking meeting will be even more valuable than a reading meeting. Let us all go to St. Louis and come back refreshed with new ideas and new vigor.

WE continue in this issue printing the plans of the notable new buildings which will be in process of erection or opening during the year. Of the new Boston Public Library we can give but a very meagre account, outside the plans, as the trustees have pursued the policy of saying as little publicly as possible. Public attention was called to the model exhibited in Boston and to the plans, at the time the appropriation was asked for, to a sufficient extent to enable the trustees to justify their demands in the eyes of the people. Be-

yond that the trustees are perhaps wise in not giving too much publicity to details, as it will be more easy to modify for the better from time to time than if a plan were presented to which the public and interested parties might hold them and prevent desirable modifications. Such modification has indeed gone on, to a considerable extent, since these plans were reproduced. So that while we regret from a journalistic point of view that we cannot give more particulars as to the new building, we think the trustees may be right in this course.

ONE evil, however, such a course has. They deprive themselves of the benefit of a good deal of volunteer criticism. Now outside advice, though generally impracticable, from want of knowledge of all the circumstances, and often extremely provoking, may yet be valuable, not for what is said, but for what is suggested. It may be that the criticisms made are unjust and the substitute plans recommended cannot be accepted in the form in which they are presented; yet an unsuspected difficulty may be revealed and when brooded on a third course may suggest itself which shall be better than either. The wise man listens to advice, sometimes courts it, and profits by it if he can.

THE election episode at the Buffalo Library brings back reminiscences of mercantile library elections in other cities in earlier days, when vigorous contests were held and members brought in by the score to vote for the side which had paid their membership fees. This sort of electioneering developed great excitement and certainly did increase temporarily the membership of the Library Associations, on which last ground an argument was made in behalf of the system. It is difficult, however, to find any real justification for this kind of library politics, and it certainly is demoralizing in its relations to politics in the wider sense. Most librarians hold thoroughly to the idea of civil service reform, and nothing could be more destructive of good methods than this wild whirl of excitement and the accession of new members who care nothing for a library and know nothing of it. If people are to be paid to make use of libraries, it had better be done in some other way. We trust the Buffalo Library will put a stop to this kind of thing permanently, although it is quite as well perhaps to do it on the principle of home rule rather than to run to Albany to ask the Legislature to provide virtue by statute.

WE have just received some numbers of the second year of the Bulletin des sommaires des journaux scientifiques, littéraires, financiers, artistiques, poliitques, industriels, which gives away an edition of 5000 copies, and, apparently, lives by its advertisements. It gives weekly lists of the contents of 80 or 90 journals, much like the monthly lists in Polybiblion, useful if one wishes to review, week by week, the course of magazine and journalistic writing, nearly useless if one wishes to find a particular article or an article on a particular subject some time after it has come out. Mr. Fletcher's quarterly index covers a much narrower field, but covers it much more profitably.

Communications.

A NEW HARTFORD (CONN.) LIBRARY. — March 8. "Do you know that they are really talking of a free library in this town? Some people have promised a quarter of a million of dollars if the rest can be raised. At the meeting last evening the President of the Theological Seminary eulogized Miss Hewins and said the library should be a 'monument to her self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of the Hartford people.' I wonder how she liked being talked of in that way. I hope we may have the library, but this is a sleepy old place. — M. R."

TEMPORARY vs. ETERNAL. - Is a librarian bound to consider as saved everything in print, whether essential to a work or not? I confess that I am barbarian enough to object to handing down to posterity, as part of a magazine, the monthly paid advertisements of the virtues of "Ball's corsets" or the alluring promises - repeated ad nauseam in a half-dozen magazines every month - " how any lady or gentleman can easily make from forty to fifty dollars a day." A large proportion of these advertisements are simply barefaced swindles, and whatever archæological interest they may have a hundred years hence, it is surely no business of the librarian to bind them up with magazines, with whose contents they have no more to do than the paper wrapper in which these magazines are sent through the mails. Many bound books have a temporary paper cover, and some of them have loose calendars and booksellers' advertisements liberally sprinkled through them. Some day some devotee of bibliolatry will seriously argue that these should be religiously bound with the books to which they are temporarily attached! When a man is possessed with a hobby, it is difficult to say to what length he will ride his horse. For the sane librarian no rule can be clearer than this one: nothing should go into a bound book, issued in parts, that is not consecutively paged. If the librarian feels that he owes a duty to posterity to hand down all the silly advertisements that the greed of magazine publishers allows them to publish, let him make a collection, or rather a selection, of them, in a separate bound volume.

LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION: THEORY AND PRACTICE.

BY W. I. FLETCHER, AMHERST COLLEGE LIBRARY.

H.

IT is the object of this paper to give some exposition of the principles underlying what I have called a rational arrangement of the books in a library. Such an arrangement consists in bringing the books together in groups or classes in such a way as to facilitate their finding and use. In a purely circulating library it is a very simple matter, the governing idea being to serve the convenience of the attendants, and by increased promptness of delivery that of the readers as well. This is done by bringing near together, as far as possible, the books likely to be called for by the same borrower. A good illustration of the working of this principle was brought to my notice a short time since in a medium-sized city library, where the biographies of clergymen, missionaries, and persons noted for piety had been placed in the alcove with the religious books at a long remove from the remainder of the biographical books, for the reason that it had been found that they were oftener called for on the same slip with religious and theological works than with those of any other class. Such adjustments of a library to the actual and proved convenience of use, and a general system which permits them, exhibit the application of the merest common sense, and of "business principles" of the widest application.

And where a library building is so constructed that some parts are less accessible than others, it is highly desirable that the most used books should be in the most accessible position, and no system of classification is tolerable which interferes with entire freedom in these respects. Still again the demands of different communities are so various that what is the most convenient order of classes in one is far from being so in another. As an illustration of this I will instance the fact that in Hartford it is quite natural to put books on Probabilities next to those on Insurance in the alcove for political and social science, while in a college library they would be related to mathematics or logic. In some of our manufacturing towns books on the industrial arts are brought to the front, while in a town like Concord, Mass., they would naturally "take a back seat."

Thus far I have spoken of circulating libraries, and in fact the great majority of all public libra-

ries are circulating libraries to such an extent that they will naturally be largely governed by the foregoing considerations. If a use for reference comes in (as it ought to and will more and more in all our communities), it will simply require that the circulating library's demand for compactness of storage yield enough to make the use of the books at or near their shelves possible, and that a somewhat more careful classification be made than is at all necessary for the other purpose. For example, all the histories of England in a purely circulating library of 50,000 volumes might well enough form one class, so that histories of the different periods would be heterogeneously thrown in together. But when these books are arranged for purposes of study, they will need to be divided into several periods, preceded by a general class, so that within the space of a shelf or two will be gathered, for example, the histories of the rebellion and revolution of the 17th century.

The principles of a rational classification, then, I take to be these: Books of a similar character are brought together to form a class. The scope of each class will be determined by the number of books which may conveniently be used in a class, varying with the different requirements of different libraries and communities. The classes are placed one after another in a natural order, as distinguished from a logical or scientific order. Minor classes are not necessarily subdivisions of the major classes which they follow. For example, we may have the following historical classes succeeding one another; and this arrangement is about what I would suggest for a library of 25,-000 to 100,000 volumes, situated in New England, and of a general character:

North America; General. Aborigines. Early discoveries. Canada and British America. United States; General. Colonization period. Revolutionary period. Formation of the Government, 1783-1812. War of 1812 and to 1846. Mexican war; Slavery struggle. Civil war.

Later history.
New England.
Maine.
New Hampshire.
Vermont.
Massachusetts.
Rhode Island.
Connecticut.
Middle States.
Southern States.
Western States.
Pacific slope.
Mexico.
Central America.

It will be seen that there is no attempt to range these classes under general divisions, and those under still more general ones. Nor does good library practice call for any such attempt. Each class, no matter how minute, stands independently "on its own bottom," and the question of its relation to some more general class is not raised. It is one of the chief difficulties of the abstract and analytical methods of classification, that they do require the logical subordination of minor classes to major as true subdivisions, often putting a severe strain on the logical powers and the ingenuity of the classifier.

A free, simple classification such as I have advocated may be used with either a fixed or relative location of the books; that is, where the shelves are numbered, and a book's number indicates the shelf on which it belongs, or where the classes themselves are numbered, and the number of a book indicates the class to which it belongs, books being found by the relative position of the classes rather than by an absolute or fixed designation. The advantages of the relative location seem to outweigh, for most libraries, those of the more common fixed numbers. Especially do they appear when it becomes necessary to move the library to new quarters or to spread it out in case of extension of old quarters. Under the relative system of numbering, either of these things can be done without altering the number of a book.

At the same time it must be admitted that there is less in this apparent advantage than would seem at first thought. For in actual practice it is generally found that in occupying new quarters, or adapting the arrangement of the books to a room of larger size, there arises a demand based on good reasons for a shifting of the order of the classes. Among the causes may be such as the following: The change from a onefloor system to a two-story one, or to a stack with several floors; altering the position of the delivery-room or desk; making new provision for reading room access or delivery. And to such considerations as these, connected with the merely accidental and physical relations of the library-room, must be added the demand for changed relative positions of classes, which will result from the progress of thought and the fluctuations of public interest. Social questions today have a prominence, and the books on them a demand, that could not have been anticipated thirty years ago. In the case of a college library, the transfer of emphasis from philosophical and classical studies to scientific, economical, and literary ones, will demand a readjustment of the books. So a revolution in the character of a community such as occurs when a good, quiet old

New England town becomes a bustling railroad and manufacturing centre, will demand a like revolution in the arrangement of its public library. All of which shows that if the order of the classes is to be one for use and convenience. rather than an arbitrary and inconvenient one, it will be subject to change from time to time. And it goes without saying that the occupation of new quarters will generally be taken advantage of to make such changes. In the light of these considerations the relative-location system is seen to have a fixity at least as objectionable as the other, and the simple advantage of being able to keep the same book numbers in occupying new quarters will readily be surrendered when it is found to involve the retention of an order of classes which is outgrown and ill-adapted to the newer surroundings.

But while denying to the relative system the superiority which is claimed for it as to its permanency of numbering, we may still agree that it has advantages sufficient to recommend it to progressive librarians. The simple way of carrying out the relative-location system is, when the classes have been formed and the order determined in which they are most conveniently to be placed, to number these classes in consecutive order, leaving some gaps in the numbering at convenient points, for the insertion of the new classes which are sure to appear from time to time (1).

The books in each class should also be numbered consecutively; only, in order to provide for the larger sizes of volumes which cannot be accommodated on the same shelves with the smaller ones, it will be found to be a good plan to reserve for such books all the numbers below 100, and then it will always be known that the books called for by these lower numbers are to be found on the lower shelves (2).

Every library should have a complete list of its classes as arranged, for use especially in the placing of new books, and to this list an alphabetical index should be made, referring to the classes by number, with cross references for synonymous terms, or those nearly so. Further than this the index cannot well be carried, because if it is once taken into the field of analytical subdivision, it will be hard to find a stopping place. For instance, if you have a class Indoor Games, it will not be best to put into your index, Chess, Checkers, Cards, Whist, Euchre, Backgammon, Billiards, etc., etc., on the ground that in that-class something may be found on each of these games. An index made on this principle will logically be

looked to for the names of all persons, places, and things, and will break down of its own weight. The place for these minor headings is in the alphabetical subject catalog, and not in the classification or its index.

The effect of all that has been said is that each library must properly be classified for itself, and that no scheme can be offered which will be generally applicable. In order, however, to carry out the program with which I commenced these papers, and to furnish an example of the application of the principles I have endeavored to set forth, I propose to give in another paper a specimen classification suitable in the main for a general public library of from 25,000 to 100,000 volumes.

NOTES.

- 1. This is a matter not demanding special care. New classes may be inserted where no numbers have been skipped, by simply using a letter or other mark after a repeated number, as is often done in paging an inserted extra leaf or leaves in a book. Any class found to be too large may easily be subdivided in the same manner.
- 2. The matter of book-sizes has always been something of a stumbling-block in numbering a library, owing part-

ly to the common effort to economize space by using movable shelves and having some arranged for each size of book. The difficulties attending anything like an accurate classification are increased tenfold by this added complication. Most librarians who attempt more than the most general classification are nowadays satisfied to place most of their shelves at a uniform distance apart (in most cases about ten inches), and to run together on these regular shelves all sizes below quarto, so reducing to a minimum the number of different places in which the books of a certain class are to be found. The same principle may be carried out in some classes (e.g. fiction and poetry) by making 71/2 inches (12mo size) the standard, and letting the few octavos go on extra-size shelves below, as quartos do in other cases. On the other hand, in some fine-arts and scientific classes, the quarto size will more naturally be taken as the standard, and only large-folio and atlas sizes be placed on the extra shelves. The rule I have given for numbering will apply in either case, the numbers above 100 (or in some cases beginning higher) being used for the books in the standard-size shelves, and the lower for those below. And further than this, I ought to say that nothing I have advanced should be regarded as discountenancing the use of any special book-numbering system (the Cutter author-numbers, for example) in a library large enough to make such a system desirable. But I am endeavoring to set forth the ways of simplicity, to which complications may be added to any extent, as found necessary or thought desira-

THE RELATION OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY TO THE SCHOOL.1

BY MRS. MINERVA A. SANDERS, OF THE PAWTUCKET PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THERE was never a time when the needs of the student were so well supplied as now; in fact, he has become the autocrat to whose demands we all bend—and why should we not?

Knowledge does not come to us by heredity, neither can it be legally transmitted to us, nor does it fall upon us "like the gentle rain from heaven upon the place beneath;" it is acquired only by stern, persistent labor. Then why, indeed, should we not give to those that are seeking it every facility for its acquirement that can be afforded? for, though the aids were tenfold greater than now, as they will be at no distant day, yet it will ever be by systematic, uncompromising effort that the prize will be attained, and the earlier in life this fact is realized the greater will be the progress.

We propose to consider the relation of two of the most important of these aids: The first and greatest is the public schools, for the maintenance

¹A paper read before the R. I. Institute of Instruction, Providence, R. I.

of which upwards of \$80,000,000 is annually expended by our Government, and in the administration of which 322,000 teachers are employed—almost three times the population of the city of Providence.

This large number of earnest, intelligent, and cultured men and women are located throughout the United States, in its cities, its towns and villages, faithfully supplying material from the foundation to the capstone for the so-called education of the 11,000,000 children committed to their charge.

This is a "trust" which cannot be assailed, for its noble aim is recognized and honored throughout the land.

Who can desire greater honor than to be numbered among this noble army, to whom is entrusted the task of training the mind and moulding the character of the youth of our country?

"A noblearmy of marty1s" you may deem yourselves, when overcome by sheer physical weariness, but remember and take courage in the thought that it is to your influence more than any other that we shall owe the strength of intellect and the moral courage that will rule our country for the next half century; for it has been truly said that "the public schools are the bulwarks of our republican government."

The next great aid is our public libraries, for the library is the student's storehouse. The better

is supplied the richer will be the results, for its worth, like that of a coin, is simply in proportion to the value received, and he who discloses its treasures to a mind however young has opened to him a vein of wealth far more enduring than the richest gold mine ever discovered.

A well-known librarian has said that "Libraries are to our youth the first step in advance from their schools;" but I consider libraries as not only supplementing the schools, but preceding them, going side by side and working hand in hand with them.

From the time a child is first taught to turn the leaves of a book, his education commences in studying the pictures from the books that his parents have borrowed from the public library; for there is many a home in which no other book ever finds its way.

In these days of profuse and elegant illustration a book in the hands of a person of ordinary intelligence furnishes facts for a child that he will remember all his life, and later on he will make many a practical application of the lessons thus early learned. Books, thus being a part of his daily amusement from his earliest years, become familiar to him, and as soon as possible he begins to make frequent visits to the library simply to look at the pictures. After a time he goes to school, and if he has a practical teacher he is soon seen at the library seeking aid of the librarian in matters in which a child of his years is interested.

It may be, perhaps, of Thanksgiving Day as the holiday season approaches; the little fellow sits with wondering eyes intently reading from one of the many childish versions of the story (it may be St. Nicholas, Wide Awake, or "The Bodleys") of the hardships and privations of our forefathers, and the blessed relief that came so opportunely, and Thanksgiving Day has thereafter for him a deeper significance than simply a day of feasting and frolic, both of which he will enjoy no less for the knowledge gained.

So step by step he learns to search for the wealth of information which the library contains, until it becomes the key which unlocks the hidden mysteries of his text-books, and a book becomes

a thing of power and a treasure to be prized forever.

The city of Worcester, under the guidance of its librarian, Samuel S. Green, has taken the initiative in systematizing the work of libraries and schools.

Besides the usual methods of school cards—by the use of which he reports for one year a circulation of 12,500 volumes, for school and home use—and his personal attention to classes in a room especially devoted to that purpose, he has, "with the hearty coöperation of the Superintendent of the public schools, placed in four of the higher grades as an experiment, small libraries of about one hundred such books as are most helpful in their work." In the Library Journal for September, 1887, he reports the following result for one year:

"There were 156 pupils in the four rooms in which the books were placed; they have been taken out to be read by teachers and pupils for home use 2696 times and have been consulted for purposes of reference 6027 times, making an average of 13½ volumes for home use, and 30 volumes for reference per day."

Col. T. W. Higginson says of his methods: "He has succeeded in linking the library and public schools so closely that he and the teachers acting in concurrence indirectly control the reading of the whole generation that is growing up in that city."

The librarian of the public library of this city, Mr. W. E. Foster, like the librarian of Worcester, believes in the close relation of libraries and schools. By his ever ready pen, by increasing the facilities for the circulation of books in the schools, by his monthly reference lists, which have been of the greatest value, and by his deep interest in all school work, in which the library bears so important a part, he is daily strengthening the bond of union already existing between them, the extent of his work being only measured by the limitations of his resources.

Let me say here that I trust the time will come when we who know the needs of our communities so thoroughly, and who are expected to supply them, will not be handicapped in our efforts to extend the usefulness of our libraries by want of the required means.

The work of the principal of the Point Street school of this city, Mr. James Sawin, in his annual graded lists of books to be read by the pupils, is another most effective agent for cementing the close relationship of libraries and schools. This method has been also adopted by

other teachers and librarians, both of our own and neighboring States.

These "book lists" are of incalculable value, not alone for the children, but because of their reaching the homes; for many a weary father and mother is refreshed and instructed after a day of toil by the perusal of the books thus brought to their notice, of which they would otherwise have remained ignorant.

They also raise the standard of thought and conversation in the home circle, and if by the united effort of teachers and librarians we can influence the reading of our communities to the exclusion of the dime novel and kindred demoralizing literature, that is read not only stealthily by our youths but openly in the parlor and discussed at the table as something "unique and startling," we shall confer a blessing not only upon this generation, but generations yet to come.

We of the smaller libraries do not expect to follow very closely in the wake of the larger cities of Worcester and Providence.

Each vicinity has a work peculiarly its own, for there is individuality in communities as in persons, which we must study carefully before we can successfully minister to their requirements.

In the public library at Pawtucket our work begins in the intellectual development of the very smallest children, by supplying our reading tables with picture books and juvenile magazines for their amusement. There are lying on our tables, absolutely free to the public, between five and six hundred papers, magazines, and books, from Our Little Men and Women, Baby Days, and "What Our Little Ones Saw," to the London Graphic and Art Journal, "The Cathedrals of the World," and Wey's "Rome," with its 300 illustrations.

It is not unusual for seventy little girls and boys to be sitting at the children's tables, looking at the pictures, and many a little one who has to be helped into a chair spends hour after hour at the tables.

By the time he enters school the library has become a second home, and if the lesson of the day is upon "The Pretty Flower, and the Bee," from Munroe's First Reader, he is-very ready to go to the library at the request of his teacher for "The Child's Book of Nature," or "Little People and Their Homes in Meadow, Wood, and Water," or some similar work, that she may read to the class of the habits of the "busy bee." Or, as he advances to the Third Reader, and the les-

son is "A Wonderful Ball," or "The Milky Way," he will be found seeking "The Seven Little Sisters," or "Overhead;" or should it be upon "The Meeting of the Winds," "The Boys of Other Countries" and "The Children of the Cold" will have an interest for him.

And still further on to No. 4, when reading of "The Fireflies," or Edward Everett's speech on "Bunker Hill What For?" "Flowers and Their Stories," or one of the many lessons upon animals, his teacher will doubtless refer him to the library for "Half Hours in the Tiny World," "Boys of '76," "Wild Flowers and How They Grow," "How Plants Behave," "The Boys and Girls' Pliny," or "Madam How and Lady Why," all of which will awaken a deeper interest in his school work and develop a broader range of thought while teaching him the intelligent use of the library.

The personal acquaintance of the librarian with the teachers and pupils promotes very greatly the use of the library in school work. There are teachers even in the primary grades who bring their pupils to the library and present them to me with admirable grace and dignity, soliciting help for them in their grade of work. While it is understood that it is my pleasure to give personal attention to all school work, these little ones have in consequence a special claim upon me.

Another great assistance is by calling the attention of both teacher and pupil to any work in the library bearing upon the subject under consideration.

I have just completed a list, which is in the hands of the Superintendent of our schools, of the books in the library pertaining to American history, extending into biography and somewhat into fiction. This will be followed by a list to be used in the study of English and American literature. These lists will save much time and research, as we have at present no subject catalogue, another illustration of the usefulness of a library retarded by limited means.

While each teacher has the privilege of taking six books for school use exclusive of the personal card, we cannot, as do the larger libraries, supply many duplicates. Therefore, when a special subject is under consideration, everything pertaining to it is placed on the librarian's desk, by which an equal degree of information may be obtained by each member of the class.

We have had at least 40 members of the lower grades working together at the library, and I know of no more pleasing sight, or interesting work than when they come to us in such numbers.

It would be a matter of surprise to those unaccustomed to it to see the ease with which some of these small children use the reference books, some of them following a trail with the avidity and delight of a practiced hunter, never being satisfied till they have secured their prize.

Not long since one of our teachers offered a prize to the members of her school for the best description of the Hoosac Tunnel; the papers read were worthy of the higher grades, all the work of which was done at the library. I have confined myself chiefly to illustrations showing the value of the library to the lower grades of school work, because it seems to be so much less understood; the idea prevailing very largely, even among teachers, that the library is only for the advanced student.

The general observance of the birthdays of prominent statesmen and poets, and that of Arbor Day, brings the pupils of every grade to the library; the most pleasing feature of this work is that almost without exception there is no inclination to be satisfied with less than all the information that can be obtained.

There are teachers in all grades, especially the higher, who daily refer their pupils to the library for further explanation of the work in hand, and who come with them, having previously made a study of the different authorities upon the subject, that they may the more readily assist them.

One of the classes of the High School has just completed an analysis of Longfellow's "Evangeline." This work has been pursued at the library both with and without the teacher, and it is safe to say that even the poet had no clearer conception of his work than have the members of this class.

There are other teachers who say that "they have no time for such work," and their cards remain unclaimed.

Having had the honor to be enrolled as a member of the fraternity, I know the value of time to the teacher, and I am in the closest sympathy with their work both in its pleasures and its perplexities; but I also know how much time could have been saved had there been a public library at hand when I was teaching.

Take for instance the study of geography: it was one of the hardest tasks that I had, to awaken in the minds of the children any degree of interest in foreign countries, or in our own except by the utmost effort on my part, and even with the

maps it was difficult to fix localities in their minds simply because they were dry facts.

If I could have referred them to a public library, with its wealth of juvenile literature, as "The Zigzag Journeys," "Wonderful City of Tokio," Drake's "New England Coast," Stoddard's "Red Letter Days," "Around the Hub," or "Views from Plymouth Rock," Plymouth would not have been to them, according to the text-book, merely "the place where the pilgrims landed in 1620," awakening in their minds no other idea than a large barren rock carefully fenced in, except for explanation by the teacher; it would have been a town full of historic interest, from which their first lesson in New England history would have been learned unconsciously.

Or, could I have given them "The Hale Family Flights," Spain would not have been to them simply, "A warm country from which we obtain grapes, wine, and raisins," but a country filled with legend and romance, in which every child delights; the description of its picturesque scenery would have charmed them, the habits of its people would have interested them, and they would have wandered through the magnificent courts of the Alhambra as in fairyland.

Again, could they have had "The Boy Travellers in China and Japan" or "When I was a Boy in China," written by a Chinese graduate of Yale, the topography of the country, the characteristics of the people, their industry and art, and the amusements of its youth so greatly like our own, would have been so photographed on their minds that China would have had a far broader significance than "A country so thickly settled that the people cannot all live upon the land, and some of them live in boats and rafts, with their hair shaven from the top of the head and plaited in a long tail."

Perhaps I ought to have been satisfied if the children learned the all-important facts, that "Rhode Island is the smallest of the United States, and contains many manufacturing villages, and great quantities of cotton and woollen goods are made." And if a full woodcut of a cotton manufactory accompanied it, what more could any reasonable person ask? If I could have referred them to a library where there were lying on its reading tables (like our own) a half dozen copies of "The Providence Plantations for 250 Years, the People, their Neighbors, their Pursuits and Progress," a half-hour's perusal of the book would have given them so intelligent an idea of their own State that I am sure they would have been greatly surprised, and very much pleased to learn that so small a State could contain so much besides cotton and woollen mills.

If, as I say, all of these things could have been done, the time heretofore devoted to explanation by the teacher would have been filled by the pupils in an eager competition to tell all that they knew concerning the countries or localities, introduced in the lesson, thus making the recitation of general interest, saving much valuable time and useless explanation for the teacher.

As with geography, so it is with the whole curritulum, from the primary grade to the high school, and on to the University: the library is, as I have said, the key which unlocks the hidden mysteries of the text-books, promoting scholarly habits, and awakening and broadening the mind by a grasp of fact and range of thought such as can be acquired in no other way.

There are many illustrations that might be given, showing the close relation of the library to the school, but we cannot expect to exhaust so broad a subject in a brief half hour.

Let me however suggest, in closing, that the teachers of the public schools make their respective libraries the fountain of supply, not alone for the good of the pupil, but for their personal advantage in the saving of time and mental friction, as well as for the infinitely better results that will be secured in their work. Also by becoming conversant with its resources, of educational value, they can the more effectively help those committed to their charge to use it freely and intelligently; that from childhood to youth, and on to middle life and old age, the public library may be their amusement, instructor, companion, and friend.

PRIVATE LIBRARIES OF NEW YORK.—II.

BY PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

THE LIBRARIES OF AMERICANA.1

SAMUEL LATHAM MITCHEL BARLOW in 1863 purchased the library of American books collected by Col. Aspinwall, but the bulk of the collection was burned. Five hundred of the gems of the collection were saved, however, and consist of the rarest kind of early Americana, a number of which Mr. Harrisse described in his Bibliotheca Barlowiana, New York, MDCCCLXIV. (8vo, pp. 15), and the whole collection, with such additions as Mr. Barlow has made, is described in A Rough List as a Basis of a Catalogue of the Library of S. L. M. Barlow. New York, 1885.

John Bigelow has a collection of books and mss. relating to Franklin, including the original Ms. of the Autobiography.

The family of John Romeyn Broadhead retain the large library collected by him which was described briefly in *Wynne*. It contains some 3500 volumes, a large proportion of which relate to the early history of this country, and especially to the history of New York.

Franklin Burdge has formed a collection of books bearing on the history of the Revolution, and especially on the Declaration of Independence.

Henry B. Dawson has a large miscellaneous

collection of books, acquired chiefly during his editorial work on his *Historical Magazine*. Especial fulness is claimed in American Constitutional History.

Henry T. Drowne has a series of books relating to the history of Rhode Island, the Society of the Cincinnati, and the French Allies in the Revolution.

L. F. Emilio is a collector of books, etc., relating to the Southern Rebellion.

Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet has a fine collection of Revolutionary books, pamphlets, prints, and

The family of George Folsom retain the library described by *Wynne*. The Americana is almost wholly limited to the "geographical" period of our history, and is especially strong in the Dutch section of books.

Charles B. Foote's collection of first editions of American authors was referred to in my first article. He also has a collection of general works on this country.

W. L. Fraser has a collection of early American illustrated books.

Ogden Goelet has a very fine and complete collection of books relating to New York, including a good set of the *Jesuit Relations*, local histories, imprints, etc.

Rocellus S. Guernsey has a collection of books and pamphlets bearing on the political and personal controversies of 1800 – 1812 and to the War of 1812.

Col. Rush C. Hawkins has a very complete

¹ To describe all these collections at first hand would be impossible, so in many cases I have been compelled to give the details as derived from others, and therefore may have omitted specialties or classes. There are no doubt omissions of whole libraries, and I shall be grateful for any additions, elaborations, or corrections,

collection of the regimental histories of the Rebellion, with some general works on that war.

Brayton Ives' library, as mentioned in my first article, includes a valuable collection of early Americana.

John Jay has a collection of books and Mss. bearing on the Peace negotiations of 1783.

Charles H. Kalbsleisch is the owner of one of the finest if not the finest collection of early Americana in the world. An informant stated that for the period covered by *Harrisse* (1492–1551), Mr. Kalbsleisch has more titles than are given in the whole two volumes of that work, and that this single library is superior to the Americana in the Lenox and Carter-Brown collections united.

Mrs. Martha J. Lamb has a working library, gathered in editing the Magazine of American History and writing her "History of New York."

Thomas J. McKee's collection of first editions of American authors and the Drama in this country is noticed in my first article.

Col. J. P. Nicholson has a fine library relating to the Rebellion.

Daniel Parish, Jr., has a wonderful collection of

books, pamphlets, broadsides, Mss., etc., on the history of Slavery and the Rebellion. It is probably unequalled in the country.

N. Ponce de Leon has a library of between 7000 and 8000 volumes dealing with the geography and history of this country, and especially with Spanish-America.

William C. Prime, as mentioned in my first article, has a collection of Americana.

Dr. Samuel S. Purple has a large collection of medical books and Americana; the latter section is especially strong in local history and genealogy.

George Edwin Sears' collection of American books is mentioned in my first article.

David McNally Stauffer has a collection of Signers of the Declaration and Revolutionary documents and books.

Henry R. Stiles has a library of local history and genealogy.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has a number of excessively rare American Incunabula, including the Bay Psalm Book and New England Primers sold in the Brinley sale.

THE NEW BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

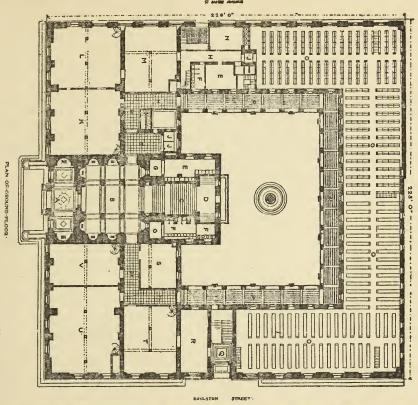
THE new Boston Public Library, facing on Copley Square, will have one of the finest situations in New Boston, as the Back Bay district may properly be called. It faces Holy Trinity Church, has for its neighbor on one side the new Old South, with the Boston Art Club just beyond, and on the other side the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The building fronts on Dartmouth St., and has on either side Boylston St. and St. James Ave. The site is not far from the Common and public gardens, being about a third of a mile along Boylston St. from the present library.

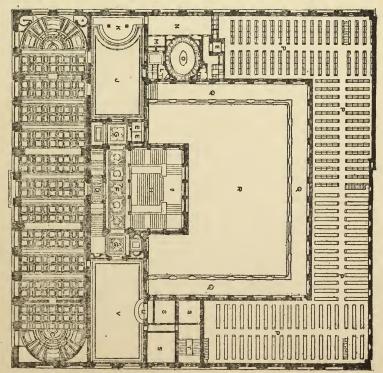
An elevation of the front was given in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for March, 1888. The building, as planned, is 229 by 225 feet, and 69 feet high. The material is Milford granite, of a warm and attractive color, relieved with panelled decorations. The main entrance is through a great arched doorway in the centre of the façade, on either side of which are single figures representing Philosophy and History. This doorway is flanked by recessed windows, under which are carved granite seats or benches, the backs of which are memorial tablets. On the further side of these recesses are two groups representing the arts and the sciences. The first story is of simple design in huge blocks of stone with a frieze in Greek fretwork. Over the main door is the inscription "Open to all." The main feature of the facade is the great row of arches occupying the second and third stories, and giving light to Bates Hall within. The windows occupy the upper two thirds only of each of these recessed arches and the lower third is panelled with slabs giving the names of the great writers and artists of all times and lands. the central window the space is occupied by an

Between and just above the arches is a series of great circular medallions with symbolical designs, and above along the cornice of the long roof is a Latin inscription which reads, in translation, "For the use of the People's Library, 1852, this edifice is the gift of the City of Boston, 1888."

As the visitor enters he finds himself in a spacious vestibule of stone 15 feet long and 16 feet wide, through which he reaches a grand entrancehall of marble 37 x 44 feet. The main staircase leads upward from this hall in steps 20 feet wide and is to be throughout of the finest Sicilian marble. The staircase turns on both sides and gives access through a hallway and lobby to the great Bates Hall reading-room, a magnificently decorated apartment running the full length of the main front, being 218 ft. in length, 42 ft. in width, and 50 ft. high. This is the great show-room of the library and will be one of the finest interiors in America, perhaps the finest single library-room in the world. It is to be wainscotted in oak from the oak floor to the base of the great arched windows, a distance of 14 feet. The frieze above these columns contains various appropriate legends. From this wainscotting, the windows themselves and the great piers between them carry the eye to the barrel-vaulted roof, which will be richly ornamented. At either end carved oak screens cut off a semicircular portion, one of these ends being given up to the public card catalogue and the other to a writing-room. The end walls will be richly decorated with mural paintings. So much for the great show features of the library.

writers and artists of all times and lands. In the central window the space is occupied by an allegorical design giving the arms of the library. The plans which we present in this issue give a partial idea of the storage and working faciliallegorical design giving the arms of the library.





left of the main entrance the cataloguer's room (K), and official card catalogue (L), on the right a map room (V), and the collection of bound newspapers (U). Back of the catalogue-rooms at the left, with an entrance on St. James Ave., is the receiving and ordering department (M), and next this are the rooms of the Custodian (N), cloak-room (E), lavatory (F), and elevator (J), for the use of the library staff. At the back of the newspaper-room is a room for unbound pamphlets and duplicate exchanges (T), and a second store-room for duplicate exchanges (R), other cloak-rooms (E), lavatories (F), and elevators (J), for the use of the public, on either side of the great staircase. On the floor above, next to Bates Hall, is, on the left, a waiting-room (J) in front of the delivery-desk (K). This last communicates with a delivery-room (N), which leads to the stacks and next to it is the oval trustees' room (O). On the right side, adjoining Bates Hall, is a room for scientific periodicals (V), with attendant at the desk (U), who admits special students to the rooms designated for them (S).

The stack-room occupies the back half of the library, being 218 feet long, with wings toward the front of the library, occupying the ground floor and the Bates Hall floor. The shelves of the stacks are ranged in six stories, each 7½ feet

high.

The story above, of which the plan is not shown, includes on the left side rooms for the Thayer, Nichols, and Franklin Libraries, for the Ticknor Library, and for the Medical Library, and on the left rooms for the Bowditch Library, the English public documents and the American public documents. At the back are other special rooms for the Patent, Barton, and Parker Libraries.

The new building is to cost \$1,175,000, and it will not be completed in less than three years. Changes, we should add, are being made from time to time in the plans here set forth, and though we have described the proposed building in the present tense, before it becomes present the modifications are likely to be considerable.

THE NEW FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

THE new building for the Free Public Library at Quincy, Illinois, stands on the southwest corner of Maine and 4th Streets, and fronts upon Washington Park, a very convenient and central location. It is constructed of grayish white limestone, taken from the bluffs upon which the city is built, and together with the land upon which it stands represents an outlay of nearly \$50,000. This property and about 6000 books are turned over to the Free Public Library, at the nominal rental of \$1, by the Quincy Library, which as a subscription library had been running for more than forty years. Its funds and generous private subscriptions have provided for the new institution the beautiful new structure of which we give a view and complete plans.

The main entrance is by a short flight of steps on the corner facing the park. This admits to a spacious vestibule, from which the entrance to the delivery-room is on the left, and on the right s a broad and elegant stairway leading to the

periodical and newspaper reading-room on the second floor. The vestibule is spacious, lighted on two sides and by a large semicircular fanlight over the doors, is richly decorated in chocolate and reddish brown, and across the foot of the stairway has a handsome screen of light open woodwork harmonizing with the beautiful balustrade which it joins.

The basement is high and unusually well lighted. In it are situated the boiler-rooms, toilets and lavatories for both sexes, and, in addition on the south side, two large rooms, as yet unfinished, but which in the future may be used

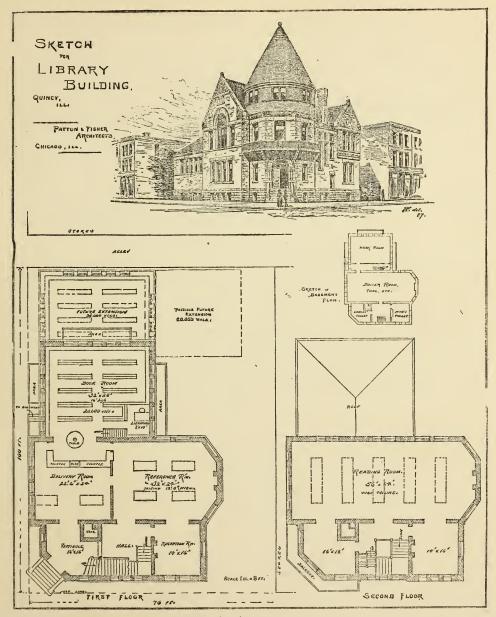
as work-rooms.

On the left side of the vestibule is the entrance to the delivery-room, which is 23 feet 6 inches by 24. It is decorated in three shades of blue, which produce a very agreeable contrast to the book-room that opens out of it through a broad archway nearly the full height of the ceiling. The book-room is 16 feet high on the sides and 22 in the centre, being amply lighted with windows above the tops of the book-cases on all three sides. It has a capacity for 20,000 volumes, with ample present provision for future growth. The walls are colored in two shades of brown, lightened by yellow, of such tints as to soften the light without absorbing it unduly.

To the west of the delivery-room, and opening from it by glass doors, both in front and behind the counter, is a reference-room, which is to contain a choice selection of the best reference books. Provision for getting books from the library proper is made by a window opening upon the delivery counter. While doors open into the hall and directors' room, it is intended that visitors shall enter only through the delivery-room, thus passing the attendant at the desk, who at all times has a view of the room through the window and glass doors. To the north of the reference-room, and separated from it by large sliding-doors, is a very commodious and beautiful directors' room. This has also entrance from the hall.

The stairway from the entrance to the second story is broad and of an easy tread. The reading-room, 56 feet by 24, is one of the most beautiful in the country, being ceiled in white walnut (pecan) in its natural color. The walls are tastefully tinted in olive gray and olive green. The room is 16 feet high on the sides and 22 in the centre, and amply lighted both by night and by day. The tables are of heavy oak and run longitudinally, and not transversely as shown in the plan. They are eight in number, and each is lighted by two pillar gas stands, having two These, like all the other gas fixtures branches. throughout the building, are of polished brass. Newspaper desks will occupy the wall spaces on the north and south sides of the room.

Over the vestibule, and the same size with it, is a small room which may be devoted to special study, or some other use not yet determined. Its walls are decorated in two shades of blue spangled with gold. Over the directors' room is one of the same size and shape and opening into the reading-room and hall in a similar manner. Its walls are tinted in two shades of brown, with a ceiling still lighter. In the tower is still an



THE QUINCY (ILL.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

other small room, similar in shape and size to that over the vestibule.

The heating is by steam, both by radiators and by registers, and at the west ends of both large reading-rooms, and in all four of the small rooms described, are fireplaces in which it is intended to use anthracite coal; or as we may hope, gas, air, or some other smokeless fuel will soon be employed. These, together with a ventilating

shaft near the east end of the reading-room, provide amply for ventilation.

The building is much more capacious than its surroundings would lead one to think. It is finished in a substantial and tasteful manner; and the wood-work being all of light color, produces a very fine and pleasing effect. It is a structure of which any city might well be proud.

A. W. TYLER.

NEW YORK CLUB LIBRARIES.

Abridged from N. Y. Evening Post, March 2, 1889.

THE CENTURY.

THE first club visited was the Century, in East Fifteenth Street. This organization has a remarkably fine collection, which now contains, exclusive of official Government documents, nearly 10,000 carefully selected and valuable books.

"Lack of space," said Mr. Everett, the librarian, "prevents a proper arrangement of the books. On some shelves they are placed two deep, so that one can scarcely, by a casual examination, obtain a correct idea of the size of the collection. The library was started some fifteen or twenty years ago. Edmund Clarence Stedman and Prof. Van Amringe were the original Library Committee, and W. M. Allen gave the first books, which formed the nucleus of the present collection. For a time Mr. Allen's books, consisting mainly of valuable and old works on art, formed the entire library. This number was gradually augmented by gifts from members, in many cases of their own writings. It is only within a comparatively recent period that a regular appropriation has been set aside for the purchase of new books.

"It is in continual use, and is especially valuable to writers, from whose ranks the membership of the club is largely drawn. No one is allowed to take books away from the house. Books taken from the shelves are left, after members are done with them, upon the tables. The books are arranged under their appropriate headings, such as 'Biographical,' 'Historical,' etc., and each has a number and a shelf number.'

THE UNION.

It was not until four years ago that the movement was begun which has resulted in the present constantly and rapidly growing collection of 4000 to 5000 volumes. As the Union Club library is comparatively new, we have not as yet very much to show, but they have in every instance the best editions procurable, and in many cases the first editions of standard works. There is no limit set to the amount of money to be spent for books. When new books are suggested by the Library Committee, they are bought, and the bills are sent to the House Committee. Last year over \$2000 was spent in the purchase of new books. Out of the 5000 volumes now in the library, about 1700 are French books, the remainder being English standard novels and books of reference upon all subjects in which a man of wealth and leisure might naturally be interested. The club contemplates making an addition to its library rooms in the near future.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The University Club, at Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, is composed entirely of college-bred men, and from this fact alone it would be inferred that its library would be especially adapted for the use of professional men. So far is this true that next to the Century library that of the University ranks highest among club libraries as one of reference. There are

now 7000 volumes upon the shelves. The library was started, said Mr. Williams, the librarian, in 1879. At first, and for a considerable period, the growth of the library was entirely from gifts. About two years ago it was decided to put it upon a more systematic basis, and it was then determined to appropriate each year so much money for the purchase of new books. that time there was no regular paid librarian. During the last two years there has been expended for new books considerably over two thousand dollars. The library is essentially one of reference, is especially strong in encyclopædias and dictionaries, and is unique in its collection of college literature. Since the disorganization of the Army and Navy Club, the University has become the Service club of the city, and we are now paying considerable attention to the collection of books upon military and naval science and history. One small room in the rear is devoted entirely to belles-letters, and it may be said that next to its value as one of reference the library is notably strong in classical literature.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

As far as surroundings are concerned, there is no club library in the city which can compare with that of the Union League Club. The main room, which faces on Fifth Avenue, is magnificent and ornate. It is 180 feet long and about 30 wide, with book-shelves arranged in alcoves. The library now contains about 7000 volumes, not including periodical literature, as the Library Committee has never thought it worth while to bind magazines. The library excels in the line of American history and fine art-book collection, and is strong in encyclopædias and standard works of fiction. It has been the object of the club to secure as fine a reference library as is possible, and to that end the different committees have been working for years. Some time ago a general weeding out was made of books which were not considered up to the mark, and several hundred of such were sold at auction. For the maintenance of the library and purchase of new books there is a regular appropriation of \$4000 a year. The number of books is being increased every year by 500 to 1000 volumes.

THE LOTOS.

When the club was started, the library question was broached, but there was such a diversity of opinion as to the kind of books that should be purchased that it was finally decided that a regular library should not be one of the club's attractions. Nothing has been done, therefore, in this direction, except subscribing to the leading American magazines. The Lotos Club library now contains, inclusive of the bound volumes of this periodical literature, about 1000 volumes. Outside of the bound magazines, no money has been spent by the club for any books except dictionaries and encyclopædias. The few other books have been given by members.

THE AUTHORS'.

The Authors' Club has made a step towards having a library, by requesting each member to present to the club the books written by himself. This request has been complied with to some extent, and a 400 or 500 volume nucleus of a library has thus been formed.

THE HARMONIE.

The Harmonie Club, a distinctively German organization, whose house is in Forty-second St., near Sixth Ave., has a library of about 12,000 volumes. Most of these are German books, the remainder being French and English. Little attempt has been made by this club to form a reference library, and the majority of the books are novels, with a fair proportion of scientific treatises and fine-art works.

THE PLAYERS.

The Players, in their new house in Gramercy Park, make ample recognition of the relationship which should exist between the stage and literature by devoting to a library the whole of the second floor. The arrangement of the shelves for the books is in accord with common sense, and is admirable; they rise from the floor to a height just convenient for the reaching capacity of an average man. Upon the walls, above the shelves, hang the pictures of a theatrical portrait gallery, which is illuminative of much between the covers of the volumes reposing below. The library is furnished with broad tables and comfortable chairs, and is now being supplied with electric light in place of gas.

Five thousand volumes could find place upon the shelves, but scarcely half that number are there at present. Among those, 1000 volumes are, like the house, the gift of Edwin Booth. They constituted his working library, and were a part of the furnishing of his lately relinquished house in Chestnut Street, Boston. About one-third of the 1000 consist of editions of Shakespeare, and Shakespearian commentary and criticism. Something more than a third are devoted to theatrical memoirs, works on costume, and biographies of actors. Less than a third belong

to general literature.

Lawrence Barrett supplements Mr. Booth's gitt with 500 volumes selected from his private library. They are books of a strictly histrionic character, and care has been taken to see that none of Mr. Booth's volumes is duplicated. An interesting selection of the original editions of early English dramatists, especially those of the Restoration period, stands to the credit of Augustin Daly, to whom also are due thirty folio volumes containing a series of English play-bills for 135 years back. A librarian has been regularly engaged, and he is now at work compiling a catalogue.

THE REFORM.

[To the Evening Post's list should be added a few others. The library of the Reform Club, 12 E. Thirty-third St., is only a year old and it is intended to be confined chiefly to works on pointies and economics. It has already over 1200 volumes on this specialty, including the library of early Government documents collected by Exsenator Mason, of Virginia, given to the club by his son,

THE LAWYERS'.

Though not the owner of a library, the club has all the benefits of one, for the Equitable Life Insurance Company has extended to the members the use of their very fine law library, containing upwards of 7000 volumes.

THE GROLIER.

With a membership of book-lovers this club could hardly be without a library, and though two cases at present contain its collection, which is limited to bibliography and book-making, it is growing fast, and promises soon to be a fine collection on those subjects.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This association has one of the largest club libraries in the city, dealing almost entirely with military works and war histories. It is especially strong on our Rebellion.

THE PRESS.

This collection of journalists has, we understand, a number of works on journalism and kindred subjects, but how large we cannot state.—EDs. L. J.]

THE BUFFALO LIBRARY ELECTION.

THE annual election at the Buffalo Library on February 12 has been the cause of much comment in the Buffalo papers. There were two rival tickets, headed by ex-Senator D. H. McMillan and Mr. Ed. H. Movius. It had been the custom some years ago for rival candidates to obtain votes by purchasing membership tickets for new members, but it was understood that the two candidates had agreed that the practice should not be revived this year. It is said, however, that a member of the library who desired Mr. Movius' success went, on the morning of the election, to a bank of which he was a director and picked out 18 employés for whom he offered to pay six months' dues with the understanding that they should vote for Mr. Movius. This, it was afterwards explained, was done entirely without Mr. Movius' knowledge, but the news was brought to Mr. McMillan, and he and his friends decided to take a hand at the same game. Fifty workmen at a neighboring factory were found, who in consideration of membership tickets were ready to vote for Mr. McMillan, and they came to the hall in a body with tickets of membership duly filled out and paid for. An endeavor was made at this juncture to prevent further work of the sort, but the combat had waxed so warm that a truce was no longer practicable. The friends of Mr. Movius offered, it was said, to place as much as \$5000 at his disposal, but he declined to permit any further voting of the kind on his behalf. Later in the day the dry-goods houses were invaded; 100 employees in one store and 160 in another were 'brought in line," and as soon as work was over at 6 o'clock they begun to throng the library hall. There was some attempt to challenge these votes, but all the voters held membership tickets properly filled out and paid for. The Board had met three times during the day to admit new members. The final result was a vote of 757 for Mr. McMillan and 592 for Mr. Movius. Of the 1349 votes for President, 377 were from new members. In the previous year the total vote was 801, of which 20 were of members joining on election day. After the close of the polls the two candidates for the presidency dined together amicably at the Buffalo Club.

There has been some charge since that the affair has been magnified by one of the Buffalo papers which was opposed in politics to the successful candidate. It is, however, an unfortunate revival of an old custom, and it is probable that it will be done away with hereafter. In 1871, eighteen years ago, the President of the Association in his annual address asked the members of the Association "to take immediate and decided measures to preserve the purity of our elections," but action was deferred until after an election a few years later, known as "the tin-pail election," at which there were so many abuses of the kind that at the first annual meeting succeeding, the following amendment of the by-laws of the library was adopted:

"Resolved, That no person shall vote or be eligible to office at a regular or special election who was not a member at the time of holding the caucus for such an election."

The adoption of this resolution was criticised by some as tending to prevent an increase of the Association, and when in 1877 the by-laws were revised, the resolution above quoted disappeared altogether.

In view of the criticism upon the election of this year, President McMillan caused a resolution to be drafted and sent to Assemblyman Andrus at Albany with the request that the bill should be introduced at once to get a favorable place on the calendar and held in the committee to await the action of the Board of Management. provided for the amendment of the organic law of the Association so that no person shall be entitled to vote at the annual election who shall not have been a member at the time of the holding of the caucus immediately preceding such annual election, and that no person shall be elected to membership after the date of holding the caucus until after the annual election shall have taken place.

The Buffalo *Courier*, which had made the strongest criticism upon the election, opposed this as a move in the wrong direction, on the ground that the State should not be asked to interfere in such a matter, but that the members of the Library Association should themselves have sufficient virtue to incorporate such a provision in their by-laws. The incident has been most suggestive and the discussion of it most interest-

ing.

The annual meeting of the Library Association followed on February 25, and attracted all the more interest because of the preceding episode. Addresses were made by the retiring President, Mr. Gorman, and by the incoming President, Mr. McMillan. Mr. Gorman's address stated in detail the facts and figures as to the new Iroquois Hotel, which is nearly completed at a cost of \$675,000, as an investment out of which income may be permanently assured to the library. It is claimed to be the finest fire-proof hotel between New York and Chicago. The library and hotel

together carry a mortgage debt of \$850,000, \$600,000 at 3½ per cent. interest, and 250,000 at 5 per cent. interest. The fixed yearly charges are \$33,883, and the rentals of hotel and stores in the same building are expected to reach \$54,-000. The portions rented already vield an income of \$45,200, and in addition the lessees of the hotel are to supply electric light for the library, which is equal to \$1500 more. This with some minor sources of revenue gives an estimated return of \$21,320 a year in addition tot he library, revenue proper of \$6000. As the library expenses are about \$15,000 per year, there is left \$10,000 yearly for the sinking fund. In his address President Gorman gave especial praise to Mr. Edmund Hayes as the man to whom the library was most indebted in providing this new financial basis, and he mentioned also the long and faithful service of 11 years of the Treasurer, Mr. John L. Williams.

President McMillan's address was devoted largely to reviewing the election question, as summarized above, and he took strong ground in favor of action through the Legislature. He made also the interesting suggestion that two prizes of life membership in the library should be offered, one to the boys and one to the girls of the upper class in the Buffalo High School, and that annual memberships be offered, one to the boys and one to the girls in the lower classes in the High School and in the upper class of each of the public schools of the city. These prizes would aggregate two life memberships and forty annual memberships yearly - a monetary value of \$220, which would be well repaid, Mr. McMillan thought, in extending the membership of the Association through the city and bringing in each year 42 of the most capable of the rising generation. also suggested that the life memberships should be made memberships in perpetuity on the payment of an additional sum of \$20. He urged also that under the State act the Mayor and Council of Buffalo should authorize the payment of \$5000 annually by the city to the library.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE Children's Library Association of New York, of which accounts were given in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for May and June, 1887, now occupying rooms at 1554 Broadway, held its annual meeting March 4. S. Edmund Seaman, G. A. Plimpton, Miss Mary A. Bruce, Miss Flora F. Davis, and Miss Susie Haight were elected trustees, to hold office for three years from last October, in place of Messrs. Dewey and Schiff, resigned, and Messrs. Bowker, Allen, and Smith, whose term of office had expired and who declined reëlection.

The association was founded by Miss E. S. Hannaway, in the fall of 1885, and for some months had quarters at 243 Ninth Ave.; it was closed temporarily in April, 1886, and was reopened in February, 1887, at 436 West 25th St. The small rooms there were at once overcrowded, and this and other reasons caused the storage of the books temporarily at the Columbia College Library. When the Bruce Branch of the New York Free Circulating Library was approaching completion, the trustees of that library assigned

the room at the front of he third floor in the Bruce building, 226 West 42d St., to the use of the Children's Library, and this room was occupied from May 1 until December 1, 1888. During these seven months the library was opened for 179 days, and books were given out, after the first month, during 157 days; the average attendance was 43 and the average number of books taken out for home reading was 29. The large part of the usefulness of the library, however, was in the use of books at the rooms. At the time of the opening of the Bruce Library the interest in the Children's Library was so general that a considerable number of subscriptions were obtained, from which suitable bookcases, tables, chairs, etc., were purchased. The library was open from 3 to 5 on school-days and from 9 until noon on Saturdays, and often from 60 to 80 children could be seen at the tables busy with books and illustrated papers. Mrs. Rupprecht, who was appointed librarian, was kept so busy that the services of an assistant librarian were had for some time. In the fall Mrs. Rupprecht resigned and Miss Vanderbilt became librarian.

Unfortunately, although the children kept good order, it was necessary in reaching their room for them to pass through both the delivery-room and the reading-room of the Bruce Library proper, and the trustees felt compelled to conclude that the disturbance thus innocently caused was unfortunate for the interests of their own library. This was discouraging to the promoters of the Children's Library, but they at once set about obtaining other quarters. The children themselves became scouts with this purpose in view, and rooms were finally engaged at the front of the third story of the house 1554 Broadway, an ordinary brown-stone dwelling-house converted partly to business purposes, on the east side of the square at Broadway and 46th St. These rooms have been much used, but the association lacks funds and could do much more if they were supplied. The library serves the double purpose of training children to a better class of reading than they would otherwise get and affording them a refuge from the streets. The Secretary of the library is Mr. Edgar Vanderbilt, 324 West 124th St., New York, and the Treasurer is Mr. Nathaniel Niles, President of the Tradesmen's National Bank, 291 Broadway, to either of whom contributions may be sent. The annual fees are, for members, \$1; for associates, \$5; for subscribing members, \$10; for fellows, \$20; and one payment of ten times the respective dues entitles one to life mem-

bership on any basis.

The association is doing very interesting work, and the librarian will gladly welcome at the rooms any one interested in that work. It is a pleasant sight to watch sixty or eighty small people busily and happily engaged over the low tables spread with books and illustrated papers, and any one interested in children will be repaid for climbing the two pairs of stairs. The work has proved so interesting that it is not improbable that, should the Trustees of the Free Circulating Library have new opportunities in the way of branch buildings, they may plan for a

children's room with separate access,

American Library Association.

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE, MAY 8-11.

THE Executive Board are not prepared to set forth a full program of papers, but they can promise the following list of annual reports:

·Aids and guides and cataloging, W: C. Lane.

Charging systems, H: J. Carr.

Classification, R: Bliss.

Fires, Weston Flint.

Lectures by college librarians.

Library architecture, A. Van Name.

Reading of the young, Miss M.. E. Sargent.

Sunday opening, Miss M., S. Cutler.

Papers are promised by Mr. W: I. Fletcher, "Some literary superstitions;" W: E. Foster, "Uses of subject catalogs," and J. L. Whitney, "Accents." The Committee are ready to receive offers of other papers. They call attention to the rule adopted at the Thousand Islands meeting that all papers should be submitted to the Standing Committee in writing, that the Committee may determine whether they shall be read entire in abstract, or by title.

TRAVELLING ARRANGEMENTS.

Travelling arrangements are practically completed, and concessions have been obtained from all the railroads belonging to the several Traffic Associations. From the East the trunk lines covered by the Trunk Line Association, the Southern lines covered by Southern Traffic Association, and all the lines north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi making up the Central Traffic Association — of which a later circular will give a full list — have given a rate of full fare to St. Louis, and one-third fare for the return over the same lines for which the first ticket is bought.

Members must secure a certificate from the local agent showing the lines over which the ticket is purchased. At the meeting the proper officer will indorse the certificate and secure the reduction for return. No concession can be obtained unless members secure this certificate upon starting. Every Trunk Line agent is prepared to issue them.

If through tickets cannot be procured at the starting-point, purchase to the nearest point where they can be obtained, and there procure one to St. Louis with certificate.

For the Eastern delegations, the Library Bureau is preparing tickets covering all travelling expenses for the round trip from Boston to Boston, or from any intervening point between Boston and Washington. Various reductions

have been obtained by this plan. The Bureau will also provide tickets for the "Post-Conference Excursion," St. Louis back to St. Louis or Cincinnati, covering all expenses of board, car-fare, meals, and sleeping-cars. This is something of an innovation, but will save members the inconvenience of frequently making change, and for those who have the details in charge it eliminates many of the difficulties experienced in '87. The probable large attendance this year seems to make this plan absolutely necessary to a comfortable carrying-out of the excursion. These tickets will be accompanied with sufficient explanation at each point, so that members of the Association who are unaccustomed to travelling need feel no hesitation lest they meet difficulties or be a burden upon the better information or greater experience of some other member. Going to St. Louis all the members should join the Library Bureau party if possible and thus secure the full reduction in expenses.

The Baltimore & Ohio is the route selected for the New York and New England delegation as giving greater novelty of picturesque interest. If the number warrants, a special train of vestibule Pullman sleeping-cars will be run from New York to St. Louis via Baltimore and Washington on such schedule as fits our convenience.

The party leaves Boston on Monday, May 6, by Boston & Albany R. R. at 9 a.m., connecting with the New York party leaving New York about 5:00, Philadelphia about 7:00, reaching St. Louis Wednesday, May 8, at 7:30 a.m. Exact time of connection will be given in circular printed later.

Expense for the round trip, including board at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, for 3½ days (the Southern will be made the headquarters of the Association during the meeting), all meals *en route*, Pullman palace sleeping-car berths, N. Y. to N. Y. and all transfers.

Boston to Boston, \$74.00.
Worcester to Worcester, \$73.00.
Springfield to Springfield, \$72.00.
N. Y. to N. Y., \$67.00.
Phila. to Phila., \$65.00.
Balt. to Balt., \$63.50.
Wash. to Wash., \$63.50.

Those who desire to make a longer stay at St. Louis than provided for by the Library Bureau tickets can do so at the special rate of \$3.50 per day given the Association.

The Library Bureau will be glad to aid any members as to the best route for them to reach he meeting if they are unable to secure the desired information from local agents. Members must not fail to secure certificates.

POST-CONFERENCE EXCURSION.

Each year this has been an important and interesting part of the annual gathering of librarians, and an effort has been made to make the one from St. Louis not less so than its predecessors. As now arranged, the party will leave St. Louis on Saturday, May 11, at 8:20 p.m. for Memphis by the Iron Mountain R. R., arriving at Memphis in season to connect with the Mississippi River boat for New Orleans on Sunday morning. From this time until Wednesday evening we shall enjoy the pleasures of the famed trip on the Mississippi River. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday will be spent in New Orleans. Saturday p.m., May 18, a special train of Pullman palace cars will be placed at the disposal of the A. L. A. party, a part of Sunday will be spent in Mobile, and Atlanta is reached early Monday a.m., where there is talk of a public meeting in behalf of library interests. The day (May 19) will be spent in drives and visiting points of interest in the city. At 11:00 p.m. the special train is again occupied for a trip to Asheville, N. C., reaching there early Tuesday morning. The day will be spent in resting and visiting nearer points among the Blue Ridge Mountains, including a drive to Tahkeeostee Farm and back over Richmond Hill. On Wednesday the ride past Round Knob and over the marvellous engineering that takes us over Swannannoa Gap to Marion and back to Ashville will be taken. In the afternoon the famous ride to Connelly's, up the Swannannoa and back over "Beau Catcher." Thursday morning, May 23, the 40-mile ride alongside the French Broad to Hot Springs will be taken; then to Knoxville via Morristown in season for dinner. Friday will be spent at Chattanooga visiting Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge and a late train is taken to Cincinnati. Saturday will be spent at Cincinnati, and the Eastern delegations return at 7:30 p.m. from Cincinnati, reaching New York at 7:30 p.m. Sunday, May 25.

The total expense from St. Louis to Cincinnati or back to St. Louis will be about \$80.00. The circular giving exact itinerary and cost will be mailed to any one inquiring for it. This rate is conditional upon a party of 75 or more, and it is earnestly urged that members send an early notice of their intention to take the trip to the Library Bureau, Boston, and an invitation to any friends they will enjoy having in the party, for whom they may obtain yearly membership

tickets in the A. L. A. entitling them to best terms. Members from the East holding Library Bureau coupons will have a rebate of \$8.25 for those unused at St. Louis and *en route* from St. Louis to Cincinnati in taking this excursion. Any coupons issued are redeemable at their cost by the Library Bureau, except where contracts have been based on number of tickets sold.

The features of the trip are the stay in the quaint and interesting city of New Orleans and two days spent in the North Carolina mountains. The latter are comparatively unknown to Northern people and it is prophesied by one annual visitor that each member of the party will make an individual discovery in the beauty and grandeur of the region. Coming from the low lands to this high elevation the change is marked and enjoyable.

It will rarely happen in a lifetime that these points of interest can be visited under such effective conditions as the A. L. A. Post-Conference Excursion for '89 offers.

New York Library Club.

FIFTEENTH REGULAR MEETING.

THE fifteenth regular meeting of the Club was called to order at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 3.20 p.m., Thursday, March 14, Mr. Poole in the chair. There were about thirty members and visitors present.

Mr. Poole announced the resignations of Mr. Melvil Dewey and Miss Mary S. Cutler, and stated that the Executive Committee had judged it inexpedient to elect a new President for the short time left of Mr. Dewey's term, and had therefore laid his resignation on the table. Mr. George H. Baker was elected a member of the Executive Committee in place of Miss Cutler.

The Treasurer, Mr. Berry, stated that after the present assessment had been paid, the expenses would be so small that an annual one of twenty-five or thirty cents would in the future be sufficient.

Mr. Poole and Mr. Berry made statements as to some recent book thieving in New York and Brooklyn.

Mr. Poole then announced the subject for discussion: "How far should reading be controlled in libraries?"

Mr. Berry. — We all recognize that libraries are for the benefit of the public, and that therefore they must work to that purpose. This is certainly not accomplished by supplying bad

books. Do we have the right to spend funds, either left or given us to benefit the public, on books which do not benefit?

Mr. Biscoe. - The question is where we are to draw the line, and that largely depends on the character of the library and the people who patronize it. The difference between the personally endowed library and a library supported entirely by public taxation is very great as regards this question. It is said that a library supported by public money has no right to spend that money on books that merely amuse. Yet the public money is spent in many ways for amusement only - such as public parks, fireworks, etc. It is said, again, that we should only exclude the lower grades of amusing books, yet the people are taxed alike, and it seems hardly fair to give one mental development the books that please it, and refuse them to another. It is said that since the people pay for them, they should have the books that they want.

Mr. Foster (of Providence). — In this question of censorship we must make a great distinction between matters of opinion and matters of taste. In the former we have to do with differences of opinion, such as in politics and religion. Here no line is possible, and it should merely be the desire of the library boards to have each side fairly and, if possible, evenly represented. In matters of taste, however, we deal with the relative values of such authors as Thackeray and Mary J. Holmes, or Hamerton's art works and chromolithographs. Here, although our readers may prefer the inferior work, we can, nevertheless, fairly exclude them from our library.

Mr. Biscoe. — Do you make this distinction in the Providence Library?

Mr. Foster. — We do. Of course we cannot attempt to pass judgment on every book that comes out, but by watching and listening we are able to exclude a large number of books.

Mr. Biscoe. — You judge by author, I suppose. Do you ever have any complaint?

Mr. Foster. — We had an example in political affairs last fall. We made a reference list of 600 works on the tariff, but it did not produce the least question of our fairness.

Mr. Poole. — It seems to me that we should exclude certain classes of fiction. We can always supply readers with something they will like to read. There is another question involved here also. In every library there are a large number of books, such as medical, etc., which ought not to be supplied to certain classes of readers, especially young people. Then there are very valuable books which one does not like to give to

people who will probably not use them properly.

Miss Cutler.—One of our librarians, who has children to deal with, makes them wash their hands before giving them the book. Is not this a kind of control?

Mr. Biscoe. — How many librarians exercise real power over their readers?

Mr. Berry gave an interesting instance in which he had found a young fellow devouring a novel a day—having nothing else apparently to do. Learning by casual conversation that he was interested in art, he called his attention to a number of art books, such as Hamerton's, and loaned him these for copying. One result of this was that the young man found he had a considerable talent in this direction and secured a position in an art establishment in New York.

Mr. Poole. — Sometimes I have found readers drawing nothing but fiction, and often I have been able to get them to read something better.

Mr. Berry. — We should not dictate, but influence their choice.

Mr. Hill. — In the making of book lists I have taken pains to put in books that ought to be read, and exclude those that ought not to be. This reduces the use of the latter.

Mr. Bowker. — Do you attempt any control outside of these lists?

Mr. Hill.—Yes. If I find any one reading much that is injurious, I try to influence them.

Mr. Bowker. — Have any of you who have attempted to interfere met with rebuffs?

Mr. Hill. - I never have.

Mr. Berry. — I never approach the person so as to draw it upon me. If I went and told him he was not reading the right kind of book, I probably should.

Mr. Poole. — The personal influence of the librarian is very valuable here. Some one draws a book, and I ask him what subject he is studying up. I find he has made a very poor selection. Readers are always grateful for corrections or suggestions. Very few of them know what it is they really want.

Mr. Hill. — This emphasizes the importance of personal relations between the librarian and reader.

Miss Cutler.—When moral suasion fails, is there anything to be done? In one library in New England the children are allowed to draw but two books a week instead of one a day, to prevent book-devouring.

Mr. Biscoe. — The parents in such cases can be of much more service than the librarian.

Mr. Berry. — We ought to have cases of good books where they attract attention. This increases the reading of those particular works very largely.

Mr. Poole. — I put new books where they may be seen, though behind a wire netting, and these are very much called for.

Mr. Berry. — In the last campaign I put outside on a special shelf all the works we had on the tariff. Any one could examine these, and they were much used.

Mr. Bowker. — Would it not be of great value to carry Mr. Foster's special lists on the topics of the day a point farther and have special shelves on which the books on those subjects might be placed, where the public could have access to them?

Mr. Foster. — There would be some confusion owing to the misplacing of books that would probably be in special demand, but I suppose this could be obviated.

Mr. Bowker. — Might it not be an advantage to make these books "reference books" for a certain time?

Mr. Foster. — Much would depend on the nature of the subject.

Mr. Biscoe. — This is already done at Harvard, where the professors prepare lists of books in connection with their lectures, and these become reference-books for the time. At Amherst they have the same system, only these books can be taken out just before the library closes, but must be returned as soon as they open the next morning.

The second subject was laid over for discussion at the next meeting: "Uniformity of statistics in library reports."

The meeting adjourned at 5.10.

PAUL LEICESTER FORD, Sec.

Library Economy and History.

BALTIMORE LIBRARIES. Splendid facilities procured by the city. The Mercantile. The Pratt Free L. The Peabody. (In the Baltimore American, Feb. 11.) 1½ cols.

Baltimore, Md. The Johns Hopkins L. A workshop for students. (In Baltimore Sun, Feb. 27.) 1½ cols.

BRUNNER & TRYON, architects. Memorial library, Rutland, Vt. (In Architectural League of N. Y. 4th ann. exhib. 1888.)

CONCORD, N. H. FOWLER LIBRARY. Dedication

of the Fowler Library building, Oct. 1, 1888. Concord, N. H., 1889. 84 p. O.

Includes an address by Rev. A: Woodbury, D.D., and a poem by Mrs. Abba Goold Woolson, an address by W: P. Fowler, the giver, a description of the building, and a history of libraries in Concord.

- Dana, H: Swan. Books and libraries, esp. the Norman Williams P. L. (Pages 508-519 of his Hist. of Woodstock, Vt., Bost., 1889, 641 p., O.) With a view or the Norman Williams P. L.
- OREGON STATE L. A history of its growth and present needs, by A Citizen. (In Portland *Oregonian*, Feb. 21.) 3/4 col.
- PORTLAND, Me. Baxter library building. A princely gift. (In Portland Argus, Feb. 22.) 2 cols.
- —— Portland's library. Mr. Baxter's magnificent gift appropriately dedicated. (In Portland *Press*, Feb. 22.) 6 cols. il.
- The Baxter building. Dedicatory exercises. (In Portland Advertiser, Feb, 22.) I col.
- Maine Historical Society. Dedicates its quarters in the new Baxter building. (In Portland *Press*, Feb. 23.) 1½ cols:
- PRICE, Bruce, arch't. Yale memorial library. (In N. Y. ARCHIT. LEAGUE, 4th exhib., and reproduced in *Building news*, Jan. 18.)
- Prior, Melton, arch't. The Mudie of Melbourne, Mr. S: Mullen's circulating library; sketch. (In Illust. London news, Jan. 19, p. 87.)
- RICHARDSON, H. H., architect. Billings Memorial Lib., Burlington, Vt.; view. (In Amer. architect, Dec. 29.)
- This building has been lengthened during the summer, and now has a somewhat different air from the sketch in the *Am. architect* two or three years ago.
- VAN DUKE, J: C., libn. Notes on the Sage Library of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick. Repr. fr. the Chr. intelligencer, July 4, 11, 18. New Brunswick, N. J., 1888. 27 p. D. (Reformed Ch. Sem. pub. 1.)
- "It is the constant comment of students and scholars throughout the country that 'the Sage Library is the best working seminary library in the United States;' yet, as is often the case, the appreciation of that fact has come to our own people last. ... To-day the collection numbers 40 000 carefully selected volumes and something like 7000 pamphlets, and is increasing, by purchase and donation, at the rate of nearly a thousand volumes a year. ...

"The whole library is catalogued upon cards arranged in long trays, and the entries are under author, title, subject, and class, so that one has

little difficulty in finding what he wants provided he has the remotest idea of his subject. A great many callers have not this 'remotest idea,' but strangely enough fancy the librarian a mind-reader who can tell them what they want by looking at them. Sometimes a librarian is able to do this, but he does not find the rule a good one for universal application. The shelf arrangement is entirely by subjects, and in the theological department is designed to supplement the course of instruction in the seminary, the literature of each chair being by itself. There are 42 alcoves, each one having a number, and the reference is made from the catalogues to the numbers. Within the alcove the subjects are indicated by labels, and as there are not more than half a dozen subjects in each alcove, there is little difficulty in finding what is desired.

- WASHINGTON, D. C. L. of Congress. Rare old newspapers. Some of the curious files to be found in the National L. (In Washington Star, Feb. 9.) I col.
- WHAT ALBANIANS READ. The State Library. The Young Men's Association. The Library at the High School. (In Albany Express, Feb. 10.) 1½ cols.
- WILKESBARRE, PA. The Free Library. Formally opened to the people. A lecture by Prof. Melvil Dewey. 10,000 new books. The reference-room. Details in general arrangement. (In Wilkesbarre record, Jan. 29.)

Speaking of the Osterhout Library, Mr. Dewey said it is to be Wilkesbarre's university—a place where any person may be instructed in any study. This is a university not bounded by insurmountable limits. It reaches beyond the college or high school. About everything important gets into print, everything worthy of preservation on all subjects. And if each subject finds itself recorded in a public library, easy of access and so arranged that a person may extract from the folded leaves the subject upon which he wishes to be enlightened, then truly we have a university. Our school education furnishes the tools with which to work; the library is the field in which these tools are to be used.

All nations recognize the United States as leading in the matter of libraries. The United States recognizes the New England States, and especially Massachusetts, as its head, and Massachusetts looks at Boston as the Mecca of the

ideal library system.

Mr. Dewey paid many compliments to the chief librarian in Wilkesbarre [Miss H. P. James] and to her assistant. Her great experience in this work in Newton, Mass., where she developed the library system into almost perfection itself, commends itself to the patrons of our institution. She takes up the work here where she left off there. He explained the alleged difficulties in opening our library. Some people think, he said, that they open easily, like primroses, but this is a glaring error. If this library would have been opened sooner he would say, without having been here, that something was

He had been into many hundreds of wrong. libraries in the performance of his duties, and without any undue compliment, he would say that none he had yet seen was more convenient or better adapted to the needs of the people.

WÜRTELE, F: C., libn. Our library, a monograph. Quebec, 1889. 73 p. O. (Lit. and Hist. Soc. of Quebec, Trans., n. s., no. 19.)

An interesting pampflet. The Society was founded in 1824. Its library has been twice burned, in 1854 and in 1862. On both occasions the greater part of its mss., important for the history of Canada, were saved. It absorbed another library in 1886, the Quebec Library Association (which itself had absorbed the Quebec Library founded in 1779), by which it gained about

7000 v., bought for \$500.

Till 1883 the Society received a grant from Government of \$750 a year, but in 1883 this was cut down 20% and the following year was abolished. The library now has 15,000 v. and 6000 pm. Sketches of the history of each of these libraries are given. Brief biographies are also inserted of 16 of the 17 librarians of the Society, who are members of the Society and what the English call honorary, that is, unpaid. A detailed list of the publications of the Society is given. Collectors of Americana know well how difficult it is to complete a set.

The February number of the Library shows no falling off in the interest or variety of its contents. A. W. Verrall contributes an appreciative sketch of Henry Bradshaw, based upon Mr. Prothero's excellent biography of the learned Cambridge librarian. Mr. Bullen's second article on the Appledore Press gives an interesting account of Mr. Linton's great work, "The masters of wood-engraving." T. Mason's paper, "A bibliographical martyr," tells the story of the life and labors of Robert Watt, the indefatigable author of the well-known "Bibliotheca Britannica." Mr. Pollard finds in Le Petit's admirable "Bibliographie des principales éditions originales. d'écrivains français" (Paris, 1888) a text for an exhortation to his countrymen to undertake a similar bibliography of English first editions. One is tempted to believe that the ruling maxim of this generation must be "No year without a centenary," when he reads that "A number of show-cases have been recently set apart in the King's Library at the British Museum for the exhibition of manuscripts, printed books, medals, etc., illustrative of the royal House of Stuart, the bi-centenary of whose abdication of the throne of England is now being celebrated." In a note the editor regrets that the harmless fun of "Theophrastus Junior," in the January number, has by some been taken seriously, and assures all concerned that nothing personal was intended. -Nation, Feb. 21.

REPORTS.

Aberdeen P. L. Added 2030; total 19,768; home use 214,630; lib. use 7846; magazines 53,-022. The total issues show a falling off, as often happens in the second year of a library.

Ann Arbor, Mich. L. of University of Mich-

igan. Added 4866 books, 1430 pamphlets; gifts 2915 books, 1227 pamphlets; total 67,759 books, 13,892 pamphlets; issued 94,168.

Chelsea (Eng.) P. Ls. (1st rpt.) Total vols. 7758; attendance, central rdg.-rm., 131,719, and Sundays 8960; Kensal Town rdg.-rm. 55,270, and Sundays 2958.

Detroit P. L. Added 6894; total 85,622; is-

sued 230,401; use of periodicals 98,502.

The Commissioners declare the printing of a general catalog to be a necessity. The librarian discusses Sunday opening and approves of it. The library is open 7 hours on Sunday. 6801 readers attended in 1888, using on the average 8 books and 180 periodicals a Sunday. It costs \$9.18 each Sunday.

Germantown. Friends' F. L. Added 543; issued 11,353. The report says, "Our desire to exclude fiction is well known;" but it appears not to be gratified, as the second title in the additions of 1888 is Jacob Abbot's "Stories of Rainbow and Lucky," in 5 volumes.

Hopedale (Mass.) P. L. Total 2635 v.; issued

6137 (fiction 68 per cent.).

"Already the younger frequenters of the rooms have a more quiet manner and evidently come in to read and look at pictures rather than for fun. The experiment was begun during the year of removing the limit to the age of a would-be borrower; to a child who could write his name legibly and take proper care of the books the same privileges have been extended as to adults, with no rush of infants and no more than ordinary damage to books. The idea in removing the limitation was that if the children wanted to read and were given a chance, the day would come when the parents would read to their advantage.'

Pages 6-8 contain a bibliography of Hope-

Manchester (N. H.) City L. (5th'rpt.) Added 943; total 31,250.

N. Y. Apprentices' L. Added 5998; total 78,-184; issued 233,682 (fict. and juv. 190,190). There is a decrease of circulation of 6711, which is attributed to the establishment of several new free libraries. The library receives \$10,000 from the city.

Oberlin (O.) College Library. Added 1667; total 19,021; issued 12,708 (fiction 13%; history 13%; theology 12%); readers 33,245. Increase of circulation over '87, 50%; increase of readers 30%. Expenses: salaries \$1387; books \$979; supplies A. S. R.

San Francisco (Cal.) Mercantile L. Added 1580, of which 451 were donated; new members 117; total 965. Receipts \$12,135.05; expendi-

tures \$11,715.14.

"In concluding his report the librarian says that in the last few years the business of the library has fallen off considerably, and he suggests the advisability of obtaining a new location, as he thinks the present one entirely unsuited for its purpose. He says that all available shelfroom has been long ago exhausted, and that at present great inconvenience is being experienced in giving the subscribers proper accommodations.'

St. Louis P. L. Added 4673 (novels and juveniles costing less than $\frac{1}{6}$); total 67,221; home use 124,334; lib. use 69,898; reading-room use 83,-

394; a gain in all of 11 per cent.
"The greatest increase is in social science, which has nearly doubled its percentage. Next to that comes the class of cyclopædias, which records a gain of nearly 50 per cent. This is indicative of a large amount of research and an active interest in those subjects that are preëminently questions of the day. To visitors who have previously had no opportunities for observation, it is a surprise to see the amount of solid reading done by those who frequent the free reading-room. On a shelf behind the desk books are kept for persons who, presumably not from choice, do all their reading in the library-rooms. A glance along this shelf at any time will reveal a large ratio of works of the most serious character - philosophy, theology, social and natural science, travel, and history, the first three classes predominating. If surprising at first, a second thought will suggest a reason for this. do people, who take home books to read by their cheerful firesides, are apt to be satisfied with the status quo and to enter upon no troublesome investigations; but those who, in their own discomforts and privations, see the time reflected out of joint, are more inclined to inquire the why and wherefore, to seek to unlock the mysteries of their existence and its relations to the here and the hereafter.

"A majority of the novels that proved most popular are of a high class; and these are books that are in demand the year round. Inferior novels, such as 'Mr. Barnes,' have a run for a few months and then drop out of sight and

mind.

"All wants seem insignificant compared with the need of larger and more convenient quarters in a fire-proof building. This supplied, all other requirements would come in due time. few years ago we could have secured a valuable medical collection of 20,000 volumes if we had had a fire-proof building in which to place it.

"The public library, in short, is being more and more recognized as an essential adjunct and supplement to the common school system, as an important factor in civilization, as one of the most potent agencies in the enlightenment of the people, on which must depend the safety of the State

and the welfare of its citizens."

Watertown (Mass.) P. L. (21st rpt.) Added

788; total 18,505.

With the report is bound the 8th supplement to Catalog, 34 p. The librarian argues at length against printing further supplements and in favor of instituting a card catalog. About three years ago the library, which had not before been open in the morning, was opened from 10 to 12. The librarian thinks that more good would be done by giving up these hours and keeping open instead an hour later at night, from 8 to 9.

"Some years since a gentleman presented several books to the library, saying, 'I wish to loan these to several of my friends. You take them, and I will send them here for them. You can remind them without offence, if they mislay them and so forget them, and I shall with less

trouble to myself be sure that they are constantly in the way of being used.' The machinery of a public library, with its necessary rules, enables it to do such work better and with less trouble than private individuals can do it. Happy will be the time when all strive to emulate the example of Cyrus, who led against Babylon the immortal ten thousand Greek soldiers. It is said of him that, when he had anything which he particularly enjoyed, he sent a part of it around to his friends with the message, 'Cyrus tried this and found it particularly good, and wishes his friends also to enjoy it. Add to this example the later Christian spirit which makes every one needing aid of any kind one's neighbor and friend, and we shall have a model the imitation of which in constant intercourse and our relations with our neighborhood will do much to make the world better, will multiply museums and libraries. A book is easily given."

Yale College L. Added 5250, and 530 v. purchased for the Linonian and Brothers Library.

"Our income is more than ever inadequate to meet the demands made by the increasing activity in every department of knowledge, and, we may also add, by the increasing competition of libraries far better endowed than ours, enhancing the price of many books which we need. Now that such admirable provision has been made for the outward wants of the library and we have ample room for growth, a large increase of the library fund is more than ever desirable."

NOTES.

Attleboro, Vt. The Improvement District Library contains about 3400 books, 600 of which are books of reference and public documents, and during the year just closed there have been 150 accessions to the shelves. Within this period nearly 20,000 volumes have been circulated.

Baltimore P. School L. Many of the friends of the public school teachers of Baltimore are presenting a large number of valuable books to the library, and it is rapidly improving in usefulness and popularity. A number of the leading educational magazines of the country are now found on its tables.

Beatrice, Neb. Dr. George L. Miller and Messrs. Perkins and Ford, of the New York Life Insurance Company, on Feb. 20 laid before the Board of Trade the proposition that if \$300,000 life insurance in their company would be taken in the locality, a proportion of the commissions for all time would be turned in for the establishment and permanent maintenance of a public library. Two hundred thousand dollars of the amount has already been taken, and the remainder, it is thought, will be secured within a few days. The citizens are taking hold of the matter in earnest, feeling that an extensive library, such as can be put in, will be a great benefit.

Boston Athenaum. By vote of the Proprietors borrowers are hereafter to be allowed six volumes at a time instead of four.

Boston Medical L. Assoc. A reception was given to Dr. O. W. Holmes, President of the Association 1875-88, on Jan. 29, when his medical library was formally presented to the library and addresses were made by the giver, Dr. J. R. Chadwick the librarian, Prof. Justin Winsor, and others.

Bradford (Mass.) P. L. A large meeting was held on the 25th of February to organize a library association and discuss methods for raising money.

Brooklyn, N. Y. A popular movement is on foot to concentrate the art interests of the city, and it is proposed to establish a Museum on the lands adjacent to Prospect Park. The old, and till recently moribund, Brooklyn Institute has started out on a new lease of life, and from this institution comes the initiative in the project. What is proposed is to erect, on land now owned by the municipality, a Museum of Art and a Museum of Science, together with a building for the Institute itself, which shall contain a commodious hall for lectures and public meetings. The site proposed is an admirable one for the purpose, and affords room for a public library and a university, if it should be desired to found such in the future. The Brooklyn Institute, which is now free of debt and holds property worth about \$200,000, was dedicated in perpetuity as an institute of science and art, and is looking forward to the use of its possessions as the nucleus of a great public institution. — Critic.

Chelsea, Mass. For four years Mr. G. W. Parker has carried on a worthy mission in this city, feeding and clothing the forsaken and poor men of Boston and vicinity. Mr. Parker hires a large home with a chapel on the first floor, a library and reading-room on the second, and a dormitory on the third.

Chicago P. L. The estimate for 1889 is: salaries \$43,170; books \$15,000; binding \$5000; and such other expenses as make a total of \$80,320.

Hartford, Conn. A large meeting was held at Hartford, Conn., on the evening of March 9, to discuss the proposed free library and art gallery. Judge Shipman presided. Addresses were made by Charles Dudley Warner, H. C. Robinson, the Rev. Dr. Parker, Mr. Twichell, and others. Of the \$400,000 needed, \$275,000 has been already promised. It was voted to make every effort to obtain the remaining \$125,000.

Newark (N. J.) F. L. The library will have about 25,000 books to start with, of which about 15,000 are selected from the old "Newark Library." The reading-room will probably be opened about April 1.

Newport (N. H.) L. The new public library building, which has been in course of erection in this place for over a year, is practically completed and furnished. The outlay is being made by Hon. Dexter Richards, and the expense, including a permanent fund, will be \$40,000. The date of dedication has been fixed for Feb. 22 at which time Mr. Richards will present to the town the building, lot, furnishing, including library, and a fund of \$15,000.

N. Y. Merc. L. "I am rejoicing," says a writer in the Critic, "in the decision of the Directors of the Mercantile Library to build on their present

site. It would be a great loss to this part of the town to have the Mercantile move up among the Thirtieth Streets. There is an atmosphere of books in the neighborhood of Clinton Hall that it will take generations to create around Thirtyfourth Street. Who can get up any feeling of romance or interest about a numbered street? I, for one. About the names of Broadway, Astor Place, Clinton Place, and Lafayette Place there is something individual, suggestive; but Thirtyfourth Street suggests nothing more interesting than the turning-off place of a line of street-cars. Astor Place, on the contrary, brings to mind an opera-house, a playgoers' riot, libraries, a Bible House, an art institute, book and picture sales, printing and publishing houses, book-stores, and everything else that is attractive to the lover of traditions. I am interested to know who is to be the architect of the new building; I pass it so constantly that it would be a serious matter to me if it should be an architectural monstrosity. The difference between a fine building and an ugly one does not lie in the amount that is spent for materials. It lies in the choice of an architect of good taste; and good architects are no longer hard to find in this city.'

N. Y. State Library. A competitive examination of applicants for appointment as instructors of pupil assistants in the State Library, at Albany, will be held at Room 21 Cooper Union, New York City, on Tuesday, March 26, 1889, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m. Candidates must have thorough technical knowledge of and at least one year's experience in practically using the system of cataloguing and classification adopted for the State Library, and will be specially examined as to special experience in or fitness for teaching. Also at the same hour and place applicants for the position of court interpreter in the courts of New York and Brooklyn. Blank applications and other information may be had by addressing the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, Albany, N. Y.

Commission, Albany, N. Y.

JOHN B. RILEY, Chief Examiner.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6, 1889.

Orange (N. J.) F. L. The trustees of the Free Library have under consideration a plan for enlarging the field of its usefulness. It is proposed to form a close alliance with the South Orange Free Library, so that each may use the other's books, and also to make distributing stations of the news agencies at the Maplewood, South Orange, Montrose, Highland Avenue, Orange, Brick Church, East Orange, and Grove Street stations on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and the Main Street, Llewellyn, Washington Street, and Prospect Street stations of the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad. Arrangements could be made by which an order could be left in the morning on the way for the train and a book taken home at night.

Paterson (N. J.) F. L. The new arrangement by which the titles of the very last books received and catalogued are to be kept constantly posted in the library was put in operation in February.

St. Louis P. L. Prof. E: W. Bemis was so successful with his course of lectures on Social and political science at the Buffalo Library that

the lectures are to be given in St. Louis under the auspices of the Public Library.

St. Paul (Minn.) L. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to allow the St. Paul Council to issue \$50,000 bonds for the purpose of building a library.

Salt Lake City (Utah) L. The library has for some time past been supported almost entirely by the private purse of the President of the Association. The trustees have offered to transfer the books to Stake Academy, on condition that the members of the Association should still have the use of the books. This offer has been accepted.

Washington, D. C. District of Columbia L. The Commissioners have recently had a room fitted up for a library on the fourth floor of the District building, and have appointed Mr. C. Lanman librarian, and directed him to bring together the books belonging to the Commissioners, which have heretofore been widely scattered. The accumulation of books in the various city offices of the District during the last three decades has been much more extensive than is generally supposed. A large proportion of these publications are of special value for purposes of reference. The library has been furnished with suitable cases and filled with about 2000 books and pamphlets—supplemented by bookcases in the rooms occupied by the Commissioners.

Washington (D. C.) L. Bureau of Education. Now contains 19,200 volumes and 60,000 pamphlets, besides many thousand duplicates which are used for exchange and distribution. During the year 1700 volumes and 15,000 pamphlets were added to the library, indexed and filed; 8000 cards for the catalogue were written, and over 300 cards giving references to investigators on various topics were prepared. Some of these cards were the result of very elaborate research and were the prepared with great labor and care.

FOREIGN NOTES.

British Museum. An exhibition has been prepared of Stuart relics (mss., books, prints, seals, and medals), each piece labelled.

British Museum. O. L. writes to the Critic: "In last week's interesting notice of the late J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps (re-christened 'J. Hallowell Phelps' in a certain literary weekly), the little misprint of 'Chatham' for 'Chetham' sank the soul of one 'Lancashire lad' down into his shoes. Alas that the Elizabethan home of rare old Sir Humphrey Chetham should be unfamiliar to the American book-lover, who can go and sit in Sir Humphrey's chairs, in Sir Humphrey's bedrooms and halls, and be wafted back to the glorious days of Queen Bess as he pores over Sir Humphrey's own volumes. The quaint library of this fine old benefactor is one of the most precious treasures in the old country. It is the golden ray that illumes the hideous grime of Cottonopolis.

"And apropos of that story of Halliwell-Phillipps being excluded from the British Museum, the writer recalls a similar shabby experience. The British Vandal flourishes his worst in that

sacred shrine unto this day, for pages are still secretly torn out of the rarest books, and quite a collection of otherwise mutilated volumes are exhibited near the doorway, to shame other contemplators of evil. The reading-room is domeshaped, a double dome in fact, with three walls and thirty-two miles of shelves, packed thick. A pretty sharp look-out is kept from peepholes overhead, for one day, in turning out my pocket for a paper, a cigar-case had to be taken out. In a minute or two after replacing it, a courtly old gentleman came to the seat, tapped the reader on the shoulder, and requested that 'that red book' which he had seen transferred to the pocket should be produced. The 'suspect' resented the imputation and asked to be conducted to a private room, where he would willingly submit to be searched. This changed the aspect of the matter, and as the accuser became apologetic, the pocket was voluntarily cleared, and the wicked 'volume of smoke' at once caused the affair to end in ditto. But the reading-room is still the bookman's only heaven upon earth, despite a chance whiff of brimstone."

Brussels Royal L. On Nov. 2 a new reading-room for periodicals was opened, 30 meters long by 9 broad, and 5.30 high. Readers have the nos. for the current year of 1400 periodicals at their command. The Polybiblion regrets that there is as yet no subject catalog of the separate articles, as one should say, no Fletcher's index.

Camberwell. It has been decided to adopt the Act by a majority of upwards of 4000 votes. —Ath., Jan. 19.

Inverness, Scotland. The Free Library, which was started a few years ago with a prodigious flourish of trumpets, is a complete failure. The reading-room has been closed, and the reference and lending library is now open for only two hours daily. It appears that upwards of 800 books are missing from the library, and that there is a debt of £726, besides the original cost of the building.

Llandudno. The adoption of the Free Libraries Act has been declined by a majority of 145 votes. — Ath., Jan. 19.

Librarians.

DEAN, J. W. At the February meeting of the Historic Genealogical Society the resignation of the librarian, John Ward Dean, was accepted, to take effect as of Feb. 1, and a resolution expressive of the thanks and the high esteem of the society for Mr. Dean's services during the past 17 years was unanimously passed. The resolution was prepared by Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D., Chairman of the Library Committee.

SAUNDERS, F:, libn. of the Astor L., has written "Stray leaves of literature, N.Y., T: Whittaker, 1888." 4 l.+200 p. D.

SCHWARTZ, Jacob, has written a careful article on "The Pharaoh and date of the Exodus," a study in comparative chronology, in *Theological monthly*, London, for March, p. 145-166. The argument is to be continued in another number.

We regret to say that, owing to an editorial inadvertence, Mr. Schwartz's name was given as John in a recent issue.

TIELE, Dr. P. A., died at Utrecht Jan. 22. He was born at Leiden in 1834, and received his early training in the Amsterdam Library under the archæologist, F: Muller. From Amsterdam he went to Leiden, as keeper of printed books in the University Library; and he catalogued the books in both these libraries in a masterly manner. In 1878 he was appointed to the University librarianship at Utrecht. And here, again, despite weak health, he not only compiled both alphabetical and classified catalogues of the printed books, but also revised, in accordance with modern principles, the very unsatisfactory catalogue of our numerous mss. already in existence. Of his other publications I can only mention his "Bibliotheque" of pamphlets on Dutch history; his "Mémoire bibliographique sur les journaux des navigateurs neerlandais;" his bibliography of geography and ethnology; his history of the voyages of discovery since the fifteenth century; and his history of the Europeans in the Malay Archipelago. He was known, too, in England by his contributions to the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and by his critical notes to the "Itineraria" of H. van Linschoten.

The death of Dr. Tiele is a great loss to Holland, for his equal as a bibliographer will not easily be found. — J. H. Gallée, in the Academy.

[The "Itineraria" of Van Linschoten referred

[The "Itineraria" of Van Linschoten referred to above was published by the Hakluyt Society, in two volumes, in 1885. The editing of the first volume was the last thing accomplished by the great Indian scholar, Arthur Coke Burnell; the second volume was edited by P. A. Tiele, who also contributed the introduction. Of Tiele's share in the work Sir R. F. Burton wrote, in the Academy of March 27, 1886, "It may be said, with all-sufficient praise, that he has worthily finished a task worthily begun." — Ed. Academy.

Gifts and Bequests.

Bremen. The late Prof. Delius bequeathed his library, which was especially rich in Shake-speariana, to the city library.

Hartford, Conn., Theological Seminary L. By the death of the Rev. Mr. Baldwin a portion of his books, a part of the catalogue of which was noticed in the November no. of the Lib. JNL. (p. 358), fell to this library with something over \$20,000, the income of which is to be used to buy books for the members of the senior class. — Ernest C. Richardson.

St. Louis P. L. J: M. Gilkeson has given \$77, which he intends to increase to \$100 or more, to be taken out in memberships for presents to friends and others whom he thinks likely to appreciate the privileges conferred. A smaller amount has lately been contributed in the same spirit by another gentleman.

South Dartmouth, Mass. South Dartmouth, a small town near New Bedford, is to have a public li-

brary building. The name of the generous donor was kept a secret for some time, when it was learned that John H. Southworth, of Springfield, had taken this means to endow his native town. The library building will be a very handsome and conveniently arranged little structure of stone and will have a reading and reception-room in connection with the department for books.

Yale College L. The late G: Gabriel, of New Haven, who had been for many years an appreciative friend and frequent visitor to the library, left to the library fund a bequest of \$10,000, payable at the death of his wife, who survives him.

Cataloging and Classification.

The Boston P. L. bulletin, v. 8, no. 3, May—Sept., 1888, continues American local history, and includes a bibliography of the official publications of the Continental Congress, 1774-89, by Paul Leicester Ford.

The CORNELL UNIV. L. bulletin for January has a list of periodicals in the L. included in Poole's Index and Supplement.

DOVER (N. H.) P. L. Bulletin, books added during 1888. 98 p. O.

GRAFTON (Mass.) P. L. Catalogue; comp. by S. F. Earle. Worcester, 1889. 326 p. D.

A very carefully made dictionary catalog, without imprints, of a classed library. A good plan for an inexpensive catalog is well carried out. There are cross-references and select analyses. The only error we have noticed is in the "Explanation," which speaks of "The dictionary system of cataloguing, invented by Mr. Cutter."

The HARVARD UNIV. bulletin for Jan. continues the Dante catalog and concludes the Sparks.

ITALY. MIN. DELLA PUB. ISTR. Indici e cataloghi: 4, codici palatini. Vol. 1, fasc. 8. Roma, 1888. O.

Finishes the text of v. 1, which is followed by an "Indice degli autori" and the beginning of an "Indice delle poesie."

LITCHFIELD CATHEDRAL LIBRARY. Catalogue of the printed books and mss. London, Sotheran, 1889. 127 p. 8°. 1s.

The Revista delle biblioteche having objected to the title of O. Hartwig's Schema des Realkatalogs der Universitätsbibliothek zu Halle because the catalog is only a "vero e proprio catalogo per materie," O. H. remarks that he had to follow the German usage and the German name for a subject catalog is Realkatalog.

St. Louis P. L. Class list of social science and political economy. Feb. 1889. [M. W. Plummer, compiler.] n. p., [1889]. 13 p. l. O.

Includes "Some suggestions relative to economic study," by E: W. Bemis, and "Notes on the study of political economy," by F. W. Taussig.

A committee of the American Oriental Society have issued a circular inviting the coöperation of experts, librarians, and scholars generally, in obtaining information concerning whatever Oriental mss. may be owned in this country. The society asks for this information with a view to the ultimate publication of a comprehensive catalog of the mss. in a worthy manner, and calculated to serve all the useful purposes of the Oriental catalogues of the great libraries of Europe. The manuscripts which are the subject of inquiry include all the ancient and modern languages and dialects of Asia, with those of Egypt and Ethiopia, whatever be the subject-matter of the manuscript, whatever be the character of the writing for elegance or negligence, whatever be the material upon which it is written, whatever be its state of preservation, or whatever be its length or size.

CHANGED TITLES.

Master of his fate, by Amelia E. Barr, N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co., is the same as "In spite of himself, a tale of the West Riding," by Amelia E. Barr. London, James Clarke & Co., 1888.

Family Happiness, by Tolstoï, tr. from the Russian by N. H. Dole, T. Y. Crowell & Co., N. Y., 1888, 12°, is same as "Katie," tr. from the French, W. S. Gottsberger, N. Y., 1887, 16° .-W. A. Bardwell.

FULL NAMES.

Benton, Josiah H:, jr. (The veto power in the United States);

Davidson, Robert Baldwin (History of the United Bowmen of Philadelphia);

Doran Joseph Ingersoll (Our fishery rights in the North Atlantic);

Haines, Elijah Middlebrook (The American In-

Kirwan, T: (Sketch of Edwards Hezekiah Goff); Kroeh, C: F: (The Pronunciation of Spanish); McClintock, J: Norris (History of New Hamp-

shire); Smith, Otis Alexander (History of the Presbyterian Church of Frankfort, Ind.);

Wilkie, Francis Bangs (Pen and powder);

Wilson, W: Bender (A glimpse of the U.S. military telegraph corps);

Woodward, Frank Cowles (English in the schools).

Bibliografn.

Prof. Herbert Adams' recent "Thomas Jefferson and the University of Va." (U. S. Bur. of Education Circulars of information no. 1, 1888) contains a "Bibliography of the history of the University of Virginia," "Writings of the Faculty of the University, 1825-1887," and a "B ography of Washington and Lee University." and a "Bibli-

Armari, Michele. Biblioteca arabosicula. 2^a appendice. Stampata a spese della Società Orientale di Germania. Lpz., 1888. 8+46 p. 8°. 3.50 fr.

The last Bulletin of the Boston Public LIBRARY (no. 78) contains the first instalment of

"Some materials for a bibliography of the official publications of the Continental Congress." This first number is for the year 1774 and gives 42 lined titles.

FERRARI, Ferruccio. Le bibliografie degli incunaboli: a proposito di una recente pubblicazione. Bologna, 1888. 19 p. 16°.

KLEMM, H: Beschreibender Catalog des Bibliographischen Museums. 3. Alphabetisches Verzeichniss von 510 Druckorten v. J. 1471 bis ins 18. Jahrh. Dresden, 1888. 18 p. 8°. 1.25 fr.

PILLING, James Constantine. Bibliography of the Iroquoian languages. Wash., 1888. 6+ 208 p. l. O. (Smithsonian Inst. Bureau of Ethnol.) 100 cop. on large paper.

This is the third of the series of American linguistic bibliographies, now in course of publication, and Mr. Pilling states in his preface that a fourth, on the Muskhogean, is nearly ready for the printer. Like its predecessors, on the Eskimo and Siouan languages, this gives very full and detailed titles and notes of all works containing even a half dozen words in the language treated, arranged most elaborately on the dictionary plan, with a chronological index.

The present work records 795 books and 154 mss., of which 751 printed books and 105 mss. have been seen by the compiler; descriptions of more than three-quarters of the former and nearly half the latter came from persons who consulted the works for the compiler. The work is done with the thoroughness that marked the previous volumes of the series.

PODESTA, B., libn. of the Bib. Naz. of Florence. L'esemplare fiorentino della 12 ed. lat. dello Speculum humanæ salvationis. n. p., n. d. 8 p. l. O.

U. S. BUREAU OF NAVIGATION. (NAVY DEPT.) Catalogue of works by American naval authors, comp. by Lieut. Lucien Young, U.S. N. Wash., 1888. 149 p. O.

In tabular form, the left-hand page showing the name, highest rank, date of birth and death of author, while the right-hand page gives a list of his writings, without either alphabetic or chronologic order of titles. The execution of the work is below the average of unimportant auction-catalogues, the only good feature in it being the alphabetic arrangement of authors' names, but these, unfortunately, are not always correctly spelled. The list of titles is notably incomplete, the references are usually to the year of a periodical, sometimes to the volume, never to the page. A periodical may have two or more forms of abbreviation, and numerous other imperfections thrust themselves upon the casual observer. There is no preface to explain the existence of the book, but it is published in consequence of a request of the French Minister for such information for the Paris Exposition of 1889.

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. (DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR.) Bulletin 44. Bibliography of North American geology for 1886. Nelson H. Darton. Wash., 1887. 32 p. O.

Notes to nearly every title, showing scope of article. A list of 51 periodicals examined is given in Introduction. — A. N. B.

— Bulletin 46. Nature and origin of the deposits of phosphate of lime. R. A. F. Penrose, jr. Introduction by N. S. Shaler. Wash., 1888. 143 p. O.

Pages 129-140 contain a bibliography, being chiefly references to articles in periodicals, transactions, etc.

A. N. B.

Oliver WARDROP'S Kingdom of Georgia, L., Sampson Low & Co., 1889, has "a valuable bibliography," says the Athenæum.

INDEXES.

ELLIS, F: S. Alphabetical table of contents to Shelley's poetical works, adapted to the ed. in 3 v. by Rossetti, 2 vol. ed. of Forman, 4 vol. ed. of Forman. London, for the Shelley Soc., by Reeves and Turner, 1888. 20 p. O.

ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY. General index to the Journal, part 4, for vol. 36-50 (1873-'87); with appendixes, giving (a) List of papers read before the Society from the commencement in 1834, to the end of 1887, classified; and (b) List of papers in the first 50 vol. of the Journal (1838-87), arranged under their respective authors in alphabetical order. London, 1889. 8°. 3s. 6d.

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

CUSHING'S ANONYMS. My "Anonyms" is to be published; and the first part, I think, will be ready in March.

I should like to receive information from librarians and others in regard to the authorship of any anonymous books and pamphlets.

W: Cushing.

Edmund Alton, ps. of Edmund Alton Bailey, in "Among the law-makers." — C: R. DUDLEY.

Fay, ps. of Mrs. Fayette C. Snead, a Washington correspondent, who died lately. She was one of the first of the female correspondents, and by her success she made journalistic work possible to many others of her sex in Washington. Her daughter, Austine Snead, was known to the public as Mrs. Grundy.

Frank Lin, the first pseudonym of Gertrude Franklin Atherton, the latest of the sensational school of authoresses. — B. B., in the Epoch.

Frederick Thickstun, ps. of F: Thickstun Clark, in "A Mexican girl" (Ticknor). — C: R. DUDLEY.

Gavin Ogilvy, ps. of Mr. J. M. Barrie, in "An Edinburgh eleven." (See p. 2 of that book.)

Giddy Gusher, ps. of Mrs. M.. H. Fiske, author of the play "Philip Herne," who lately died in New York. She was a bright writer for the press, her assumed names being "N. H. B." and "Giddy Gusher." She was a native of Hartford, Conn., about 45 years of age, and the wife of Stephen Fiske, editor of a New York dramatic paper.

N. H. B., ps. of Mrs. M., H. Fiske. See Giddy Gusher.

Sargent Flint, ps. of Frances Eaton; see "A queer little princess," in which both names are given.

humors and Blunders.

Asked for at the Boston Public Library: Queen Anne's History of the Jews. (The book wanted was Kuenen's Religion of Israel.)

A RECENT bookseller's catalog announces among other books for sale: "Lord Bacon. Lights of history."

Call s.ip: "Johnson's Discoveries." Book wanted: Thompson's To the Central African lakes and back.

I HAVE just received from a Boston bookseller "A list of the best books relating to Physical training and development, health, athletics, outdoor sports," and among these best books is placed Bagehot's "Physics and politics!"—G. W. H.

COMPLYING with the requirements of our callslip to give the *class* of book wanted, a boy today wrote "St. John's Sunday-School." — F. M.

A PORTLAND paper gives a list of titles as recently called for at the Public Library:

Jane's Heirs (Jane Eyre); John Ingersoll (John Inglesant); Irving's Albramah (Alhambra); Illuminated Face (Face Illumined); Prohibition (Probation); Bulfinch's Agent Fables (Age of Fable); Patty's Reverses (Patty's Perversities); Little Lord Phantom (Fauntleroy); Silence of Dean Stanley (Maitland); Mona's Charge (Mona's Choice); Zigzag's Classic Wonders (Zigzag Journey in Classic Lands); Boots and Spurs and Boots and Shoes (Boots and Saddles); Mary's Lamb (Mary Lamb); Fairy Tails (Fairy Tales); Chromos (Cameos) from English History; Noosie's Father (Nuttie's Father); Not in the Perspective (Prospectus); Sand Maid (Sun Maid); Lion and the Tiger (Lady or Tiger); Boy and Viola (Roy and Viola); and Prince of David's Palace (Prince of the House of David).

One small boy anxiously inquired, "Is this the Republican library?" Another demanded the first book that Rose ever wrote, Rose being interpreted to mean E. P. Roe, while a third said that the teacher wanted another book by the same opera, author and opera probably being equally meaningless to his youthful understanding.

However, it is always well to ask for something, if not the exact title, instead of being numbered with those who say "Give me anything." In the latter case, it is noticeable that "Pilgrim's Progress" has never been accepted when offered.

Vol. 14.

APRIL, 1889.

No. 4.

C: A. CUTTER, R: R. BOWKER, Editors.

THE most notable library event of the past month was the civil service examination held by Professor Dewey for the place of teachers of pupil assistants in the State Library. The examination, which seemed a mere form, since only persons fully skilled and practised in these directions applied, was nevertheless of much negative service in preventing political pressure on the authorities of the State Library at the start of its new development. We have just received from a librarian on the Pacific coast a query as to forms of examination used by Eastern libraries in testing candidates for positions, and if this experiment of Mr. Dewey's leads to the adoption of some such method in libraries generally it may do much good. The Library Association of our English brethren has provided successfully in this direction, and several examinations have already been held entitling library assistants to a certificate of ability. By elimination and modification among the 200 questions here given, a satisfactory outline could be made which would give opportunity from time to time to modify the exact questions so that a candidate could not cram for the occasion.

Some criticism is to be passed on this set of questions as they stand, on two grounds - first, that 200 are too many to be answered in a single day; secondly, that the questions involve too much special relation with Mr. Dewey's personal methods to give any one who has not served under him a fair chance. Mr. Dewey's explanation, that this plan of examination was developed only after it proved that none but the old staff at the Library School were to apply, does not altogether do away with these objections. It is quite impracticable for this great number of questions to be answered with satisfaction, within a day, for the answers involve practically a treatise on bibliography and library management. We had desired to give representative sets of answers in full, as the space taken would be well used and the subject is one of great interest to the whole library profession, but we have not been able to obtain these answers. It is quite probable that the questions were not answered with sufficient

entirety to make as good a showing as one would like to see. Indeed, it would be surprising if any one could adequately answer all of them or even most of them in the hours given. Any one who passes the examination indicated in these questions certainly does well, and is entitled to any reward which the library profession may open to him or her. But an examination with say 50 questions, carefully balanced, as Mr. Dewey states was originally planned, would not only give a better test of relative fitness under ordinary and reasonable conditions, but would have been better even under the special circumstances of the present case. The examination was open to the criticism we have been inclined to pass upon the Library School, that too much is attempted in the time at disposal, and that the high pressure involved is dangerous to the quality of work or to the health of the student.

WHERE shall library work stop? is a question that confronts one at every reading of a new issue of the JOURNAL, and particularly in reading a paper like that of Mr. Hagar. A library is becoming a temple comprehensive of all knowledges, which must furnish a key to unlock every door, an answer to every conundrum, and must use every method that can supply any information at any time it is wanted. That is really the ideal at which modern librarians aim, however far from the goal they may be placed. Mr. Hagar's specialty, as he himself confesses, is fast outrunning the possibilities - not of a single man, but of a man with a wife and child to help him. It is only a library that can take up the work, and that a library well equipped and of liberal resources. Mr. Bardwell, of the Brooklyn Library, will furnish the St. Louis Conference with a valuable and interesting report on "Scrap-books in libraries," dealing with the same subject. That particular field is almost infinite, and we venture to suggest that it can only be covered by systematized cooperation. The library of a place ought to scrap its local ana, statistical, biographical, or other. Others ought not to cover the same field. If there are several libraries, as in a great city, each should take its specialty, and thus avoid waste of work and money. And then each should open its treasures freely to all students. Is not this the solution?

THE leading paper for this month, "How we Treat New Books," is meant to be the first of a series of symposiums on topics of practical everyday importance in the working administration of libraries. By a practical comparison of actual methods in use in the larger libraries and in those small libraries which have any individual particulars to record, the whole library profession, whether in large or small libraries, ought to be benefited. We shall be glad to continue the symposium on this particular subject in another issue, if librarians using different methods will kindly send to us similar statements of them. Later on we have in plan similar articles on the treatment of pamphlets, registration of borrowers, etc. In respect to all such we remind our readers that the discussions will be valuable in proportion to the fulness with which they represent different methods. We invite librarians to send us without further invitation statements of their methods in regard to the points above noted, and in other matters on which such discussion will be of value. We shall be particularly glad to have a start made on papers and topics which have not already suggested themselves to us.

THIS issue will be the last sent out before the Conference at St. Louis. We beg therefore to remind librarians and their friends that each accession to the party either for the journey to St, Louis or for the after excursion makes the trip more pleasurable and less costly to each other person participating. It is most desirable both in the St. Louis and in the Southern journey that a minimum of 75 persons should be secured, as this entitles the party to the conveniences of a special train of their own without extra cost. It is seldom that a trip so well arranged, showing so much of the country, and under such capable leadership as Mr. Davidson's, can be made at so little cost, and members of the profession ought to find many friends who will become temporary members of the Association for the sake of participating in this most pleasant trip. While it is to be regretted that the Southern journey has necessarily been somewhat curtailed from the original plans, it still gives unusual opportunity to see that part of our country under most favorable circumstances.

As the Conference this year occurs in May, we shall probably give up the May and June numbers to the usual report of the A. L. A. Conference. The July issue will therefore be the next regular number, and subscribers who do not receive a May number at the expected time will

take notice accordingly. We should hope to issue the Conference Number during the month of June, but that depends usually on the promptness of those who have taken part in the Conference in sending us notes of their remarks, or in reading and returning proof promptly. It is only by their help that we can give this report as fully and as early as we desire.

In the new reading-room of the Royal Library, Brussels, M. F. Nizet has prepared a "catalogue idéologique," i.e., subject-catalog, Poole's index, of certain periodicals. He had already made over 100,000 references, which were found of great use by readers. Last year the authorities forbade M. Nizet to add any more periodicals to his list, but allowed him to continue the analysis of those upon which he was already engaged. On the 23d of last December the authorities locked up the case containing the cards, preventing the public from using it and M. Nizet from continuing his work. Stated thus, this action appears so foolish that we are compelled to suppose the existence of some reasons which are not reported, though it is not easy to conjecture what they could be. The fear of expense might justify the discontinuance of a catalog, but what motive could lead to throwing away the part already made, which, as far as it went, would be as useful as if the whole were completed?

Communications.

NOTES.

ITALIAN LIBRARIES. — I am sorry to say that my effort to induce some Italian librarian to "write up" a summary of recent library progress in Italy has come to naught. I do not think that their enthusiasm has abated in the least; but the Italian librarians feel intensely the common curse of the country — its impoverishment by military expenditures. Crispi's recent confession of inability to keep the army up to the standard shows to what excess the resources of the country have been tapped. When forts and ironclads cannot be built what hope is there for libraries? As for writing about Italian libraries myself, I am not near cnough to the sources of information now.

The Italians have shown good common-sense and plenty of energy in dealing with library problems, and will contribute to more than they have borrowed from the common fund of methods and contrivances for increasing the efficiency of libraries. Still, no amount of planning can make one dollar equal ten, and the best thing they can do in their present distress is to grin and bear it. This they are doing. By and by, when the "great war" is over, perhaps governments may grow tired of murder and turn their attention to the economic and spiritual needs of the people. Then librarians everywhere can report "progress."

HOW WE TREAT NEW BOOKS.

PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

EVERY Wednesday afternoon the library committee (a sub-committee of the full board, consisting of three) meets with the librarian for acting on the purchase of new books.

After the adjournment of the committee the books purchased are delivered to the clerk in charge of the accession-book, who assigns the class-number to them and makes the full entry on the accession-book. They are then delivered to the work-department (to be stamped, labelled, etc.), after which they are ready to be placed on the shelves and to be posted.

On being posted, any book is at once accessible to any reader who may choose to put its number on his card and thus apply for it. The posting consists in entering the title, the author, and the call-number on the list of new books, written on long, narrow sheets of paper and fastened by spring clamps, in the successive panels of the bulletin (a bulletin-board, near the entrance). The postings on this list are in successive parcels of from 5 to 15 at a time, some being posted almost every other day. It is common for the most of the books of exceptional interest to get posted within 24 hours after being bought.

The books are not exposed for examination for a given period before being posted.

In one of the daily newspapers (the *Providence Journal*) something is printed under the heading "Providence Public Library," every Monday morning. This consists usually of about 25 lines, and comprises (I) a list of additions to the library, and (2) a list of references on some current topic. The number of volumes issued during the week is also stated.

The "list of additions," however, is never a list of all additions, but merely a selection of a few (generally 10 or 12) of the more noteworthy ones.

This memorandum in the newspaper has two uses. First, it is found that readers frequently come to the library with these lists in their hands (having cut them from the newspaper), showing that they use them as a kind of order-list. Second, the librarian also cuts them from a copy of the paper taken for that purpose, and pastes them on a sheet such as is used for the "Daily notes." He then adds, on the margin, the call-numbers, both of the books in the "List of additions," and also of the works in the "List of references." He then posts this with the "Daily notes.

The bulletin sheets used for the additions to the library have headings which discriminate between "Latest books" and "Books newly added, but not newly published," and "Bound volumes of periodicals," and "Works of reference added."

In this way pains are taken to guard against disappointment on the part of readers in calling for an old book under the impression that it is a new one. If, for instance, the library should buy, for the first time, next week Bryce's "Holy Roman empire," it would go under the heading, "Books newly added, but not newly published," Duplicates of works already in the library do not come under either heading. They are not mentioned at all, unless for some exceptional reason. Thus, the library has purchased one copy after another of Bryce's "American commonwealth," with the aim of having a sufficient number to meet the demand, and has now 7 copies. placing an additional copy in circulation, the fact has been announced, for the information of readers who were aware that the previous copies had all been called for.

The librarian finds that he can gain in the promptness with which books reach the hands of readers after purchase, by making entries with all necessary fulness on the accession-book. The necessity is thus obviated of detaining the books until they have passed through the hands of other cataloguers, and the entries for the card-catalogue, the class-lists, etc., are made from this accession-book entry.

W. E. FOSTER.

BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

WHEN a package of new books is received, the first thing after opening it is to compare each item with the invoice, checking the number of copies, rate of discount, extension of each line, and footing it being found more satisfactory to correct possible errors at the time and have them made right without delay by the house sending the goods than to wait until the monthly statement is sent in.

The date of purchase is next marked on back of title-page, after which the books are carefully collated.

It was argued by some in a recent discussion on matters pertaining to library economy that it does not pay to collate new books. I do not agree with those holding this opinion, for it seems to me that the time to find out whether there is any defect in a book, any sheets duplicated, or omitted, or wrongly folded, or torn, is before, not after, it has passed into circulation. It is not pleasant to have attention called to defects by people returning books, and some dealers would object to exchanging after a label and library stamp had been affixed. For twenty years it has been the custom with us to collate every volume added to our library, and this has saved us from shelving many imperfect books.

Having been collated and marked as perfect, the books are labelled, those most likely to be in active use first receiving a neatly fitting jacket of smooth light-brown paper. The books are next catalogued, the author card being written, from which the slips and cards are copied or type-written for the card-catalogue by author and subject entries, and title where a title entry is desirable. Entries are then made on the shelfinventories, and each book receives its number, by which it may be distinguished from all others in the collection. Next the leaves are cut where required, and the library stamp is applied, also a stamp bespeaking care in the handling of maps and folded plates, after which the number on the label having been pencilled on back of title-page, in order that the book may be easily identified should the figures on label or cover become erased, the volume is ready for circulation.

A supply of the comparatively recent works is kept on the counter in the delivery-room, for examination by any who desire to inspect them, many preferring to make a selection from these rather than write a list or hunt the catalogue. Hektograph lists of additions are placed on the bulletin-boards once a week, new cards are written for the card catalogue, and incorporated under author, subject, and title, and a copy of the weekly list of additions is sent to five of the leading newspapers, in which it is published as news. In case of very popular works a number of duplicates are put in circulation, the number being regulated by the demand.

The time required for getting a book ready for circulation need not be great. Books received in the forenoon can easily be circulated in the afternoon, provided the business at the book-delivery desk is not so active as to interfere with routine work in other departments.

W. A. BARDWELL.

WORCESTER FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

As soon as books enough have been bought to require four quarto pages in indexing their titles and printing notes about them, a list of additions is printed for the library by the Boston Athe-

næum. That institution and the Worcester library buy large numbers of books in common.

When the Athenæum issues a list of additions to its own library it sends that to the library in Worcester, and there such of the titles as belong to books owned by the latter institution are indicated on it by placing against them the pressmarks of the library, and such other titles as belong to books which it intends to buy are marked so as to show the intention. The list thus marked is returned to the Athenæum, where the type representing titles indicated is set aside. When the Worcester library notifies the librarian of the Athenæum that books enough have been bought to have titles which, with notes, will cover four pages, and sends to him the Worcester press marks, the type which has been set aside, with that also which is used in setting up titles of books not bought by the Athenæum, is made up into forms and a list is printed from them and sent to Worcester.

The notes which are freely appended to titles are selected by Mr. C. A. Cutter from the principal literary and other papers.

Lists when received by the Worcester library are sent to the heads of educational institutions and a few other persons. They are sold at the library at one cent a copy and mailed to subscribers at twenty-five cents a year.

About twelve lists are issued in a year. Copies of the lists as received are tacked up on boards in the reception-room of the circulating department of the library and are there supplemented also by manuscript lists of additions.

Files of the printed lists are kept in temporary binders for the benefit of officers and users of the library.

A printer in Worcester gets out once a month a number of a periodical which he calls The Library Record. In that he gives a list of the books added to the Free Public Library during the month previous to the issue of a number, with the press-marks of the library attached to their titles. He also prints in the paper lists of additions which have been made to the library of the Worcester Mechanics' Association and to libraries in some of the country towns near Worcester. A large edition of the numbers of the paper is brought to the Worcester library free of cost to it and is distributed to such persons as wish for copies gratuitously. The printer's return comes from payments for advertisements. None of the latter is to be inserted that would be considered objectionable by the library. The printer is not to use literary material either that we should be unwilling to circulate.

5 F

Every number of the paper contains a list of the officers of the library, and the printer is ready to put into the paper any matter which we wish to have there.

The Worcester library makes a free use of postal cards in notifying specialists and others of the addition to the library of books which the librarian thinks that they would like to see.

SAMUEL SWETT GREEN.

CLEVELAND LIBRARY.

EVERY Monday morning a list of the books added during the week is published in the two leading English papers. This is done regularly, whether they be few or many, in order that those who are interested may know where to look. It is published as news without charge. We send one paper a list alphabetically arranged by authors and the other by titles, and then cut one of each out and post on a bulletin board in the library with the shelf nos. marked. We also publish a list of German books in the German papers occasionally. We have a rack holding about fifty volumes at one side of the charging desk in

which the books of the week are placed each Monday morning, together with others of the more recent and attractive books. Selections may be made from these. A list is kept of the books placed there, which is checked over every morning to see that no books are taken without being properly charged. W. H. Brett.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY.

WE print daily or less frequently strips of the new accessions to all the libraries of the University, although, as a rule, of those received at the Central library only a selection of titles is made, and generally of recent publications. Of the additions of some of the departmental libraries, like the Law School, we print all titles. These strips are sent to all the departmental libraries and then posted. The same type is used for our printed cards, and is again used, titles reassorted, for the quarterly bulletin.

New books are placed on open shelves in the reading-room for inspection, and are kept there as long as such publicity is serviceable.

JUSTIN WINSOR.

PRIVATE LIBRARIES OF NEW YORK. -- III.

BY PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

LIBRARIES OF LITERATURE.

MR. E. H. BIERSTADT has a unique collection of books by or relating to the poets Browning and Rossetti.

Mr. John Bigelow has a fine collection of French literature, a series of pamphlets and newspapers published in France during and relating to the American civil war, a collection of the seventeenth and eighteenth century pamphlets on Catholicism, and a number of literary "curios."

Mr. Frank Bliss has a library of Ballad litera-

Mr. Moncure D. Conway has some 2000 volumes, being chiefly books relating to Folk-lore, Mythology, Primitive religions and Religious history, with a special collection of Oriental literature.

Mr. Charles De Kay has an unusual collection of Oriental and Irish literature.

Professor Henry Drisler has a fine working library of Greek books and a small collection of w ks on General Philology.

Mr. Francis E. Grant has some 3000 volumes of French, German, and Italian literature.

Mr. E. A. Godkin has a fine library of Reference books,

Mr. A. Growoll has a good working library of

literary history bibliographical works, and a respectable collection of works on the French Revolutions and the Napoleons.

The New York *Herald* has a large and fine library of Reference-books for the use of its staff.

Mr. William G. Jordan has nearly 1000 volumes of Poetry, Anthologies, and Selections.

Mr. Appleton Morgan has a moderate-sized collection of Shakespeariana and Elizabethan literature.

Mr. Charles C. Morean has a library of general literature, many of the books most elaborately extra illustrated. These are more fully noticed in Tredwell's *Monograph on privately illustrated books*, p. 92.

Professor Thomas R. Price has a working library of English literature and Philology.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid has a very large and valuable library of Reference-books.

Mr. William C. Russell has over 6000 volumes of "Romance" literature, containing representatives of all periods and many nations.

Professor Charles Sprague Smith has a working library of Spanish and Italian books.

Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman has a library of general literature, with particular fulness in American Poetry and a special collection relating to Edgar Allan Poe.

Mr. Richard H. Stoddard has a library of general literature, with especial completeness in Poetry and "Selections."

Mr. George Vanderbilt has a large library of general literature, works of reference, and some few extra illustrated and rare books.

ART AND DRAMA.

Mr. J. H. V. Arnold, though he disposed of a large part of his library at auction a few years since, has still a fine collection of books on the Drama, Biography, Trials, and works on Crime and criminals, Engravings and Autographs. His collection is described in Tredwell's Monograph on privately illustrated books, p. 54.

Mr. Augustin Daly, having disposed of one library of Dramatics at auction, has since collected a second collection of much value, many of them extra illustrated. It is more fully noticed in Tredwell's *Monograph on privately illustrated books*, p. 57.

Mr. J. Hampden Robb has a small collection of books relating to the Drama.

Mr. Russell Sturgis has a library of nearly 10,000 volumes almost entirely devoted to Art, Architecture, Decoration, and Illustration.

Mr. Joseph Wiener has a library of works on Art and kindred subjects.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND PRINTING.

Mr. David Bruce has a very fine collection of books relating to Typography and Printing.

Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne has a library of books relating to Bibliography, Typography, Printing, and Book-making.

The Typothetæ Society has a good collection of books on Typography, Printing, etc., with files of the "trade" journals relating to those subjects.

Mr. Charles L. Woodward has a fine collection of Bibliography and catalogues of Americana.

LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

There are probably three hundred libraries of legal literature in this city, but the impossibility of noticing them, as well as the fact that they all, to a large extent, duplicate each other, has caused me to omit all notice of them except of two or three especially remarkable.

Mr. Cephas Brainerd has a library devoted to Political History, Law, and Diplomacy.

Professor John W. Burgess has a good working library in History, Politics, and Legislation, with especial fulness in Constitutional History.

Professor Theodore W. Dwight has a large library of law-books, with especial completeness in the history and theory of that subject.

The Equitable Life Insurance Company has a fine law library of over 7000 volumes, formed for the use of the tenants of its building.

Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry has one of the finest law libraries in the country, containing more than 15,000 volumes, with the side lights of History, Politics, and Legislation well represented.

Mr. Abram S. Hewitt has a fine collection of books on Political Science.

Mr. John Jay Knox has a collection of books relating to the financial and economic history of this country.

Mr. Manton Marble has a remarkably fine library of over 12,000 volumes chiefly relating to Politics, Finance, History, and Political Economy.

Mr. Carl Schurz has a small library of History, more especially American Political.

Mr. Edwin R. A. Seligman has a very complete library of books and pamphlets relating to Political Science, and especially Finance. It includes the collection of books formed by Mr. A. S. Bolles when writing his Financial History of the U. S., and numbers in all over 9000 volumes.

Mr. Simon Stern has a collection of books relating to Legislation and a number of works in Political Economy, with a working law library.

Mr. Everett P. Wheeler has a collection of books relating to Politics, Law, and History.

MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARIES.

Mr. L. D. Alexander has a collection of Sporting books.

Mr. N. Boland has a large collection of modern Directories.

Mr. Charles Hull Botsford has a special collection of books relating to Steam navigation.

Mr. Charles A. Brassler has a collection of books on Jewelry and Watch-making.

Hon. Charles P. Daly has a fine library of works on Geography, Maps, etc.

Mr. Felix J. Delié has a collection of works on Cooking.

Mr. N. P. Heffley has a small library of books on Phonography.

Mr. Henry B. Hammond has a collection of books on Railroads.

Mr. Charles Ranhofer has a collection of about 150 books on Cookery.

Mr. M. F. Teed has a small collection of books relating to Chess.

Mr. John Townshend has a collection of books relating to Death, Burial, and Cremation. These books, with many others, are catalogued in "Catalogue of some books relating to the disposal of bodies and perpetuating the memories of the Dead. By John Townshend. New York, 1887."

LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION: THEORY AND PRACTICE. - III.

BY W: I. FLETCHER.

AT the beginning of these papers it was stated that there was no intention of presenting anything new in the way of classification, but that the object was rather to "set forth the principles of a rational book-arrangement" as they have always been understood. Hence the scheme of classes given below will be seen to be about the same as can be found in a good many classed catalogs or "finding-lists," for example, those of the Chicago Public Library. This list, however, is not a copy of any existing scheme, but is rather an attempt to combine the good features of several, and to present an order of classes likely to meet the wants of the average public library.

In my last paper I advocated numbering the classes consecutively, and making the class-number a part of the book's number by which it is called for and charged. I ought, in justice, to have stated that another method finds favor with some of the best librarians and is claimed to possess greater simplicity and elasticity. It is the method advocated by Dr. Poole in his well-known paper, "Organization and management of public libraries" contained in the "Special report on libraries" issued by the U.S. Bureau of Education in 1876. By this method the classes bear no numbers, but the main divisions of the library are indicated by letters, while all the books in each main division are numbered consecutively, the separation into minor classes being provided for by breaking up the series of book numbers, and assigning to each minor class as many, besides those actually in use, as are likely to suffice for its increase until an entire rearrangement becomes necessary.1 The two methods will be best understood, perhaps, by an example, as follows, in which the system of numbered classes is shown at the left and Dr. Poole's at the right:

| CLASS | OK. | | |
|-------|-----|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| LA | 0 | | BOOKCASE |
| C | m | CLASS. | Numbers. |
| 41. | ı — | . History; philosophy and study of. | A 1-100 |
| 42. | ı — | . History of civilization | A 101 - 150 |
| 43. | ı — | . Historical essays, etc | A 151-250 |
| 44. | ı — | . Universal history, | A 251 - 300 |

If pains be taken to assign a sufficiently large block of numbers to each class, Dr. Poole's system is certainly as easily worked as the other in all respects, and new subdivisions can be intro-

duced by simply breaking up again one of the blocks of numbers. Either system retains all the advantages of the "relative" location of books, and I am free to admit that the preference I am now inclined to give to the numberedclass system may be due to long and familiar use of it, while the other is to me personally untried.

I have furnished the following scheme of classes without applying to it either method of designation. It will be a simple matter for any one to number the classes after such changes in the series as may be desirable in a particular case, or to apply Dr. Poole's method as described above.

CLASSIFICATION.

GENERAL OUTLINE.

English and American literature.

Biography. History.

Travels, etc.

Fine arts, etc.

The sciences.

Useful arts.

Political and social science.

Language and literature [English and Amer-

ican literature excepted]. Philosophy and religion.

Special classes.

English and American literature.

English fiction. American fiction.

Juvenile books.

Essays and miscellanies; English.

– American.

Periodicals.

Humorous literature.

Poetry: Histories, treatises, and collections.

English poets.

- American poets.

The drama and the theatre; Histories, etc.

Collections of plays.

Shakspere.

Other English dramatists.

American dramatists.

Collected works of authors; English.

- American.

Histories, etc., of English literature.

- American literature.

Biography.

Biography; Collections.

Biographies; English.

-- American.

— Foreign.

History.

History; philosophy and study.

History of civilization.

- Essays and miscellanies.

- Universal Chronology. Ancient; general.

— Oriental.

— — Egypt.

— The Jews.

— Greece.

¹The letters applied to these main divisions are not understood to refer to the books but to the bookcases, so that A 1456 means No. 1456 in bookcase A. And as the library expands additional cases are inserted, bearing the same mark. In the Chicago public library there are now eight cases lettered C, and the number may be increased indefault. indefinitely.

History; Ancient; Rome.

- Mediæval. The Crusades.

Europe; modern.

 England and Gt. Britain; general. - Before the Norman conquest. - - Norman conquest to 1600.

-- - 17th century.

-- -- 18th and 19th centuries.

— Scotland and Wales.

- Ireland.

— France ; general.

— — Before the revolution. — Revolution and to 1815.

— Since 1815.
— Germany. The Netherlands.

- Austria and Hungary. Switzerland. Danubi-

Italy.

- Spain and Portugal. - Greeee and Turkey.

-- Russia. Poland. — Scandinavia.

— America in general.

— — Discovery and early voyages.

— Indians.

-- - North; early and general.

-- United States; general. Colonial period.

- Revolution. Formation of the gov't, 1773-1812.

- War of 1812, and to 1860. Slavery struggle.

Civil war and later history.

- New England.

- Maine.

New Hampshire.

— Vermont.

Massachusetts.

Connecticut.

Rhode Island.

- Middle states.

- Southern states.

 Western states. — Pacific slope.

- Canada. British America.

Mexico and Central America. W. Indies.

-- South America.

— Asia; general.

— Persia, Arabia, etc.

- India.

China and Japan.

- Africa; general.

- Egypt; modern and general.

Australia and other islands.

Voyages and travels, etc.

Voyages; collections.

around the world, etc.

Descriptive geography. Atlases.

Art of travel, etc.

Travels and description; No. America.

United States.

— — New England.

- - Middle states.

- Southern.

— — Western.

— — Pacific slope.

-- British America. Canada.

- Alaska.

- Mexico. Central America. W. Indies.

-- South America,

Travels and description; Europe; general.

- Great Britain.

— France.

- Germany and Austria. Netherlands.

-- Italy. Switzerland. - Greece and Turkey.

Russia. Poland.

Scandinavia. Iceland.

Syria and Palestine. Asia Minor.

- Persia, Arabia, etc.

- India.

- China. Corea. Japan.

- Central Asia and Siberia.

-- Africa.

- Northern Africa and the desert.

- Egypt. The Soudan. The Nile.

- Abyssinia. Madagascar. - Central and Southern Africa.

Australia and Polynesia.

- Polar regions.

- Islands.

Fine arts, etc.

Fine arts; philosophy and study, history.

Æsthetics.

Archæology

Painting; history and general works.

Italian school.

Other continental schools.

 British and American. Practical works.

- Galleries and collections.

Sculpture; general works.

-- Ancient.

 Modern. Numismatics.

Bronzes and bric-à-brac.

Pottery and porcelain.

Architecture; general.

— Ancient.

- Mediæval and modern.

- Practical works.

- Decoration and ornament.

Drawing and design.

Art needlework, etc.

Illumination, alphabets, etc.

Engraving.

Collections of engravings, etc. Photography.

Music; history and general works.

- Instruments.

- Singing. The voice. Elocution and oratory.

Selections for recitations, etc.

Indoor amusements.

Games.

Sciences.

The sciences; history and philosophy.

Scientific societies and academies. Periodicals.

- essays and miscellanies. Evolution and cosmology.

Biology and embryology. Comparative anatomy and physiology.

Zoölogy.

Lowest forms of life. Fishes, fisheries, etc.

Mollusca.

Reptiles. Birds,

Mammalia.

Man. Anthropology, ethnology, etc.

Botany; general. Cryptogamia.

Botany of countries and localities.

Geology; general.

- of countries and localities.

Mineralogy and crystallography.

Chemistry; general.

-- Inorganic.

- Organic.

- Analysis. Text books.

Physics. Heat.

Light. Electricity.

Telegraph and telephone.

Electric lighting.

Electro-dynamics. Sound.

Hydraulics.

Physical geography.

Meteorology.

Astronomy.

Almanacs [not statistical]. Mathematical sciences; genera...

Arithmetic. Algebra. Geometry.

Higher mathematics. Geodesy and surveying.

Navigation.

Useful arts.

Useful arts; general. Patents. Exhibitions.

Mechanics. Philosophy of machinery.

Properties of materials. Mechanical drawing. Hydro-mechanics.

Steam and the steam-engine.

Marine engineering. Steam navigation.

The locomotive; railroads.

Civil engineering.

Military art and science. Drainage and sewerage.

Water supply. Bridge building. Precious metals.

Iron and steel, and other metals.

Mining.

Manufactures from metals.

- wood. textile.

Dyeing, etc.

Chemical technology.

Silk culture and manufacture. Carpentry and woodwork.

Masonry and brickwork.

Plumbing and house sanitation. Warming and ventilation.

Constructive arts and trades, not otherwise speci-

Shipbuilding. Naval science.

Clocks, watches, etc. Scientific instruments.

Weights and measures.

Mechanic arts not already specified.

Domestic economy. Cookery and foods.

Hygiene, and public health. Physical culture. Athletics.

Outdoor sports; general.

Hunting and fishing.

Boating.

Cycling.

Horse-racing; the horse. Veterinary science.

The dog. Pigeons. Falconry, etc.

Poultry.

Human anatomy and physiology.

Medicine; general.

- Practical.

Nursing.

Agriculture; general.

Domestic animals. The dairy.

Care of lands. Agricultural drainage.

Forestry and hydrology. Landscape gardening.

Crops and their treatment.

Horticulture. Floriculture.

Special products; honey, sugar, tobacco, etc.

Political and social,

Political science; general. Science of government.

Collected works of statesmen.

Freedom and democracy.

Suffrage and representation.

Taxation. Public funds and debts.

Protection and free trade.

English constitution and government.

Other European governments.

United States government.

Slavery and secession; the negroes.

The Indians and Chinese.

Temperance in politics. -

Public lands.

U.S. finances. - Foreign relations.

Party politics. Presidential elections.

Congress. Law; general.

International law.

Common law; text-books.

Criminal law and trials.

Law of patents and copyright.

Statutes.

Land and its tenure.

Labor and wages. Prices.

Trade unions.

Capital and investments. Interest.

Finance and banking.

Corporations. Monopolies.

Socialism. Communism.

Population.

Marriage and divorce. The family. Woman question.

Pauperism.

Public charities and corrections.

Prisons.

Crime.

Reformatories. Children, destitute and criminal.

Deaf and dumb, blind, idiots, etc.

Insanity and insane asylums.

Relief associations. Building societies.

Freemasons.

Other secret societies.

Clubs, etc.

Insurance.

Education; history, philosophy, etc. Organization and superintendence. Teaching and accessory work. School discipline and hygiene. Kindergarten; child culture.

Female education. Classical studies.

Technical and industrial training.

Professional training. Educational institutions.

Chautauqua; Home culture; Summer schools. Education in relation to religion and morals.

Statistics; methods, etc. Census reports.

Almanacs and annuals. Other statistical works. Commerce; general.

— of U. S.

- of other countries. Railroad transportation.

Post-office; telegraph and telephone. Water transportation; canals, etc.

City transit.

Language and literature.

Science of language. Comparative philology. Indo-European languages.

Other families of speech [not elsewhere specified].

Folk-lore and popular antiquities.

Proverbs.

Myths and romances.

Classical languages; general.

Greek language. authors.

Latin language. authors.

English language; general.

Anglo Saxon. Gothic. Early English. Grammar. Spelling. Usage and propriety. Composition. Rhetoric [not confined to English].

English dictionaries. French language.

French literature; histories, etc.

Collected works.

Fiction.

Poetry and drama.

- Miscellany. German language.

German literature; histories, etc.

Collected works.

- Fiction.

Poetry and drama.

-- Miscellany.

Italian language and literature.

Spanish and Portuguese languages and literature.

-- authors.

Scandinavian languages and literature.

- authors.

Other European languages and literature. Sanskrit and other Indian languages and liter-

Semitic languages and literatures. Chinese and Japanese languages and literatures.

African languages and literatures.

American Indian languages and literatures.

Philosophy and religion.

Philosophy; history, etc.

-- General works. Systems, etc.

 Miscellanies. Metaphysics. Logic.

Psychology. The will.

Memory.

Sleep, dreams, somnambulism. Mesmerism; psychical research.

Spiritualism, magic, witchcraft, etc.

Phrenology and physiognomy.

Moral philosophy.

Practical morals; general. Temperance, tobacco, etc.

Amusements.

Manners and customs.

Minor morals. Etiquette.

Religion and theology; history and philosophy. Natural theology. Science and religion. Evidences.

Miracles. Prayer. Mythology; general.

Scandinavian and northern.

The Bible; whole or parts [texts only]. Inspiration, interpretation, authority, etc. Concordances, dictionaries, illustrative works.

Commentaries; whole Bible.

— Old Testament, and parts thereof.

- New Testament, and parts thereof.

Christian theology; general and historical.

Jesus Christ, the atonement, etc.

Death and the future state.

Other doctrines.

Sermons and didactic works.

Devotional books. Sunday-school books.

The Church; general. Ecclesiastical history.

Greek church. Roman catholic church.

The reformation.

Protestantism.

Toleration and persecution; religious liberty.

Church of England and Episcopal church.

Methodist Episcopal denomination.

Baptist denomination.

Presbyterian denomination.

Congregational denomination. Unitarian and Universalist denominations.

Other Christian denominations.

The Sabbath.

Public worship.

Sacraments.

Preaching.

Hymnology and church music.

The Sunday-school; church accessories.

Missions; General; Foreign.

- Home.

- City.

Y. M. C. A. and similar organizations.

Mohammedanism.

Buddhism and other Oriental religions.

Mormons, Shakers, etc.

Free thought. Rationalism.

Special classes.

(In librarian's room and delivery room.)

Bibliography and book-making.

Mss. and rarities.

Catalogues of libraries. Books and reading.

(In reading-room or reference-room.) Books of reference; Cyclopædias, etc. Newspapers, bound.

Pamphlets.

NEWSPAPER HISTORY IN THE LIBRARY.

BY GEO. J. HAGAR, NEWARK, N. J.

An active experience of over twenty years in journalism, combined with a long theoretical and a brief practical knowledge of library work, has fixed in my mind a belief that cannot be shaken in the value of pamphlets and newspapers of current interest and date. Both constitute if not the best history the best basis for history, when a reasonable allowance is made for typographical errors, hasty and unverified statements, and personal prejudice or passion. Two obstacles confront and generally intimidate the librarian: lack of time to collect and lack of knowledge of a practical method of arrangement. The second is apparently the greater though in reality the less.

Of the two classes of material, the pamphlet and the newspaper, the latter is unquestionably the more tedious and trying to manage, yet in the hands of a patient, sympathetic person the newspaper is docile and prolific in riches. An article, long, short, or medium, in the line of biography, statistics, history, the arts, sciences, or any branch of human thought and work, read to-day with interest and thrown away when the temporary want is satisfied, is sure to be wanted to-morrow or in the future for a name, date, or statement that cannot be found elsewhere or that supplements and brings to date kindred information in text-books.

Libraries are becoming daily more powerful as bureaus of information, and librarians are accosted with requests for specific knowledge that none of the books in their charge can supply. minister asked a librarian for the freshest statistics of the religious denominations in the United States, desired for incorporation in a special sermon. The library could not supply the information, but the librarian, turning to his private collection of newspapers and magazines, put his hand on it at once. The text of the Treaty of Paris of 1856, very difficult now to obtain in any form, was similarly obtained for a lawyer. An endless amount and variety of information on countries, states, cities, industries, familiar manufactures, etc., more or less in advance of the latest cyclopædias, geographies, gazetteers, and other books, was likewise afforded to advanced scholars and teachers in the public schools.

History is a record of the persons and events of the past, and the best materials for the history of to-day, from which the future writer will draw his facts and figures, are now being read daily in the newspapers and pamphlets of record, which in nine cases out of ten are thrown away after a single perusal. States and cities have grown, industries have been turned into new channels or improved and modified by the utilitarian spirit of the day, and men and women whom the country or the world delights to honor have won fresh renown or accomplished notable achievements, since any printed book has treated them. For mechanical reasons, if no other, books cannot keep fully abreast of human and material progress. Most books of reference are in a sense out of date before they reach the public, simply because they cannot be kept open for events to occur or people to do something new.

Every librarian, and every individual too, may become a future historian. When you add to the latest facts in the latest obtainable book on a given subject, whatever changes that subject has since undergone, you will have the subject brought comprehensively to date; and if you read your daily newspapers with care, clip judiciously, date properly, then arrange the accumulated clippings so that you can put your hand on a given one at a moment's notice, you will have the best cyclopædia in the world—the best because the fullest and latest collection of information it is possible to obtain

The work of collection is tedious, but neither hard nor difficult. It requires a motive or necessity, else it will not develop the enthusiasm to carry it on day after day and year after year. Its expense is a matter of purpose, its growth rapid. There is no limit to the possibilities of its extension. Its value, like good wine, increases with age, and it will bring the largest appreciation of library work.

Not to crowd the reader with details, let me briefly indicate what can be accomplished in this line by showing what a rather busy man has been able to do, almost unaided, during the past twenty years. My own collection, gathered as a necessity for literary work, is divided into two classes, one strictly biographical, the other a combination of gazetteer and cyclopædia with biography omitted. Scrap-books were long ago discarded as useless for hurried reference, and envelopes substituted. The biographical part now numbers upward of 15,000 envelopes, each containing material about a single individual. The combined sketches represent the prominent men and women of all

parts of the world now or up to within a short time living, and comprise the latest "news" about them. About two-thirds of the envelopes contain a portrait, steel, wood, good, bad, or indifferent, of the person whose record is thus preserved and being added to as he or she achieves or receives further distinction. With this collection is one in another form of portraits alone, in various styles, now numbering 5000 or 6000, with a batch of 2000 more patiently awaiting arrangement. A further supplement is a card catalogue of every portrait (this indicates the biography also) that has been published in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper since 1867 and in Harper's Weekly since 1870, probably 10,000 in all. With files of the papers close by, it takes but a moment to find any portrait or biography that has been published within those periods. Outside the envelopes is a complete set of the "Congressional Directory," containing biographies of senators and representatives (the first so printed was that of the XLth Congress, 1868-9). the "Army Register" from 1855 to date excepting for 1860-61; the "Navy Register" from 1870 only, and numerous legislative manuals.

The other collection, arranged secondarily in boxes, with such a slight classification that a novice could comprehend it in ten minutes, covers almost every conceivable branch of information, keeps it as far as possible up to date, contains

historical, statistical, descriptive, and illustrated materials, represents the entire world, its countries, cities, industries, commercial interests, ecclesiastical and educational condition and progress, etc., and in extent probably contains upward of 50,000 separate subjects.

Excepting as otherwise indicated, both collections are made up from the daily newspapers, the illustrated periodicals, the magazines, and the pamphlets and special reports of the day. They contain a vast quantity of information that could hardly be obtained elsewhere, because few persons have had a motive to save "the unconsidered trifles" of several years ago. Nothing perishes absolutely; the old becomes the new daily; but it is in general almost impossible to lay one's hand on desired facts about persons, places, and events that were in everybody's mind within a recent period.

A description of the patient method of reading, marking, dating, and arranging these thousands of facts so that any one may be plucked when wanted would trespass too far on your space. The foregoing is presented merely to indicate a direction in which the educational facilities of a large library may be augmented to a large present value. The only drawback is that neither a librarian nor an individual can collect and save everything of permanent interest.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS FOR NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY.

BY MELVIL DEWEY.

On deciding to giv library training in the State Library we felt that we must secure the best available teachers, and an open competitiv examination seemd the surest way to find them.

In order that this examination might be made as largely as possible independent of the library, we askt the State Civil Service Commission to conduct it under their rules, and also to institute an examination for the pages and other assistants in the library. They accordingly advertised the examination in a number of prominent papers thruout the State as an open competition for the positions of instructors of pupil assistants in the State Library. Many, who might otherwise hav tried the examination, on inquiry in regard to the character of the work, abandond the trial, and when Chief Examiner Riley of the State Board met the candidates at the Cooper Union in New York City at 10 a.m., March 26, he found only those who had been engaged in building up the Columbia Library School. The State Commis-

sion had invited me to prepare suitable questions for the examination and to be present to assist in supervising it. When we found that our only candidates were those whose long experience at Columbia made me perfectly familiar with their capacity, I said to the Chief Examiner, "These seven people will all pass at 100 per cent. the hardest examination I should dare giv on an open competition, and there will therefore be nothing competitiv in this trial." We therefore agreed that instead of giving them the 40 to 50 questions which we had pland as a fair general examination, I should dictate off-hand four or five times that number, and let the results show how much and what kind of work each could do with so excessiv a task. I therefore dictated, about 20 questions at a time, whatever occurd to me on the spur of the moment, and at the request of the editor append them to this article. In addition to these 200 questions I gave each of the seven candidates a package of catalog cards for correction containing about 100 errors representing the many niceties of scientific cataloging.

Obviously an extempore examination of this kind could not be balanced or digested properly, and on that account I hesitated very much about allowing it to be printed, and do so now only with this explanation of its peculiar off-hand character. Many of the questions are cut up and given a separate number for each element, in order to facilitate reference and the marking of the answers. The class workt from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 to 5 p.m. and with an industry which I found somewhat appalling when I came to examin carefully evry answer. By our instructions they wrote rapidly and abbreviated freely, simply putting down enough to make their ideas clearly intelligible. The papers are all filed as matter of record in the State Civil Service rooms. The last 30 questions are not included in the files, as the necessity of catching the evening train to Albany compeld us to stop the official work immediately after their dictation.

The work of each person was markt by a number, only the name being seald up til the final results were recorded. We assignd to each question its weight or number of credits for a perfect answer, and to each of the seven subjects the weight to be given to the percentage attaind in that subject. The papers were markt by laying out the seven sets on a table, reading the question, then reading the answers, then going over and assigning the credits to each of the seven answers. As fast as this was done the sheets were turnd over to the clerk of the Civil Service Commission, who footed the credits and figurd the per cent. This work was again revised by the Assistant Secretary of the Regents, who has for many years had charge of the Regents' examinations.

The editor has askt that we print a sample set of answers, but the candidates object to printing the very abbreviated forms in which they wrote, and I am unwilling to edit or to print anything changed in the slightest degree from the papers as collected at 5 o'clock. In justice, however, to the candidates examined, I am forced to say that we were astonisht that it was possible within the compass of six hours to answer so many questions so fully and accurately. All the classification and correction was done from memory, without book, index, table, or other aid.

- I. Give the series of library check-marks with their meaning.
 - 2. Would you use or reject capitals in doubt-
- 3. Would you follow punctuation of title exactly in all cases?

- 4. Give your reason.
- 5. Give limits of height for A. L. A., size O.
- 6. Give limits of height for A. L. A., size D. 7. Give limits of height for A. L. A., size S.
- 8. Give limits of height for A. L. A., size F.
- 9. Give limits of height for A. L. A., size Q.
- 10. Give limits of width for Nar. 11. Give limits of width for Sq.
- 12. Give limits of width for Oblong.
- 13. Would you put anything except author's name in the author or name catalogue?
- 14. If so, would you distinguish these cards in any way from authors' cards?
- 15. What advantage would your plan for 13 and 14 give ?
 - 16. Would you put titles with authors?
 - 17. Why?
- 18. Give routine of a book from selection to shelving, giving the processes in the library.
- 19. What catalogues, indexes, or records would you start in the State Library?
 - 20. Arrange these in order of importance.
- 21. What are the leading systems of book numbers?
- 22. Arrange in order of your preference for use in the State Library.
- 23. Would you give a line to each book or each volume on shelf-list?
- 24. Why?25. Would you give a line to each in accessionbook?
 - 26. Why?
- 27. In how many places would you put this book-number?
- 28. What is cost per vol. for gilding class and book numbers on the back of books?
- 29. How would you indicate size of paper or letter-press?
- 30. How would you treat a book with two title-
- pages in different languages?
- 31. Give size and rough sketch of ruling and headings with any points to specify in ordering from dealer not familiar with library supplies for accession-book.
 - 32. For shelf-list.
 - 33. For order-book.
 - 34. For binding.
 - 35. For subject-cards.
 - For author-cards.
- 37. Give list of complete outline of desk-fittings and supplies for a cataloguer's desk.
- 38. Write two lines in the library hand you would use.
- 39. How do you enter book catalogues of private collections?
- 40. How would you change State Library simple alphabet into classification without interrupting use?

Specify for each topic below any points that should be considered in making an ideal card catalogue outfit:

- 41. Height of base.
- 42. Size of card.
- 43. Thickness of card.
- 44. Ruling of card.
- 45. Guards, or how should cards be held in place.
- 46. How many columns to drawer?

- 47. Length and depth of drawer? 48. Number of drawers in tier?
- 49. Number of tiers in case?
- 50. How would you lock drawers in?
- 51. Guides?
- 52. Material for guides?
- 53. Shape?
- 54. Frequency, i.e., give a rule for the number used.
- 55. How much ruling should a guide contain for authors' catalogue?
 - 56. For subject catalogue?
- 57. Give any other points that will contribute to improving the working of the card catalogue.
- 58. What would be your next choice for the form of a growing catalogue after the common card and drawer system?
- 59. What typewriter or library hand would you use?
- 60. What stamps or numbering machines would you use?
- 61. What is the general order for arranging cards in subject catalogue?
- 62. What is the general order for arranging cards in author catalogue?
- 63 How would you guard against loss of cards from removal by assistants? Give any good rules or devices.
- 64. How would you arrange the German umlauts, ä, ö, ü, etc.?
- 65. In what order would you arrange three cards each beginning with the same word, one meaning the name of a place, the other the title of a book, and the third a surname?
- 66. In how many cases does this class-number occur?
- 67. If two books on different subjects are bound together, under what do you class?
- 68. Where would you put a book on Syracuse of Europe and of New York, with 300 p. on the ancient city and 100 on ours?

Give subjects represented by the following num-

| 69. | 823. | 77. | 510.5. |
|-----|------|-----|-----------|
| 70. | 942. | 78. | 928.41. |
| 71. | 513. | 79. | 862. |
| 72. | 443. | | 475. |
| 73. | 951. | | 051. |
| 74. | 203. | | 035. |
| , - | 705. | | 942.08. |
| 76. | 554. | 84. | 822.33. l |

Give number for the following subjects:

- 85. Human Anatomy.
- 86. Arithmetic.
- 87. History of Germany.
- 88. Dictionary Catalogues.
- 89. Italian Cyclopedias.
- 90. Spanish Periodicals.
- 91. Dictionary of Philosophy.
- 92. Old Testament.
- 93. Free Trade.
- 94. German Dictionary.
- 95. History of Italy.
- 96. French Novels.
- 97. Biography of German Poets.
- 98. Cyclopedia of Education.
- 99. Geology of London and vicinity. 100. History of Wales in Victorian Age.

- 101. Bible of Shakespeare.
- 102. Travels in China.
- 103. Guide Book to New York City. 104. Charter of Columbia College.
- 105. Botany of Vermont.
- 106. Travels in Mexico.
- 107. New Hampshire in Civil War.
- 108. Description of London in the Last Fifty Years.
 - 109. Travels in Alaska.
 - 110. History of Colleges in New York City.
 - 111. Geology of Rhode Island.

 - II2. Zoölogy of Spain.II3. Catholic Church in Brazil.
- 114. History of Education in South Atlantic States.
 - 115. Map of British America.
- 116. On what would you lay most stress in selecting a librarian? Name leading qualifications.
- 117. Outline a two years' course for library training.
 - 118. Specify terms.
 - 119. Vacations.
 - 120. Holidays.
 - 121. Daily hours and exercises.
- 122. Allot this time to subjects, giving order and number of hours to each.
- 123. What requirements would you make for admission?
- 124 How often should examinations be held? 125. What instruction would you give beside library economy and bibliography?
 - 126. What leather stands heat best?
 - 127. What wears best?
 - 128. What powders worst?
 - 129. Which costs most of those commonly used?
 - 130. What are best corners?
 - 131. Is full, $\frac{3}{4}$, or $\frac{1}{2}$ binding best?
 - 132. Are cloth or paper sides best?
 - 133. Are tight or loose backs preferable?
- 134. Why?
 135. What would you use for pamphlets and
- cheap work? 136. What length would you make library
- shelving?
 - 137. What depth.
 138. What distances between shelves?
 - 139. How many shelves high?
 - 140. Outline a tier with best dimensions marked.
- 141. What is best width for aisles in close packing?
- 142. What material would you use for uprights?
- 143. What material would you use for shelves? 144. In rooms 12 feet high, shelved to the top,
- how would you use and reach top shelves? 145. What uprights would you use for shelves? 146. What for books?

 - 147. What for second choice?
- 148. What standard sizes would you adopt for library blanks, etc.?
 - 149. Translate 10 a T 28 Mr 89.
- 150. Give shortest system of library dates, not ambiguous. Include hour and day of week.
- 151. What has been general experience as to Sunday opening?
 - 152. Sum up pro and con of Sunday opening?

153. Give scheme of colors for languages.

154. Give scheme of colors for days of week or any other library application of colors.

155. Give scheme for numbering library buildings, including indication of floor, room, etc., book in a fixed location.

156. Illustrate by a number and translate it.

157. How would you markownership of books? 158. What hours would you open the State Library?

159. Would you open holidays? 160. Would you open Sundays?

161. Would you close for annual cleaning and inventory?

162. To what extent would you allow the public to go to the shelves?

163. Would you use card pocket?

164. What style?

165. Give routine for lending, returning, and

reserving book.

166. Give a plan of exact reference to the sentence wanted without putting marks on the page or counting lines?

167. How would you treat pamphlets as to

storage?

168. As to cataloguing?

169. As to classification?

170. How would you treat current numbers of serials?

171. What are best general bibliographies?

Give one or more of the best examples of

172. 012 Bibliography of individual.

173. 013 Bib. special classes. 174. 014 Bib. special forms.

175. 015.73 Bib. special countries, Amearica.

176. 015.42 Bib. English.

177. 015.43 Bib. German.

178. 015.44 Bib. French.

179. 016 Bib. special subjects. 180. 017 Bib. classed catalogs.

181. 018 Bib. author catalogs. 182. 019 Bib. dictionary catalogs.

183. What is the difference between catalog and bibliography?

184. What five reference books would you care most to have for your own work in library economy and bibliography?

185. What five reference books outside?

186. Five most useful books in finding full

187. What five library catalogs do you find most useful?

188. Name best five general atlases.

189. Name best five general cyclopedias.

190. Name best five general biographical dictionaries.

191. Name five English dictionaries.

192. Name leading German dictionaries.

193. Name leading French dictionaries. 194. Name leading Italian dictionaries.

195. Name leading Spanish dictionaries. 196. Name leading Latin dictionaries.

197. Name leading Greek dictionaries.

198. Name ten periodicals which you would subscribe for first for your own work.

199. Name ten periodicals for use of public. 200. Name any bibliographies of Bibliogra-

phy.

THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

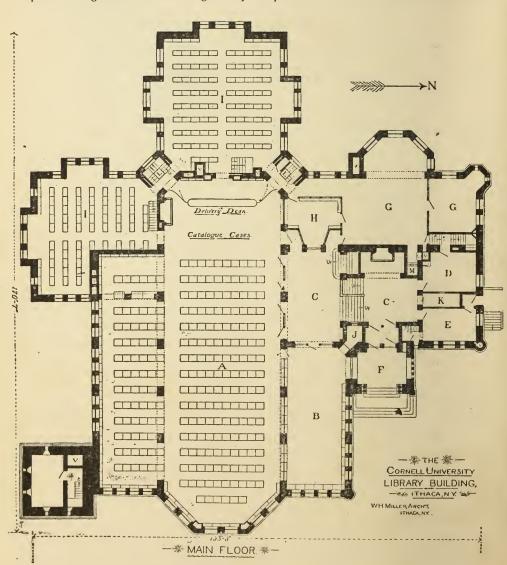
For several years the lack of shelf-room in the quarters now occupied by the University Library has been a source of great and constantly increasing inconvenience; but the litigation which for five years has involved the whole endowment of the library in uncertainty, placed the immediate construction of a new building out of the question. Last year, however, the trustees, in anticipation of the final settlement of the suit, which has recently been carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States, determined to procure plans for a fire-proof library building to cost two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. From the designs submitted to the trustees last June, that of Mr. W. H. Miller was chosen as the most suitable. At this point Mr. H. W. Sage, recognizing the need for immediate action, generously offered to provide the funds for the construction of the building, on the single condition that should the suit be decided in favor of the University, the money advanced for this purpose should be repaid from the library funds. If, however, the decision should be adverse, the building becomes a gift from Mr. Sage to the University. The necessary funds being thus provided, work upon the foundations was begun during the summer, and it is hoped that within two years the building will be ready for occupation. The Cornell University Library will then be permanently housed in a building second to none in its thorough adaptation to the purposes for which it is intended. The architect has worked in harmony with the librarian; and an inspection of the accompanying plan of the ground-floor will show how fully all the great requirements of a library, such as compact storage of books within easy access of the delivery-desk, economy of administration, abundance of light and ventilation, accommodation for special students, and the comfort of general readers, have been recognized and provided for.

The site chosen for the new library is at the southwest corner of the as yet incomplete quadrangle formed by the main University buildings. The ground here sloping rapidly to the south and west offers some advantages which have been turned to good account by the architect. Thus the reading-room, which is entered from the ground-level on the east side of the building, is on the level of the fourth floor of the west stackroom; and as the stack is divided into seven stories, each seven feet in height, the deliverydesk is placed at the vertical middle of the stack, which thus becomes practically one of four stories instead of seven. The division of the stack into two wings, placed at right angles to each other, while providing greater opportunities for future extension, does much towards bringing the books nearer to the point of delivery; so that in either stack the most distant book is only one hundred and twenty feet from the centre of the deliverydesk, and there are no shelves beyond easy reach

from the floor.

The extreme dimensions of the building are one hundred and seventy feet by one hundred and fifty-three feet. The general outlines are somewhat in the form of a cross, the book-stacks occupying the southern and western arms, the reading-rooms the eastern, while the northern provides accommodation for the offices of administration, the White Library, and various seminary rooms. It is to be of stone, and the construction is to be fire-proof throughout. It will be lighted by

hall C, lighted by a large skylight, the position of which is shown on the third-floor plan. On the right are the women's cloak-room E, with a separate outside entrance, the men's cloak-room D, and a checking-room K, for umbrellas, etc. In this hall, facing the entrance, is a large open fireplace with recesses on either side for seats,



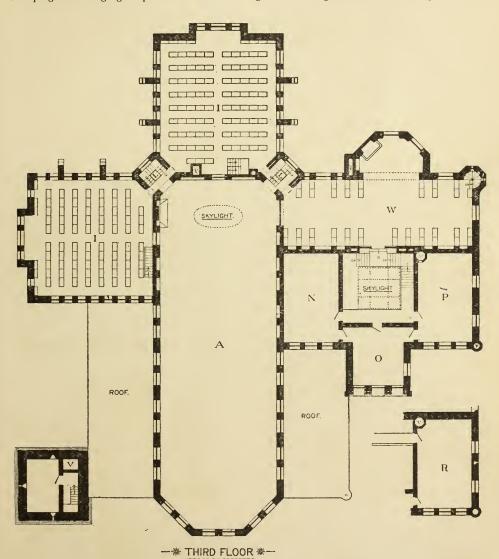
THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BUILDING.

electricity, and heated by steam supplied from the central heating station. A thorough system of artificial ventilation is also provided for, though only some of the principal ventilating shafts are shown on the accompanying plans, where they are designated by the letter V.

The main entrance is in the northeast angle, where the vestibule F opens into the entrance

where conversation can be carried on freely without disturbing readers. Turning to the left, a short flight of steps leads to the inner entrance hall, from which open the general reading-room A, the periodical reading-room B, the librarian's room H, and the cataloguing-room G. The reading-room for periodicals, B, is about fifty by twenty-one feet, lighted from the east and north by

large windows eight feet from the floor; the number and position of these windows are shown on the main-floor plan. Beneath them runs a range of wall bookcases with a capacity for six thousand seven hundred and fifty volumes. The small room J, opening from this, is intended to be used for stamping and arranging the periodicals in binders. clerestory windows, the position and number of which are shown on the third-floor plan. By a comparison of these two plans it will be seen that the reading-room for periodicals and the south side of the general reading-room, form, as it were, two low aisles adjoining the main portion of the general reading-room, which runs up to a much



THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BUILDING.

The general reading-room A, one hundred and twenty-six by sixty-six feet, will provide seats for two hundred and thirty-two readers, allowing to each a desk two feet by two feet ten inches. This room is lighted partly by a range of windows eight feet from the floor, extending around the south and east sides of the room, as shown on the

greater height, thus giving space for the long range of clerestory windows. As all the supply of light comes from high windows, and the desks all face towards the delivery-desk, it will be seen that, with the exception of that from the north clerestory windows, the light mainly comes over the left shoulder of the reader. That a sufficient main-floor plan, and partly by a higher range of | supply is provided is evident from the fact that

the floor area of the room being six thousand six hundred and twelve square feet, the glass area is one thousand and twenty-five square feet. Around the walls of the room, beneath the windows, are bookcases sufficient to contain a reference library of fourteen thousand six hundred volumes within reach of all readers. The delivery-desk is at the west end of the room, which opens directly into the stack-rooms I, I. In front of the deliverydesk is the space reserved for the catatogue-cases. This part of the room is chiefly lighted by a large skylight, the position of which is shown by the dotted lines in the plan of the third story. Additional light, too, is thrown on the delivery-desk from the windows in the angles of the stacks.

The dimensions of the west stack, exclusive of the three bays, are forty-seven by forty-four feet, and its book capacity is two hundred and fifty-four thousand volumes. The south stack, forty-two by forty-four feet, is one story less in height than the west stack, and on two of its stories is also somewhat encroached upon by the readingroom; so that its book capacity is only one hundred and fifty thousand volumes. In these stacks the window openings are all placed between the ranges of bookcases; while the large bays, of which there are three in the west and two in the south stack, furnish excellent reading alcoves for special students. In the angles formed by the junction of the book stacks with the readingroom are staircases and book-lifts, running from the bottom to the top of the stacks; on the plan these lifts are marked L. For the stacks it is proposed to adopt the gas-pipe construction which has been found so satisfactory in the Buffalo Li-

Adjoining the reading-room is the librarian's room H, commanding both reading-rooms and the cataloguing-room, being thus placed, as it ought to be, at the very centre of administration, and where the librarian is easily accessible to students who may need his assistance. The walls of this room are for the most part little more than glass screens, especially on the west and north sides, so that an abundant supply of light will be obtained from the large west windows. The cataloguing-room G is forty-five by twenty-two feet, with a large bay twenty by fifteen feet, and may be divided into two rooms, as indicated on the plan, should it be found desirable to do so. Here, too, an ample supply of light is provided by large windows extending to the ceiling. In a recess on the east side of this room is the book-lift M, communicating with the unpacking room in the basement, which is also reached by the stairway directly from the cataloguing-room.

From the inner entrance hall a staircase leads to the President White Historical Library, the entrance to which is on the second floor, though it is also indicated on the third floor plan. This library occupies the large room W, which is sixty-six by twenty-three feet, exclusive of the large bay, and extends through two stories into the roof. Here the books are to be arranged somewhat upon the alcove system, and it is likely to become the favorite study-room for historical students, as it will certainly be one of the most attractive rooms in the building. Direct and

easy access is given by the staircase at the southwest corner, to the general reading-room and to the west stack. With the galleries as now arranged it has a book capacity of forty thousand volumes, which can be increased to fifty thousand if necessary. On the second floor, adjoining the White Library on the east, is a single seminaryroom R, shown on the plan in a detached position, but really situated immediately below the room marked P

The third-floor plan shows the upper part of the White Library W, and the three seminary rooms N, O, P, all opening from the central hall, the rooms N, P, and R being about twenty by thirty feet, while O is slightly smaller. This third-floor plan shows also the upper part of the reading-room A, with the clerestory windows

and the upper story of the stacks I, I.

Returning to the entrance hall C, on the main floor, a staircase leads to the basement; here, on the west side, which is entirely above ground, are three seminary rooms, occupying the space directly beneath the librarian's room and the cataloguing-room, well lighted and ventilated. Beneath the cloak-rooms D and E is the unpackingroom, with an outside entrance for the reception of books, communicating directly with the cataloguing-room by the lift M, and the staircase as shown on the plan. Beneath the periodical-room B is a large room also lighted by high windows on the north and east corresponding to those shown in B; this too will probably be used as a seminary-room, making eight in all, averaging twenty by thirty feet each. The remaining portion of the basement, beneath the reading-room A, is to be fitted up as a lecture-room or hall, and will easily contain seats for an audience of nine hundred. It is lighted by windows on the south and east sides corresponding to those in the general reading-room A. To this hall the main entrance (not shown upon the plan) is situated, beside the tower, at the southeast corner of the building, though access can be had to it also from the main entrance hall, through the basement. In the tower, which will form a very conspicuous feature of the building, it is proposed to place a chime of bells presented at the opening of the University by Mrs. Fiske, and probably also the University clock. The entrance to the tower being in the basement story is not shown on the plan. The series of small tower-rooms may be used as janitor's quarters or, it has been suggested, they might serve as excellent storagerooms for documents, records, etc.

Without the aid of a perspective drawing it would be difficult to give any adequate idea of the exterior of the building. It may be said, however, that the architect has succeeded admirably in his treatment of a difficult problem, especially in regard to the stacks, and the result promises to be as satisfactory from an architect's point of view as it is from that of a librarian.

It will be seen from the figures which have been given as to the book capacity of the stacks, reading-rooms, etc., that the building will provide storage for at least 475,000 volumes, or nearly five times the present extent of the library, with facilities for almost indefinite extension of the GEO, W. HARRIS, book-stacks in the future.

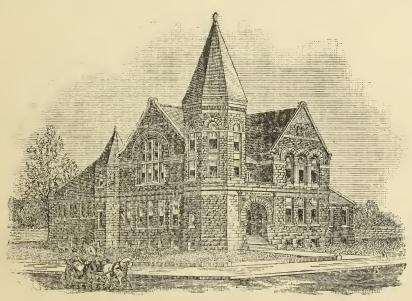
THE HACKLEY LIBRARY.

Condensed from the Muskegon (Mich.) Chronicle.

Of the many events that have contributed to make the year 1888 one of the most memorable in Muskegon's history, no one singly has equalled in its passing effect on the public mind, nor in its beneficent and far-reaching influences, the founding of the Hackley Public Library. On May 25, 1888, Mr. Charles H. Hackley formally offered to give to the public schools of Muskegon the sum of \$100,000, in trust, for the erection of a public library building, and for supplying it with Looks and other literature, and for maintaining it as a public institution. The conditions contained in Mr. Hackley's proposition were so simple and acceptable that the Board of Education the same day formally accepted the offer of the bequest. The

discretion, in the acquisition and purchase of books and other literature for such library and reading-room. It is possible, however, that the site and building may cost in excess of the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and in that case the remainder of the one hundred thousand dollars will be given you to be invested as above and for the purposes last stated.

I make this donation upon the condition that the public library and reading-room so established shall be forever maintained as a public library in the city of Muskegon, having a reading-room in connection therewith, under the control of your Board and under such rules and regulations as you may from time to time prescribe, having in view the use of said library and reading-room by the public in the most liberal manner; and that the same shall be open to the public each day (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) between the hours of 9a.m. and and 9 p.m., and on such others days and such other hours as you may see fit; that the same shall bke kept in good order and repair by your Board, which shall likewise employ a competent librarian and assistants to take charge of the same and serve the public as may be necessary, and that your Board shall annually provide for and



THE HACKLEY LIBRARY.

From the Muskegon (Mich.) Chronicle.

following is Mr. Hackley's proposition as submitted to the Board of Education at a special meeting held on the morning of the 25th of last May:

To the Board of Education of the City of Muskegon:

I hereby offer to give to the public schools of the city of Muskegon the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, in trust, for the following purposes and in the following manner: I propose to erect on lots 7 and 8, block 70, in said city, a suitable and commodious building for a public library and reading-room, and deed the same to your corporation. Should such building and site cost than the sum of fifty thousand dollars so much of that unexpended amount as remains will be given to your Board to be expended in the purchase of books and other suitable literature for such public library and reading-room.

ing-room.

The sum of fifty thousand dollars shall be placed in your hands to be permanently invested by you in some good, safe, interest-bearing securities forever, the income from such investment to be applied by your Board, in its

defray all ordinary and incidental expenses of maintaining the same.

I also make this further condition that the ground upon which said building is erected and the building and books and material therein shall be and forever remain the property of said corporation, excepting, of course, that worn-out books and material may be disposed of in such manner as you may see fit, and I ask you to deliver to me your formal acceptance of the proposed donation upon the terms and conditions above specified.

I leave it to you to give an appropriate name to said building.

Very truly yours,

Muskegon, Mich., May 25, 1888.

C. H. Hackley.

In accepting this offer the Board of Education, by a unanimous vote, promptly adopted, among others, the following resolutions:

Resolved, Further, that in commemoration of the magnificent benefaction, said library shall be known and designated as the Hackley Public Library of the City of Muskegon, and that a suitable slab or other monument be conspicuously placed in the library building to commemorate the gift.

Resolved, Further, that in further commemoration of the founding of said library, the 25th day of May in each and every year hereafter be and the same is set apart as a memorial day by the public schools of Muskegon, and that the ordinary exercises of the schools shall on that day be suspended and there shall be substituted therefor exercises of a character suitable to such commemoration.

Resolutions of a similar character were subsequently adopted by the Common Council and the Board of Public Works.

The Board of Education at once set about securing suitable plans for the library building. On the 16th of July the plans were submitted to the Board of Education. The amended plans being submitted and thoroughly inspected, the Board on the 14th of August selected that of Patton & Fisher, the exterior of which is represented in the accompanying engraving.

The building will be a massive structure of the Romanesque style in architecture, built of pink syenite granite with brown-stone trimmings, symmetrical and artistic, with a picturesque tower of graceful design rising from the corner, the combination of gables, windows, arches, and columns giving the richest effects in exterior appearance. A broad entrance with steps fronts on Webster Avenue, and there is a private entrance on Third Street near the book-room.

From the main entrance a hall opens into the delivery-room, 31 by 50 feet in size, fronting on Webster Avenue. To the left of this room is a reference library, and to the right a spacious reading-room, with ladies' reading-room adjoining, and a librarian's room on the north. The bookroom, extending along Third Street and lighted on three sides, is 42 by 56 feet, and will hold 71,500 volumes. On the second floor are a spacious lecture-room and a smaller room for museum, art gallery, or other purposes. The basement will be divided into convenient rooms for storage, heating apparatus, fuel, and such other purposes as may be hereafter determined.

As the plan for the library grew and began to take definite form, it became apparent that the cost of the building would exceed first estimates, and by so much as this was the case, the amount remaining as a permanent fund for supplying books and literature and maintaining the library would be diminished. Moreover, there was no separate fund to be used to furnish the building when completed and to supply the large and expensive stock of books needed for the library at the start. While some were considering this and were trying to devise plans for raising a suitable sum to meet the requirements, Mr. Hackley came forward with a second offer of \$25,000 additional, which entirely solved the problem.

It was the purpose of the Board of Education to have all these contracts let by the first of February, 1889, in order that work may be begun as early in the spring as the weather will permit. The building will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, but it cannot be finished in less than one year, while considerable more time may be required. Two years is set as the outside limit for the work, while with favorable conditions this may be reduced one-half.

Meantime the work of selecting and buying books will be pushed forward. The subject has already been considered by the School Board and a plan for this important task has been partially formed. Early in the new year the selection of books will begin for the opening outfit, which will number not less than 20,000 volumes. Mr. Hackley's second donation of \$25,000 for this object is already available, and the time from now until the building is done will be none too long for buying the books, and arranging and cataloguing them ready for use at the opening.

The entire enterprise is under the charge of the Board of Education, and as Mr. Hackley is himself a member of the Board, and will give to the building and the library a large share of his personal attention, it is safe to say that everything will be provided and done in the best and most acceptable manner. The library building will surpass in its beauty and completeness, its massive and enduring architecture, any structure of its class in Michigan, while the stock of books promises to be, for its number, as complete and as fine for the purposes intended as any in the United States.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MR. HACKLEY.

Charles H. Hackley was born in Michigan City, Indiana, January 3, 1837. While quite young he removed with his parents to Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he lived until April, 1856, when he went to Muskegon, working his passage over on a sailing vessel and having just seven dollars when he arrived as his entire cash capital for making a start in life. He at once hired out to Durkee, Truesdell & Co., who were building a mill, working for them at common labor upon the dock, and at first without any understanding as to wages or hours of work. He was with this firm as a common laborer, firing in their mill, doing odd jobs and scaling logs in the winter, until the fall of 1857, when his employers agreed if he would go to a commercial school they would pay his board, and in the spring, if he proved competent, he could be their bookkeeper. This offer he accepted, but during the winter the firm failed and Gideon Truesdell bought out the business. In the spring Mr. Hackley was given charge of Mr. Truesdell's office, also attending to the small store and doing all the shipping of lumber, for a salary of \$360 per year and board. In 1859, with a capital of \$500, he joined with Mr. Truesdell and J. H. Hackley in the purchase of a mill from Pomeroy, Holmes & Co., on a site near Mr. Hackley's present office. Later they bought of Albert Trowbridge & Co., of Chicago, the mill known as the "Wing Mill." In this way Mr. Hackley got his start in the business, which he has continued on substantially the same site until the present During these years he has had as partners Gideon Truesdell, James McGordon, his father, J. H. Hackley, and his brothers, Porter and Edwin Hackley, all of whom have passed away. In 1881 the present firm of Hackley & Hume was formed, Thomas Hume having been for a number of years associated with Mr. Hackley as an employé. These different firms invested heavily in pine lands up the Muskegon River, and the rise in the price of these, with shrewd and energetic management, has been the source of Mr. Hackley's wealth, which cannot be accurately stated in less than seven figures.

LES LIVRES.

Who loves the truth loveth good books, Out from whose every page Beameth a light that fadeth not — The wisdom of the sage.

They question not how deeply blue
The blood flows through our veins;
Nor whether born on snow-clad hills,
Or sunny Southern plains.

Companions of our lonely hours;
Friends who will never change;
Lovers who love and ne'er betray —
Whom naught can e'er estrange.

Whate'er our mood, or grave or gay, Or troubled or serene, From some choice volume's magic page The fitting thoughts we glean.

The treasures of the past they pour Unstinted at our bid, From chiselled story of the Flood

To Romance of the Cid.

The earnest seeker for the truth
In science, art, or lore,

Here finds the records of the search Of all who've sought before.

Then swing the portals open wide,
That he who runs may read;
And ignorance and vice shall flee
With all their baleful breed.

Book-lovers all, with grateful hearts, One prayer shall breathe alway: Que le bon Dieu préserve les livres Et sauve la société.

C: ALEX. NELSON.

Howard Memorial Library, N. O., Feb. 27, 1889.

SPECIAL CLASS FUNDS AND A READ-ING-ROOM FOR BEST BOOKS.

IN the recent report of the Buffalo Library Mr. Larned makes the following interesting suggestions:

"It is probable, that our library will be unable for many years to adequately encourage the growing disposition in this city toward broader study and exacter knowledge, unless it is helped by the liberality of its friends. My hope for the better equipment that we need, especially in the departments which I have alluded to, is a hopeful anticipation of endowments, by gift or bequest, that may provide special revenues for the purchasing of special classes of books. I feel sure that if an example were given to the endowment of one such fund — the fund to be named after its giver and to be sacredly invested in perpetuity, with the annual income that proceeds from it to be applied to the purchase of books for a special department in the library - it would prove to be so monumental a gift and so admirable in its fruits that the contagion of the example would easily spread. In my visions of the future I sometimes please myself with imagining a long list of such endowment funds inscribed in the books of the library — perhaps upon its walls. As I contemplate them they are somewhat like this:

"'A Fund.' — For the purchase of books and periodicals relating to the Fine Arts and the History of Art.

"'B' Fund.' - For Mechanics, Mechanic

Arts and Trades, and Engineering.

"'C Fund.' — For Chemistry and Chemical Technology, including Metallurgy and the Working of Metals.

"D".... Fund.' — For Medicine and Surgery, and the Biological and Hygienic Sciences

connected therewith.

"'E Fund.' — For branches of Mathematical and Physical Science, including Geology and Mineralogy.

"'F Fund.' — For Botany and Zoölogy.
"'G Fund.' — For books in the German language relating to German History and Politics, or belonging to German Literature.

"'H Fund.' - For American Local

History and Family History.

"Concerning another great desire for the library which I have been feeding with hopes for a long time past, I perceive now that no fulfilment is practicable, unless some generous benefactor may be pleased to undertake it for the public good. A 'Reading-room for the best books' is the ideal it has had in view. A special reading-room, that is, in which some extremely choice selection of the best books - the very classics of the classics - in all departments of older literature, together with a careful picking of the finer products of current literature, as they appear, shall be brought together in a special room and kept in open cases, free to readers who will use them in the place, but not to be removed. Such a room, I am convinced, would work wonders, in spreading a familiar acquaintance with the best books and in cultivating those purer literary tastes which are the most potent of all refining agencies. The cost of properly equipping a reading-room of the character proposed with duplicate copies of books, and of maintaining it, including the pay of an attendant, could hardly be less than \$1000 to \$1200 per year."

CLASS-ROOM LIBRARIES IN COLLEGES.

From Harvard University Library Report.

An assistant is sent from the Central Library every week to examine the shelves of [class-room] libraries by the shelf-lists, and the titles of missing books are reported at once to the officer of instruction in immediate charge of the library where such loss or misplacement has been discovered.

The institution of these libraries has followed upon the change in methods of instruction which have taken place of late years in the college, whereby the students are brought into closer' relations with the literature of their subjects, instead of being confined to the use of text-books. This led, in the first instance, to "reserving books" in alcoves appropriated to the several courses of instruction, whither the student could readily go to consult the books referred to in the lectures of the professors. In the next place

there soon became apparent the necessity of relieving the pressure upon these alcoves of reserved books; and, as there seemed no way of enlarging the capacity of our reading-room, these class-room libraries have grown to meet the difficulty.

The system is not without palpable disadvantages. It puts the useful books of any department in the different buildings, impeding somewhat the practice of collateral reading. It puts beyond the easy reach of frequenters of Gore Hall books that are sometimes much needed for reference. It increases the range of liability to loss of books,

On the other hand, the advantages of the system seem to accord with the first principle of library administration, that the use of books should be increased to the utmost.

GIFTS TO THE N.Y. FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

From N. V. Tribune, Mar. 25, 1889.

THE New York Free Circulating Library has recently received as gifts some excellent pictures and casts, which add greatly to the beauty and attractiveness of the rooms. The pictures comprise etchings, engravings, and Braun photographs from originals, while the casts are all reproductions of famous works. All are the gift of one person, a lady who at her own request remains unknown, even to the trustees of the library. She is reported as saying that it would not make the pictures look any better to have it known who was the giver; if any one asked, the librarians might say "they came from Heaven." The main library in Bond St. is adorned with engravings of Napoleon, Shakespeare, a series of Egpytian views, and a cast of the well-known graceful figure adjusting a sandal, from the frieze of the temple of Nike Apteros. At the Ottendorfer Library the pictures include an etching of Stratford Church, beneath which hangs a photograph of the inscription on Shakespeare's tomb, a photograph from the portrait of Napoleon as second lieutenant by Greuze surmounting a photograph of the Pyramids, Raphael's portrait of himself, with a series of five Madonnas, a head of Æsop by Velasquez, an engraving from Trumbull's Washington, and a photograph of a statue of Praxiteles.

The pretty Bruce Library in West Forty-second St. has various pictures illustrative of the art of the Italian Renaissance, Flemish art and the period of Shakespeare, a picture of Napoleon crossing the Alps, and casts of Savonarola, Lucca della Robbia's singing boys, and Madonnas of Michael Angelo, Donatello, and Mino da Fiesole. The tinted walls of robin's egg blue, in the Jackson Square Library, set off to the best advantage a fine etching of Westminster Abley, photographs from paintings of Van Dyck and Sir Joshua Reynolds, a view of an avenue of palms in the grounds of Queens College, Honolulu, a view of the Coliseum, and a picture of Lincoln. The casts are from the Parthenon frieze, and of an adoring Madonna of Lucca della Robbia, and

Virgin and Child of Donatello. In selecting the subjects of the pictures, the tastes of the readers were in some measure consulted by making a careful examination of the character of the reading with a view to the discovery of favorite topics. Shakespeare and Napoleon were found to be prime favorites and were accordingly placed in three of the libraries.

At the suggestion of the giver, carefully prepared lists of books in connection with the subjects of the pictures were placed upon the bulletin boards, the object being to induce a better quality of reading, especially among the inveterate devourers of fiction. The result has been encouraging, for a lively interest has been shown in the pictures and the lists are constantly drawn At the Ottendorfer branch there is a steady call for from 12 to 20 volumes a day from these lists, many of the books not having been previously asked for for months at a time. Among those which have been drawn several times since the hanging of the pictures are Lubke's "History of Art" and "Geschichte der Plastik," C. C. Perkins' "Essay on Raphael and Michael Angelo," Irving's "Washington" and "Sketch-Book," Hawthorne's "Our Old Home," Lowell's "Among My Books," Homer's "Iliad," in translation, and Plato's "Best Thoughts," Landor's "Imaginary Conversations," Dowden's "Shakespeare," Clarke's "Ten Great Religions," the Erckmann-Chatrian and Ebers novels, Thackeray's "Virginians," and numberless others of popular or scholarly character. An additional gift from the same source, of 50 valuable works on these topics, has increased the resources of the library and rendered more successful an experiment for the improvement of public reading, something similar in character to what has produced such excellent and surprising results in the Providence Public Library.

FEMALE LIBRARY ASSISTANTS.

From the Times-Democrat (N. O.), Mar. 24, 1889.

ONE begins to feel now that it is only necessary to offer Southern women an opening in any profession or business whatsoever for them to step at once to the very front ranks and hold their position with the best. The clerical work accomplished by the several gentlewomen employed in cataloguing and arranging the many handsome volumes being rapidly placed on the shelves of the Howard Memorial Library, is a fair illustration of this statement. But one of the ladies had ever before been engaged in that particular work, and yet one listens with pleased interest while the librarian, Mr. Nelson, testifies to the uncommon record they have made in the past few weeks. Mr. Nelson says he would willingly challenge any librarian, North, East, or West, to show more careful and intelligent results achieved in a shorter space of time. In two or three instances he cites this as being remarkable, and speaks with genuine enthusiasm of the phenomenal work of one lady. In two months' time this clever assistant has entered over 8500 volumes in the accession-book, and when one appreciates that the author, title, place, publisher, year, number of pages, size, binding, source and cost of each volume must be faithfully recorded, it is easy to see how rapidly she must

have worked.

The Howard Library has with much wisdom and apparent consideration of its employés adopted the scale of time accepted by the Columbia College Library. 200 hours are reckoned as a month and the assistants engaged accordingly. Now several times those ambitious of increasing their salary have worked a number of extra hours and thereby added to the regular remuneration. One young lady made 28 or more hours over her required time during February.

AN EXTREME CASE OF CATALOGING.

From the Nation, Feb. 14.

In the Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen for December, C. F. Müller publishes the memorial presented by him in 1886 to the Prussian Minister of Instruction, embodying a plan for the preparation of a general catalogue of all the "Programmabhandlungen" issued by the higher schools of Germany. The Minister seems to have been of the opinion that were such a work desirable it might very well be undertaken by some publishing firm without Government aid, but no publisher has yet been found willing to take the risk. The author of the plan now submits it to the criticism of those interested, in the hope of receiving their support in getting it carried out. It appears that from 1824 to 1875 it was required by law in Prussia, and in most of the German states as well, that the annual school programme should be accompanied by a scientific or learned dissertation; and though since 1875 this supplement is no longer obligatory, it is still customary. The annual cost of these "Programmabhandlungen" in Prussia alone is estimated to be at the present time about \$36,-000. This mass of material, thus issued at so great an expense - the number of these programmes published since 1824 cannot be less than 30,000 — lies buried and forgotten in the recesses of great libraries. Practically, it is inaccessible to ordinary students, for though several catalogues exist of the programmes issued during particular periods or in certain states, these catalogues are not only incomplete and inaccurate, but for the most part have themselves been published only in the form of "Programmabhandlungen," and have shared the fate of their kind. To catalogue properly even the current issues of these programmes is a burdensome task to libraries which receive them, for probably no other class of works offers so many difficulties to the cataloguer, while the time spent upon them is, in most cases, out of all proportion to their literary or scientific value. Certainly most American librarians would consider themselves fully justified were they to deal with them as Mr. Dewey does with his pamphlets - that is, mark each one with a class number denoting its subject, pile them away on the shelves with the books on sim-

ilar subjects, and allow them to be their own catalogue. At any rate, it is doubtful whether, for the sake of the few grains of wheat possibly hidden in bushels of chaff, it be worth while to drag from their dusty resting-places, classify, and catalogue this host of perfunctory productions. Dr. Müller, however, thinks otherwise, and proposes a cooperative plan according to which each institution shall be required to prepare and send to the Minister of Instruction a complete catalogue of all its programmes; these separate catalogues are then to be combined by a competent editor in a general classified catalogue. To carry out such a plan it is evident that Government aid and influence are necessary; whether they will be forthcoming seems doubtful.

WATER-MARKS.

WILLIAM BLADES in the London Athenœum for March 16, referring to an article in a previous

issue of that journal, says:

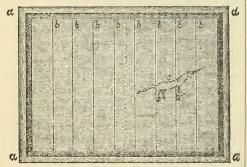
"There is among bibliographers a temptation to exaggerate the use and importance of water-marks as evidence of the date of undated documents. Even if we confine the question to modern paper, where the date often forms part of the water-mark, we must be very careful; for it was, and doubtless still is, the custom for paper-makers to postdate paper made in the latter part of the year by several months, just as many books published at Michaelmas bear the date of the next year. I do not think any paper has a dated water-mark earlier than the last quarter of the seventeenth century. . . .

"Many writers claim that water-marks in fourteenth and fifteenth century books may be utilized as evidence of the place where and the date when they were produced. This is very fallacious. M. Briquet is of this opinion, and quotes several wrongly dated books in illustration; but in no case does he prove it. He quotes the well-known 'Exposicio,' the first book printed at Oxford, with the date 1468 instead of 1478; but here the water-marks are utterly useless to prove anything. Nearly all our English fifteenth century books, until W. de Worde used John Tate's paper c. 1494, were printed on paper from the Lowlands. This paper, like the imported ink, was none of the best, so that Caxton had to sort his sheets in order to secure some kind of uniformity as to thickness. From this cause we find a great variety of water-marks, sometimes as many as fifteen in one book, representing, in all probability, the makes of many mills through many years. What was there to hinder a maker exporting his old stock of paper? and what was there to prevent this old stock becoming still older before the printer used it? And if paper might remain for an indefinite period unused, where is the chronological value of its water-mark? In this sense their evidence is almost worthless; but in another way they are of the highest importance to all bibliographers. There was some discussion a few months ago in the Athenaum as to the sizes of books, especially the Shakespeare and Jonson folios. In determining that

question the water-marks are the only true and

natural test, as [is explained below:]

"The mould used by paper-makers is a wire sieve, not unlike that of a domestic cinder-sifter, The workman, holding it at each end, dips it into a vat of watery fibrous pulp, and in lifting it out, the water runs through the wires, leaving on the surface a sheet of paper. The wooden frame of the mould (a a a a) is about one-fourth longer from side to side than from top to bottom. There are stout wires, about an inch apart, called 'chain wires' (b b, etc.), which run from top to bottom, and fastened across these are numerous thread-like 'laid wires,' between which the water



can escape. Take any sheet of old paper-and in these remarks I confine myself to books and paper before 1750-and holding it up to the light you will see numerous white lines close together -these are called 'laid-lines;' and across these are the few bolder 'chain-lines.' In addition you will see a water-mark (c), the figure of a jug, a unicorn, a bull's head, Britannia, a fool's cap, or something else. This as well as the wire-marks appear translucent, because the wires are slightly raised on the face of the mould, and therefore the paper-pulp is thinner just in those parts. The water-mark originally was the trade-mark of the maker, but in course of time became the symbol of size only. Thus the smallest size of paper, which had a jug for its mark, was called pot; that bearing a cap and bells, foolscap; and that with a horn, post. [The paper upon which the early editions of Shakespeare were printed was larger than the Jonson folio, 1640, the watermark in which latter is the jug.]

"Now, remembering that in all papers the chain-lines run from top to bottom, and that when a sheet is folded in half (see dotted line), making folio, the water-mark appears about the centre of the leaf, we deduce the following laws:

"Law 1. In any old book, if the chain-lines run down, and the water-mark is found about the centre of the page, that book must be folio.

"There is no getting out of this; it is true of all books in all times up to about 1750, when wove paper and the absence of water-marks came in. Of course it applies to all hand-made laid papers up to the present time, but not to machine-made papers. Perhaps the simplest way for readers who have no means of folding a sheet for themselves is to take a sheet of common note-paper,

open it, and draw a few lines from top to bottom to represent chain-lines, and then to make any figure they like to represent the water-mark about the centre of the right hand half. This should be done on both sides, and then the accuracy of these remarks can be proved experimentally.

"Having got a test for folios, let us now take our sheet or our note paper and fold it in half again; that is quarto, and the chain-lines are now across the page, and the water-mark (according to its size) runs into, and often through, the back of the sheet. Therefore—

"Law 2. If the chain-marks are across, and the water-mark is found in the middle of the back

of a book, that book must be quarto.

"In a similar way, by folding in half again we make the size called octavo, and we find here the chain-lines down and the water-mark at the top edge.

"Law 3. If the chain lines are down, and the water mark is found at the top edge of a book,

that book must be octavo.

"Here, then, for the large class of books between octavo and folio, is a true, because a natural test. It is good for books of all nationalities, and is the only true guide for the bibliographer as to size.

"An objection may perhaps be made that by this plan a contradiction in nomenclature is sure to arise, and that the quarto of a large sheet like that upon which the Mazarin Bible is printed will stand higher on the shelf than a Shakespeare folio. What then? The large quarto is larger in that case than the small folio, and when this is once understood all objection must cease. And then see the great advantage of having a fixed rule that has no exceptions, a true nomenclature, independent of the caprice or haphazard fancy of an erratic printer, and based on a fundamental law in the science of books. In fact, we have no more the right to ignore than we have the power to alter such laws; and it is because these laws have been unrecognized that we find some of our greatest bibliographers quite wrong as to sizes, cataloguing folios as quartos and quartos as folios. Before me lies 'Aretinus de Bello Gallico,' by Jenson of Venice, 1471; all the authorities call it a folio, because of its fine size, but the chain-lines run across the page; it must be a quarto. No bibliographer has a better name for accuracy than the celebrated Van Praet, yet he errs in the size of a book printed by his hero, Colard Mansion; and because the unique volume entitled 'Purgatorie des Mauvais Maris' has been greatly cropped he catalogues it as a small quarto. Now all the other books of this printer are folio, and the down chain-lines and the water-mark near the fore-edge prove this to be folio also, the water-mark appearing out of place in consequence of so much paper having been ploughed off one side. No old book should be catalogued as to size by the eye, but always by the water-marks. This would prevent much confusion, for if a book is entered here as a quarto because cropped, and there as a folio because uncut, it makes two editions out of one. Truly the natural system is the only correct way.

"It may be too much to expect, especially from

the undermanned staff of our national libraries, that they should reëxamine their numerous volumes of fifteenth and sixteenth century workmanship, and alter the size in their catalogues where found wrong; but surely we may hope that in future fresh acquisitions will not have their sizes judged by the appearance or by the dictum of any bibliographer, but by the water-marks. Bodlev's Librarian has for some time past adopted a set of rules founded upon water marks-why should not all others?"

American Library Association.

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE, MAY 8, 9, 10, AND 11, 1889.

PROGRAM.

INSTEAD of arranging a definite program for each session, which is likely to be changed each day, as has happened at previous Conferences, the system adopted at the Catskill meeting, of arranging from day to day, will be adopted.

The following papers are now scheduled:

W: I. Fletcher, "Some literary superstitions."

W: E. Foster, "Uses of subject catalogs."

J. L. Whitney, "Accents."

R. B. Poole, "Bookbinding memoranda."

G: W. Harris, "A criticism of some German publishing methods."

K. A. Linderfelt, "Dziatzko's card catalog rules amended and annotated."

N. D. Patton, of Chicago, "Library architecture."

H. M. Stanley, "College library architecture." The reports, which will be the feature of this Conference, will cover the following and other

Aids and guides and cataloging, W: C. Lane.

Charging systems, H: J. Carr:

Classification, R: Bliss.

Fires, Weston Flint.

Lectures by college librarians.

Library architecture, A. Van Name.

Reading of the young, Miss M., E. Sargent. Scrap-books in libraries, W. A. Bardwell.

Sunday opening, Miss M., S. Cutler.

Other papers and reports may be expected. The codified rules of the Association will be presented by a committee, of which Mr. W: E.

Foster is chairman.

There will be a public meeting on Thursday evening, at which addresses are expected from Mr. Winsor, Mr. Poole, Mr. Green, and from two gentlemen of St. Louis.

The headquarters will be at the Southern Hotel; this and the other hotels give reduced terms.

The local arrangements are in the hands of Messrs. Crunden and Dyer.

ROUTES AND RATES.

The Eastern party leave Boston and Albany Depot Monday, May 6, at 9 a.m.; taking up others at Worcester, 10:15; Springfield, 11:40; Hartford, 12:24; New Haven, 1:24 - dinner in dining-car between Springfield and New Haven.

The train reaches New York 3: 30, and the party is transferred to Liberty St. Ferry for the 4:30 boat, which connects with B. & O. 4:50 train from Jersey City, on which will be Pullman sleepers through to St. Louis.

The train passes Philadelphia (supper) 7:25 p.m.; Baltimore, 10; Washington, 11. Berths in A. L. A. cars will be reserved, on notification to the Library Bureau, for persons joining at those points.

The Library Bureau will provide round-trip tickets to St. Louis and return, covering all expenses (fare, berths, meals, transfers, etc.), except St. Louis hotel rates, from above points, at \$56, Boston; \$55, Worcester; \$54, Springfield; \$48, New York; \$46, Philadelphia; \$44.50, Baltimore or Washington.

New York members may join the above party at foot of Liberty St., 4:30 p.m., or go by any other of the trunk routes, Pennsylvania, New York Central, or West Shore (fare to St. Louis, \$24.25, with return one-third fare, \$32.34), or buy their own tickets via Baltimore & Ohio (\$21.25, return, \$20.08), berths, etc., not included.

Return must be made by same route to obtain the reduction. The B. & O. has been chosen for the Eastern party, largely because of the novelty and picturesqueness of its route.

The B. & O. train takes Tuesday, May 7, en route, breakfast at Grafton, W. Va.; dinner at Chillicothe, O.; supper at Cincinnati, O., and arrives at St. Louis Wednesday at 7:45 a.m. -- transfers by carriage to Southern or other hotel.

The Chicago party will be arranged for by Mr. F. H. Hild, of the Chicago Public Library, and will probably go by the Wabash line, which makes the fare and a third rate, \$10 for round trip. Mr. Geo. R. Kline, 109 Clark St., Chicago, of that line, will give full information. Similar concessions will be made from points between Chicago and St. Louis. Many Northwestern members will find it convenient to join the Chicago party.

For Southeastern members the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway makes favorable connections at fare and a third rate.

If the Library Bureau tickets (which are by B. & O. only) are not taken, the *railroad certificate* must be procured from the ticket agent of whom the ticket is bought, which certificate, countersigned at St. Louis by Mr. Davidson, with his statement that fifty persons holding certificates have attended, will entitle the same person to purchase his return ticket at one-third fare.

Ticket agents at main offices through the country of roads connected with the Trunk Line Association (Eastern), Central Traffic Association (as far West as Chicago), and Southern Passenger Association, will be authorized to issue such certificates. Mention to them that you are going to the American Library Association Convention at St. Louis. From local offices local tickets should be bought to a main office on those lines, where certificates can be had. Similar rates are expected from the Western States Passenger Association (west of Chicago and north of St. Louis) and International Association (west and northwest of St. Louis), but definite word had not been received to date.

HOTELS.

At St. Louis the Southern has made special rate of \$3.00 per day for inside and \$3.50 for outside rooms. The Lindell, an exceedingly attractive hotel, quotes \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day. For those who desire to economize more closely, other houses, at lower rates, may be found.

MEMBERSHIP.

"Any person engaged in library administration may become a member of the Association" upon payment of the annual fee, \$2.00. No formal vote is needed. Send the \$2.00 fee to the Treasurer, Mr. H: J. Carr, Grand Rapids, Mich., or to the Library Bureau, 146 Franklin St., Boston. This will entitle to all reductions, and secure the special rates given members.

Members may bring any friends, who are entitled to all special rates, upon payment of \$2.00 for "associate membership."

RETURN.

Those from the East who do not go on the post-Conference excursion, and who desire to spend Sunday in St. Louis, may leave by the fast train, 8 a.m. Monday morning. Chair cars are provided from St. Louis to Cincinnati. Dinner at Vincennes, Ind.; supper, at Cincinnati, O., where Pullman sleepers are taken for New York.

Tuesday, May 14. is spent en route. Breakfast at Cumberland, Md.; lunch, at Baltimore, 3 p.m. New York is reached at 8.35 p.m. By 11 p.m. train Boston may be reached early Wednesday,

May 15, after an absence of nine days. Any member desirous of taking any otherline than the Boston & Albany, or of staying over in New York and returning to Boston by boat, can do so by giving notice to Mr. Davidson before return ticket is procured.

POST-CONFERENCE EXCURSION.

The number reporting for the extended Southern trip, as announced in last LIBRARY JOURNAL, does not warrant the special train, so that a portion of it must be omitted. The main features—the ride down the Mississippi River and visit to New Orleans—we are quite sure of. The return from New Orleans will be by the Louisville & Nashville R. R. via Mobile, Montgomery, Birmingham, Ala., Nashville, Tenn., and Mammoth Cave, and back to St. Louis or Cincinnati as is most convenient, or as called for by return certificates. Those returning East by B. & O. go to Cincinnati.

The time taken by the tour as first planned was a greater barrier to many than the expense; both are reduced by this change. The full circular, now in the printer's hands, will give itinerary and exact cost. This will be mailed to every member and all others interested by the Library Bureau.

As far as now arranged, the itinerary is:

Saturday. Leave St. Louis at 7.40 p.m., arriving at Memphis, Sunday a.m.

Sunday will be spent in Memphis; breakfast, dinner, and supper, at the Peabody House. Mr. Flanaghan, the Librarian of the Law Library, will show the delegation points of interest in the city. Arrival is made early enough for breakfast and attendance upon morning services. The boat will be held until 5 o'clock, when we embark for New Orleans.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, upon the Mississippi. Stop will be made at Vicksburg long enough to obtain some knowledge of the place.

The ride past the plantations along the lower Mississippi is specially interesting. Altogether it is anticipated this will be as unique and satisfactory an experience as the one so many librarians remember with pleasure, down the St. Lawrence and along the coast to Pictou.

We shall reach New Orleans on the evening of Wednesday.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and until Sunday p.m. will be spent in New Orleans. Here Mr. Nelson is master of ceremonics, and the delegation become the recipients of extended hospitalities. A dinner, a reception at the Howard Memorial Library, an excursion down the river to the jetties, stopping at a sugar plantation on the way, the battlefield at Chalmette, the Spanish Fort, the West End, the cemeteries, old houses in the French quarter, and other points of interest will furnish attractions for all three days allotted to sight-seeing. On Sunday a.m. most interesting church services can be attended. At 3.05 p.m. train to Mobile via Louisville & Nashville R. R.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

As preparation for New Orleans a course of Cable's novels with Grace King's "Monsieur Motte" is recommended. About the North Carolina mountains read Porte Crayon's article in *Harper's* (15:721-740), Rebecca Harding Davis' "By-paths in the mountains" in vol. 61, p. 167, 353,532, and Constance Fenimore Woolson's "French Broad" in v. 50, p. 617-636; also C: Dudley Warner's "On horseback." For the whole trip consult Edward King's "Great South."

ROSTER OF MEMBERS.

Among those who have indicated an intention of being at the St. Louis meeting are the following members. Several have expressed the purpose of bringing friends with them. Others not reported are not certain whether their duties will allow of their absence. We are assured, however, of an interesting gathering.

C: A. Cutter, Boston.
J. L. Whitney, "

C. C. Soule, "

H. E. Davidson, "

Prof. Justin Winsor, Cambridge.

S: S. Green, Worcester, Mass.

C: A. Chase,

Miss Chase, "
E. M. Barton, "

Miss Sumner Johnson, Waltham, Mass.

Chas. H. Burbank, Lowell, Mass.

Miss Abbie Sargent, " Mrs. Bonney, "

W: I. Fletcher, Amherst, Mass.

Rev. H. F. Jenks, Canton, Mass.

Mrs. Jenks,

Miss H. A. Adams, Somerville, Mass.

Miss Anna B. Jackson, North Adams, Mass.

Rev. E. N. Goddard, Windsor, Vt. W. E. Foster, Providence, R. I.

Miss M. A. Sanders, Pawtucket, R. I.

Melvil Dewey, Albany.

Mrs. Dewey, "W. S. Biscoe, "

Miss Cutter, Albany Library School. Miss Jones, """ A. L. Pick, Gloversville, N. Y.

G: W: Harris, Ithaca, N. Y.

R. R. Bowker, N. Y.

R. B. Poole, N. Y.

Miss Eulora Miller, Brooklyn.

F. P. Hill, Newark, N. J.

Dr. Edw. J. Nolan, Phila.

W. F. Poole, Chicago.

F. M. Hild,

G. W. Cole, '

A. W. Whelpley, Cincinnati.

Prof. Henry Prescott Smith, Cincinnati.

A. S. Root, Oberlin, O.

R. P. Hayes, Fremont, O.

Mrs. J.. E. Dixon, Granville, O.

R. G. Thwaites, Madison, Wis.

Mrs. Ada North, Iowa City, Iowa.

STATE LIBRARIANS.

MR. F. H. WALLIS, having called a Convention of State Librarians, in accordance with the resolution of the Legislature of California (see Lib. JNL., Aug. '87, pp. 284, 285) to meet at St. Louis concurrently with the A. L. A., has sent to every State librarian the following questionary:

State o

Can you attend the Convention?

How is your library supported, and what is your yearly income?

Term of office, and salary?

Is the law and miscellaneous library united?

Number of volumes:

Name of librarian:

And also a letter in which he says: "The questions that will be discussed and adopted by the Convention will relate materially to Supreme Court and law libraries, and I most earnestly ask your attendance."

Library School.

REMOVAL TO ALBANY.

THE following extract from the first meeting of the Regents after my acceptance of the executiv work of the University of the State of New York, including direct charge of the State Library, shows their action regarding the Library School:

"The Secretary read the letter from Acting President Drisler, consenting to the transfer of the Library School, and gave oral explanations of the work of the School, after which the following four resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That this Board approves the plan submitted by the Director of the State Library for training librarians and catalogers in connection with the work of the library, giving them instruction and supervision instead of salary for

services rendered to the library.

"Resolved, That the Director of the library be authorized to employ such assistants as are found best fitted for the work and are willing to give their services for a satisfactory time without other compensation than the instruction and supervision furnished by the library.

"Resolved, That this Board accepts the proposition submitted to the trustees of Columbia College through its Committee on Course and Statutes and its Acting President to transfer to the State Library the system of training conducted for the last three years in Columbia College under the name of the Columbia College School of Library Economy.

"Resolved, That the Library Committee be directed to submit to a later meeting of this Board a complete scheme for conducting this library training as a permanent feature of the

State Library."

In accordance with this action the School with all the illustrativ collections and other belongings, was transferd to Albany on April 1, and its members, except those who hav accepted work elsewhere, are busily engaged in the State Library. It is the present intention to admit no junior class next fall, thus having only the senior class during next year and only a junior class in the year following. This will giv for two years all the time of the teachers to a single class.

The Library Committee hav not yet taken formal action, but in all probability the system adopted will vary little from that workt out at Columbia except as experience there and much better facilities and conveniences at Albany make many minor improvements possible. Suggestions from friends of the School ar cordially invited. As fast as made decisions as to future plans will be sent to the JOURNAL. M. D.

RECENT WORK.

During the months of February and March the Seniors have followed the Seminar topics substantially as given in Jan. – Feb. LIBRARY JOURNAL. And in addition the order department has been considered and extra time given to circulating department and systems of book charging.

The bibliographical exercises have been on French and German books for small 5000 – 10,000 v. popular libraries.

Also a bibliographical apparatus for small library has been considered, giving a pretty liberal interpretation to the term bibliography. The cataloging time has been largely devoted to considering a condensation of the Columbia cataloging rules suited to the needs of smaller libraries, made by Miss Woodworth.

The exercises in classification have been generally confined to one class for one day, as 200's

one day, 300's the next, and so on, better results being found to come from this mode of study than from a miscellaneous collection of books, covering entire ground of classification.

Junior work has been chiefly class visits to libraries, quizzes on them, and lectures from Mr. Biscoe and visiting librarians. Mr. Biscoe's lectures on library economy and on working bibliography have been followed by a number from outside librarians, beginning with Prof. Richardson, of Hartford Theological Seminary, Feb. 14 and 15, on German antiquariat and practical suggestions in library methods. Then came Mr. Fletcher, of Amherst College, Feb. 19, giving 3 lectures on principles of cataloging. Dr. Vinton, of Princeton College, Feb. 20 and 21, spoke on cataloging of difficult books, and rare books and their illumination. Mr. Cutter, of Boston Athenæum, Feb. 27 - Mar. 1, delivered 5 lectures on library topics. Mr. Foster, of Providence, Mar. 12-15, gave a course of 6 lectures on practical applications of bibliography. Prof. Daris, of University of Michigan, March 18-22, delivered 6 lectures on historical bibliography, treating of writing materials, MSS. and their preservation, invention of printing, and early printers. Lane, Harvard University Library, March 26-28, spoke on Harvard library methods.

The class visits have been as follows: Feb. 1, Y. M. C. A., 4th Ave. and 23d St.; Feb. 6, Mercantile Library; Feb. 13, N. Y. Free Circulating, Bond St., Ottendorfer, and Jackson Square branches; Feb. 20, Y. W. C. A., 7 E. 15th St., and Apprentices' Library; Feb. 26, Long Island Historical and Brooklyn Libraries; March 6, Pratt Institute and Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.; March 13, Astor; March 20, Aguilar.

The class has been received with uniform courtesy.

The school moved to Albany April I and began apprentice term April 9.

Mr. Biscoe and Mr. Patten, and Misses Cutler, Jones, Brown, Seymour, and Woodworth go as assistants. About to of the Junior class go for the apprentice term, and with them Mr. Knapp, Miss Ward, and Mrs. Banks. Messrs. Lee and Wire and Misses Baldwin, Clarke, Hopson, and Prescott, of the Seniors, and Miss Brainard, of the Juniors, remain at Columbia. 3 Juniors are doing apprentice work at Columbia.

Misses Cutler, Palmer, and Underhill, of the Seniors, and Miss Green, of the Junior class, go to Newark to assist Mr. Hill.

Miss Marsee returns to Indianapolis.

G. E. WIRE.

Library Economy and history.

- BALTIMORE, Md. The great libraries of Baltimore. A joint lecture by Librarians Steiner and Uhler. (In Baltimore Herald, March 3.)
- CARINI, Is. Archivi e biblioteche di Spagna in rapporto alla storia d'Italia in generale e di Sicilia in particolare. Parte 3 (ultima). Palermo, 1888. 312 p. 4°. 10 lire.
- CHRIST'S Hospital Library. View. (In the Graphic, London, March 2, p. 220.)
- FACCIO, Ces. Intorno alle condizioni della biblioteca civica ed alla sua attivitá, 1887. Relaz. alla Com. di Vigilanza del municipio di Vercelli. Vercelli, 1888. 29 p. 8°.
- HARTFORD, Conn. Raymond Library dedication exercises. (In Hartford Times, March 20.) 2 cols.
- The Raymond Library. Description of the new structure. (In Hartford Post, March 19.) 3/4 col.
- NERI, Gius. Autodidattica e biblioteche popolari. Rocca S. Casciano, 1888. 74 p. 16°. 1 l.
- NEW ORLEANS, La. Howard Library; description. (In Times-Democrat, N. Orleans, Jan. 13.) 2 col., with two hideous cuts.
- --- Howard L. formally opened to the public. Annie Howard's noble gift; poem by Mrs. M.. Ashley Townsend; oration by Judge E: O. Billings. (In Daily Picayune, N. Orleans, March 5.) 33 col., with portraits of the poetess, the orator, Bp. Gallaher, who made the prayer, Judge Fenner, who read the letter of donation, and Pres. Albert Baldwin, who accepted it. The oration and the poem are also issued separately in two pamphlets of 3 quarto pages each.
- Polk, Willis, architect. Memorial library, Lexington, Ky. View.
- "ST. Louis" receiving-ship. Who will subscribe? A library for the receiving-ship St. Louis. (In St. Louis Republic, March 15.) 13/4 cols.

REPORTS.

Baltimore, Enoch Pratt F. L. Total 69,481; issued 430,217, periodicals read 111,874, employés 47, salaries \$17,735, spent for books \$17,273.

Bloomington (Ill.) L. Assoc. Added 255; total 10,462; circulation 13,732; reference 8000; voting members 75; subscribers 235; receipts \$753.25.

Buffalo L. Added 3191; (purchased 1962, costing \$3152); total 57,850; issued 89,935 (juv. fict. 10 %, fiction 61.6 %).

"The use of books within the library has increased astonishingly since our present reading-rooms were opened, and since the freedom of them has been more generally understood. Of books from the general collection there have been 15,825 volumes given out for use in the readingrooms. But the reference-books exposed on open shelves in 'The Study' are consulted to an extent at least four or five times as great. No record of their use is practicable; but I would estimate that not less than 75,000 to 100,000 volumes, altogether, have been brought into use during the year by students and investigators at the library building. Of magazines and periodicals the use is far greater still, and, if account could be kept of it, would undoubtedly be found to exceed a daily average of 500, Sundays included. These are all open to readers in the room assigned to them, and the use is unrecorded. It is pleasant to be able to say that losses are very few.

"The opening of the library reading-rooms on Sunday afternoons has been continued through the year with increasing satisfactoriness. Generally speaking, the use of the rooms is only limited by the number of seats in them. As a rule, too, the Sunday frequenters are people not seen much in the library on other days. They are always quiet, well-behaved, and studious. Not an instance of disorder has occurred. The casual visitors to the building on Sunday, who come merely to look about, are still more numerous and are counted by hundreds on every fine day. This popular visitation of the building has been increased by the Sunday opening of the Art Gallery and the Museum of the Society of Natural Sciences, and it all tends, without a doubt, to the wholesome awakening of a popular interest in things of the

superior plane.'

Burlington, Vt. Fletcher F. L. Issued 41,948 (fict. and juv. 28,701 or 68 %). "This really represents a smaller amount of reading. A book of fiction is generally a small volume of but few pages, often skimmed over in a short time by some one too tired or too busy to read except for rest and recreation. Other books are mostly large volumes of many pages, on serious subjects, must be read slowly, retained two or four weeks, while a novel is usually read and returned in a few days. If the reading were to be represented by the number of pages, or the time spent over the books, the proportion would be quite different from what it seems when counted in volumes. We must remember, also, that the reading in the library-room is in pursuit of serious subjects, when many volumes are read or consulted, but of this no record is kept. A large part of the books counted as fiction are children's books on various

subjects, biography, history, etc.

'The interest of teachers is exerted not only in using the library to illustrate the studies taught in schools, but also to encourage profitable reading at home. It is a frequent occurrence to see the pupils of the public schools at the readingtable with encyclopædias, histories, etc., busily engaged reading or taking notes. This has increased until sometimes we can do little else than give the assistance the scholars require. No library work gives me more satisfaction than

making it useful to them as much as possible. During the year more than 750 books have been taken out by teachers for use in the schools, or to give out to scholars to read at home, besides those which scholars have taken directly from the library to read in connection with their studies."

Chelsea (Mass.) P. L. Added 460; total 11,-191; home use 72,920; lib. use 4282.

Concord (Mass.) F. P. L. Added 761; total

21,656; issued 22,207.

"The present library building will not hold many more books. It was supposed by the builder that it would contain about 30,000 volumes; but actual experience has shown that it has room for only about 22,000." [A common mistake. - EDS. L. J.]

Cornell Univ. L. Added 4008 v.; total 998,-547; issued 28,278, the use in the building being much larger. 168 cards admitting students to the alcoves were issued. 12 lectures on bibliography were delivered, illustrated by specimens of mss., early printed books, and varieties of binding. Work on the new building will be at once begun. "It is important that, in the meantime, a general rearrangement of the library with reference to the new building should be undertaken, in order that, by the time the building is completed, the books may all have been re-marked so that they may be transferred without delay to their permanent location in the new building. [We are sorry to see any one proposing "permanent location." It is an anachronism.— Eds. L. J.]

Galveston (Tex.) P. L. Added 428; total 5500; circulated 19,522; membership 2470.

Harvard Univ. L. Added 16,468 (College L. 10,885, incl. 3649 v. given); total 339,559 v., 276,682 pm. (C. L. 259,506 v., 248,003 pm.); to which should be added 2759 v. in the laboratories and class-rooms.

In Jan.-March, 1888, an account was kept of the fiction used. Of 15,540 v. issued 3027 were fiction or less than 20 %, and these were mainly

taken by the low classmen.

"Of books reported missing since 1883 there are still 212 unaccounted for. Of the 49 unaccounted for volumes of the year just closed about one-half have disappeared from the books of reference, reserved books, and other collections exposed to the handling of all frequenters of the library, the other half having disappeared from the shelves, to which only the staff of the library, officers of the college and a limited number of other persons have access. This kind of irregularity in a large library is one of the most perplexing problems which the librarian encounters, and it is not easy to determine the limit when license transcends proper liberal privileges. share of these losses is of course temporary, arising from misplacements and other carelessness: but constant vigilance is necessary to prevent practices which, of little moment individually, become collectively an evil of great dimensions.

"The type set for the Bulletin has been used to print the titles on cards for the public card catalogue, so far as they appear in the Bulletin, which is about one-third of the total cataloguing for the year. It has been found thus far — though the result may be changed by longer experience - that the saving in the cost of transcribing has been singularly near the cost of printing. If there is no change in this proportion in the future, the experiment is likely to become the practice.'

Lancaster (Mass.) L. Added 1007; total 20,-246 v.; 10,584 pm.; issued 13,460 (fict. and juv. 66 %).

New Haven (Conn.) F. P. L. Added 2706; total 8463; issued 138,574. Only two other libraries, Boston and Springfield, in New England exceeded this circulation. This large issue and the smallness of the stock make the turn-over enormous, 16.4. The turnover in juvenile over enormous, 16.4. The turnover in juvenile fiction was 38.8, and in adult fiction 29.1. Endowment funds of \$200,000 are asked for.

New Jersey State L. Added 1369; total 34,677.

N. Y. Free Circ. L. Added 17,231; total 46,387 (fict. and juv. 16,666); issued 320,695; in reading-rooms 121,765 readers. "Two new libraries have been opened, well equipped, which are now in good condition. 6 books have been lost - one book in every 53,457 volumes lent. In the Bond Street Library only one book has been lost in a circulation of 99,016. A somewhat curious fact is that, after the Bruce Library was opened, the demand for books in the old-er libraries increased. Each library seems to bring together a new class of readers, who have never had an opportunity to read books freely before, and the character of the reading gradually improves, while it varies according to the location of the library. In the two older libraries the percentage of works of fiction read is less than during last year.

"We recommend that a trained and competent cataloguer be permanently employed to keep the catalogues of the several libraries in good condition, and to make other desirable improvements. The duties of this cataloguer would also be to prepare special catalogues, and generally to provide more information than we have heretofore been able to give to the readers. The Bond Street Library has never had a printed catalogue, and has depended for many years on its card catalogues and various makeshifts to enable the readers to gain some knowledge of the books on its shelves. The time has come, we think, when a printed catalogue should be prepared, as our experience in the other libraries proves that printed catalogues and lists are essential to the class of people who frequent the

libraries.

"To those unacquainted with the details of library management it is almost impossible to fully realize the labors which devolve upon the librarians. This year has been a particularly trying one, owing to the opening of the two new libraries, necessitating almost a doubling of the library force and an immense amount of preliminary work, before they could be in fit condition for the public. All of this work has been admirably done by the librarians, and your committee have great satisfaction in noting that those who have been promoted to higher positions

have proved fully competent. The success of the library work in the past has been chiefly due to the zeal personal interest, care, and attention which all the librarians have shown; and the results of this year prove, as we think, that women (all the librarians are women) are fully competent for and adapted to this work."

N. Y. State L. Added to gen. lib. 2434, to law lib. 1364; total gen. 96,960, law 41,231.

North Adams (Mass.) P. L. Added 600; circulated 56,160.

Newburyport (Mass.) P. L. Added 682; total 25,000.

Newton (Mass.) F. L. Added 2010; total 28.366; issued 104,700, of which 54.747 were distributed by the agencies, and 3882 left by the expressman at the schools. Fiction and juveniles formed 66% of the issue. A 4th supplement has been published and the inconvenience of consulting so many catalogs leads the librarian to recommend the printing of a complete catalog.

Philadelphia, Pa. Friends' F. L. of Germantown. Added 543; total 14,282; circulated 11,353; receipts \$2,062.78; expenditures \$1,881.34.

Quincy, Mass. Thomas Crane P. L. Added 816; total about 15,000; issued 59,493 (fict. 38.834), and to schools 4135 (fict. 2094). A sketch of the library's history is given. In 17 y. and 4 m. 836,389 v. have been issued.

San Francisco Mechanics' L. Added 4600; total 45,051; circulation 100,500; new members 400.

San Francisco Merc. L. Assoc. Added 1580; total 58,463; issued 33,092 (romance and juv. 71%). The library has been closed at 7 instead of 9 p.m., but without lessening the circulation. A proposition to unite with the Mechanics' Association has been rejected. The President says:

"I would recommend to incorporate in our new building a lecture-hall in order to revive the interesting lectures on literature that used to make our library so popular in former years.

"In my opinion our rapidly growing city does not have too many libraries; and the advent of the public library will hardly supply the increasing demand for reading facilities. A new departure, however, must be adopted. Instead of all the libraries embracing every department of knowledge, that should be left to the Public Library, whereas the Mechanics' Institute Library should make a specialty of technical books and publications, and ours should comprise mainly commercial and general literature or belles-lettres; books of special scientific subjects being already supplied by the Academy of Sciences. In this way our libraries would not duplicate one another and remain incomplete.

"Considering the insignificant amount of subscription and the great benefit derived by all classes from the use and taste for books, it would be no burden to any one to support the two subscription libraries of our city." Southbridge (Mass.) L. Added 586; total 12,-727; issued 16,161 (fict. and juv. 70%); lib. use 2663.

University of California Library. Added in two years 5286 v., 1849 pm.; total 37,199 v.

Winchester (Mass.) Town L. Added 685; total 8262; issued in 10 months 20,459 (fict. 14.345). For six months the library has issued a typewritten bulletin on the first day of each month. Several copies in binders are put on the readingroom tables.

The report concludes with a "Historical sketch of the library."

Vale College L. Added by purchase 3620 v., by gift 1630 v and 3500 pm. Now that the new library building is a certainty, the chief want is an enlarged book fund.

NOTES.

Braddock, Pa. Carnegie L. "On the second floor is the library and auditorium. The reading-room contains oak paper-racks of the latest patterns, with seven bookcases capable of holding 1500 books each, together with the cases extending around the room, which will hold 4000 more. It is fitted with arm-chairs, and writing-desks will be furnished. All the Pittsburg papers will be found there, and all the prominent periodicals from the commencement of their publication to the present time are bound in volumes. Works on mechanical arts occupy the most prominent places, while works on scientific subjects, history, poetry, and fiction are found on other shelves. Religious subjects are also well represented.

"A novel method for indicating whether a book is out or not has been constructed at the Steel Works. A large indicator, capable of registering six thousand volumes, stands in the middle of the room. The applicant has a list of all the books in the library, and if he needs a book he goes to the indicator and looks for the number of the bookcase, with the number of the book. If a book is out, one of the numbers is put back, thus requiring no attention from the librarian.

"Mr. Carnegie originally appropriated \$50 000 for this building, but since that time it is said that another \$50,000 has been added, and, with the equipment of books, the cost of the library will reach \$125,000. On the day of the dedication there will be 2200 books in the hall, and new books will be added from time to time. Mr. James Gayley, superintendent of the blast furnaces, selected the books."

Cambridge (Mass.) P. L. The trustees have decided upon plans for extending the usefulness of the institution which will be put into operation as soon as the new building is occupied. The plans for improvements proposed include, first, the establishment of four branch stations in sections of the city most remote from the library building, where the books will be delivered and collected three times a week. A second improvement will be a plan for the use of such library books by the teachers of the public schools as may be needed in their work. It is expected the library will be moved into the new building on

Broadway, the gift of Mr. F. H. Rindge, during the summer months.

Chicago (Ill.) P. L. The Public Library has sent a book that will attract wide attention at the Paris Exposition. It is a large volume, handsomely bound, containing photographs of every department of the library, and blanks mounted on black cardboard showing every link in the system from the entries in the accession catalogue to the little book check on which the book is marked when it goes out. The work has been compiled by Mr. Hild's assistant, Mr. E. F. L. Gauss.

Franklin, Mass. Some time ago the Franklin Library was presented with fourteen copies of "Robert Elsmere" by some unknown persons. The library is managed by a private association, although used as a public library, and is supported by appropriations by the town. The Rev. W: Thayer, one of the directors, objects to allowing the book to be put in circulation, claiming that it is an attack on Christianity.

Gloversville (N. Y.) F. L. I forward copies of the Gloversville Library Herald, a daily journal of the fair, which just closed successfully. The net proceeds are nearly \$2400; from the Herald alone we realized \$125.50. Two thousand dollars will be added to our permanent book-fund, while the balance will be invested in new books.

The trustees of this village made the appropriation of \$2000 in accordance with the State law, and so we see at last this library upon a solid basis of public self-help aided by private generosity.

The number of readers has grown to 1825, while the circulation for home use reaches 4000 volumes per month.

A. L. PECK.

Hartford, Conn. A plan has been for some time maturing to secure a library, art gallery, museum, and other important and useful works of a similar nature, under one roof and common management. For this purpose at least \$4,00,000 is absolutely necessary. Towards this fund subscriptions amounting to \$275,000 have been promised, of which \$150,000 comes from two persons formerly of Hartford, but not now residents. The balance is in two subscriptions of \$50,000 each and one of \$25,000.

The representatives of the Connecticut Historical Society, the Wadsworth Athenæum, the Art Society, and the Watkinson and Hartford libraries, who have received these public-spirited contributions, recommend that, for the more effectual fulfilment of this intention, the already established Wadsworth Athenæunt be endowed with the proposed sum of \$400,000, to be held as a trust and applied to the uses of these several institutions. The Athenaum has, for more than forty years, in accordance with the purposes of its founder and as fully as it was able, cared for all these institutions under its roof. With the proposed endowment it would furnish to each library and to each society adequate, suitable, and fire-proof rooms, heat, and janitor service. The Hartford Library would become at once a free circulating library, and would be placed in a condition to utilize to the best advantage, in the

increase of books, any gifts made to it. The Watkinson (free consulting) Library would be provided with room to properly display, as it now cannot do, its magnificent material. The Historical Society would have suitable room for the safe-keeping of its present treasures, and those which would all the more readily come to it, in proper quarters. The Art Gallery would be made a safe and convenient place for the purposes of exhibition and instruction.

Minncapolis (Minn.) P. L. The library is not open to the public yet, but is being arranged, catalogued, and prepared for shelving. work is in charge of Herbert Putnam, the librarian of the Athenæum, who is to perform the same duty for the public library. Mr. Putnam last summer was empowered by the board to go abroad and purchase books. He spent the summer in the curious and, to a book-lover, enchanting second-hand bookstores of Great Britain. The results of his research and inquiry have followed him to America to the number of 11,000 volumes. The Athenæum collection of 15,000 volumes goes into the public library, though they will be cased and catalogued separately. So the city will begin operations with a well-selected store of books, numbering nearly 30,000 volumes.

Newark (N. J.) F. L. The Free Library Commissioners have taken formal possession of the handsome new library building in Park Street, but it is not likely that the distribution of books will begin for some time. Librarian Hill with a corps of assistants has been busily engaged selecting the available books from the collection of the Newark Library Association. He has selected 5000 books thus far and expects to choose 5000 more. The committee on books has prepared a list of 10,000 new books to be purchased. The work of cataloguing is now going on and is not expected to be finished for six or eight weeks. It is expected that when the library is opened it will have between 20,000 and 25,000 volumes.

Newnan (Ga.) P. L. The library was entirely destroyed by fire on March 14. The loss is estimated at \$3000, on which there was no insurance.

Norfolk, Conn. The new library was opened to the public on March 14. The building is the gift of Miss Isabella Eldridge, and is dedicated to the memory of her father and mother.

Olean (N. Y.) L. Assoc. The Olean Library Association has finally succeeded in raising the \$10,000 necessary to secure the Foreman donation conditionally offered to that institution. This consists of a beautiful structure on Union Street, where the library will have an elegant and convenient home.

Portland (Me.) P. L. now contains some thirtythree thousand bound volumes and fifteen thousand pamphlets. It is open freely to all residents of Portland over fourteen years of age, and the extent of its use is shown by the fact that in the short time that has elapsed since the opening over three thousand delivery cards have been called for and taken and the average daily circulation of bound volumes and magazines has exceeded five hundred volumes.

Saginaw (Mich.) Hoyt L. The classification and arrangement of books in the Hoyt Library is progressing, and up to the present time 10,000 volumes have been received and unpacked but not shelved. Between members of the Board of Trustees and the Board of Education there have been informal discussions as to the advisability of consolidating the circulating library of the city with the Hoyt Library.

Topeka (Kansas) F. P. L. Heretofore the library has been open from 12:30 to 10 on other week days, and from 10 to 10 on Saturday. Books were issued up to 9 o'clock on Saturdays and to 8 o'clock on other days. Hereafter the hours will be uniformly from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. for the issue of books for home use, and the library will be open to readers and visitors until 10 p.m.

Waltham (Mass.) P. L. "We have been enabled to print, through the kindness of Miss Sumner H. Johnson, City Librarian, several lists of books which the reading public will find profitable and interesting. The lists contain reviews of the books mentioned by prominent journals of this country and will be a great assistance in the choice of readable books. The librarian has gone beyond the point which mere duty would require, in her desire to suggest works of literary merit, and there is no doubt but that readers will appreciate the care and labor necessary to this result. In to-day's issue we publish a list upon a very interesting topic, i.e., Electricity, which, as popular interest is devoted to that subject to a large degree, will prove in many ways interesting and valuable." - Waltham Tribune.

Worcester (Mass.) F. L. Committees of the Common Council and Library have been inspecting the library with reference to the need of a new building. The inspection was preceded by a conference, in which the work and needs of the library were explained by Mr. S. S. Green, the librarian, who made an interesting and effective statement, showing how the library serves the purpose of entertainment, of instruction, and of moral improvement. The inspection proved that the whole space available is now occupied, and the need of enlargement is imperative.

FOREIGN NOTES.

St. John (N. B.) Free P. L. This library has been supported partly by taxation, "not exceeding \$1000 a year," actually amounting to \$3803 in 5 years, and partly by funds raised, by entertainments and otherwise, by a committee of ladies, \$3550 in 5 years.

West Norwood (Eng.) Free Library. A lecture was to be given March 8 by Mr. Macdonald, author of "Too late for Gordon and Khartum," in aid of the book funds. This library was opened last autumn, and is the first of four which the Lambeth Libraries Commissioners are establishing in various parts of their large parish. It has proved a very great success, as many as 700 volumes having been given out in one day for homereading, and an average of 500 persons visiting the news-rooms daily.

Librarians.

HANNAH, George, Librarian of the Long Island Historical Society, has resigned his position. He has held it since the foundation of the society in 1863.

HAWLEY, Frederick, Librarian of the Shakespeare Memorial, at Stratford-upon-Avon, died in that city on Wednesday, March 13, of consumption, aged sixty-two. Mr. Hawley was appointed Librarian of the Memorial about three years ago, and in the fulfilment of the duties of that office he labored with ample scholarship, fine intelligence, devoted zeal, and exquisite taste. He had just completed a catalogue of all existing editions of Shakespeare in every language, and it was his intention to obtain every one of those editions for the Shakespeare Memorial Library. He had put the collection of books now at the Memorial in perfect order and he had largely increased it by his wise and timely and always tasteful solicitations of volumes from all accessible sources. He was in particular proud of the American department of the library, and under his judicious and fostering care that section of it had considerably grown.

Mr. Hawley was a native of Portsmouth, England, born in 1827, the son of Captain Hawley, of the 51st King's Own, who served in the Peninsular War. He was educated for the bar and was admitted to practice in 1852, but he adopted the stage and for many years was an actor, under the name of Haywell. He appeared at Sadler's Wells, in London, under the management of Samuel Phelps; was associated with Charles Calvert in Shakespearian productions at Manchester, and was once stage manager for John Knowles in the latter city. He wrote several plays, the most important of them being a blank verse tragedy, in five acts, upon the story of "Agnes of Bavaria." This was once performed in London, at the Gaiety Theatre, and its author cherished the hope of being able to bring it forward again.

LANCEFIELD, R. T., the Secretary of the Canadian Copyright League, has been appointed librarian of the Hamilton (Canada) F. L.

Gifts and Bequests.

Barre (Vt.) The late E. E. French, in consideration of the "good will and support received from the citizens of Barre, with the hope of doing some good to them, and to those who may hereafter become citizens," bequeathed by his will \$2500 for the establishment of "French's Barre Library." By the terms of the will the town must vote to accept of said sum, binding itself to perform certain specified obligations, including the payment of \$25 to his widow every three months during her life, and the furnishing of a suitable room for the library.

Naples. H. W. writes to the London Athenaum (Mar. 9): "The Count Lucchesi-Palli has presented the Museum of Naples with his very rich library and his valuable musical collection. This library possesses more than 2000 auto-

graphs, of the first literary merit, of historians and musicians, as also 1200 volumes of journals from 1837 to the present day. It must be noted, too, that it contains a vast collection of dramatic works, including many in the Chinese and Japanese languages. Count Lucchesi has given also 3000 lire (£120) annually to pay a distributer and to make an annual addition to the library. He charges himself with the entire expense of removing this valuable collection, and of fitting up the space assigned to him in the building of the National Museum in a rich and handsome style. With this view the count has opened a *concorso* of artists, so that the works in affresco may be really worthy of his magnificent donation. The pavement of the room or rooms is to be of Carrara marble."

Phila. Merc. L. By the will of Isaiah V. Williamson, lately deceased, the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia receives \$50,000, and the Apprentices' Library \$25,000, to be kept invested and the income to be used for the general expenses of the institutions. During his lifetime Mr. Williamson gave to the Mercantile Library about \$50,000. Mr. Williamson's bequests to public institutions amount to \$1,000,000. Shortly before his death, by a deed of trust, he conveyed about \$2,500,000 to trustees for the founding and support of a free school of mechanical trades.

Cataloging and Classification.

BOSTON P. L. Catalogue of the Barton collection. In 2 pts.: 1, Shakespeare's works and Shakespeariana; 2, Miscellaneous. [Boston.] 1888. 1. O.

Part 1, by James Mascarene Hubbard, was issued in 1880. Prof. Cohn, in the Shakespeare Jahrbuch, pronounced it "the best bibliographical guide to Shakespearian literature hitherto produced." Part 2, now issued after so many years, under the editorship of José Francisco Carret, has no doubt gained by the delay. It shows the same unwearied care in preparation and proof-reading, and its typographical appearance does honor to its printers.

FULL NAMES.

Serviss, Gerritt Putnam (Astronomy with an opera-glass. N. Y., 1888). — C: H. Hull.

The following are furnished by Miss E. M. Sawyer, of the Massachusetts State Library.

Clark, Herbert Lyman (Birds of Amherst, 1887); Cook, Moody Dustin (Genealogical address; brief history of the parishioners, etc., of the Federal St. Church [Newburyport, Mass.], 1745-46-1862);

Crook, G: F: (Cambridge annual);

Cutler, Julia Perkins (The founders of Ohio: brief sketches of 48 pioneers, etc. 1888);

Whitney, Seth Harding (The Kennebec Valley; early history, etc. Augusta, 1887).

The following are furnished by Harvard College Library.

Firth, Joseph Firth Bottomley (Reform of London government and of city guilds);

Miller, Leslie William (Industrial education in Europe);

Wood, Robert Williams (Memorial of Edward Jarvis, M.D.).

Some Authors' Full Names. - Seeing Bret Harte's name on the title-page of his latest book the other day recalled to me how general had become the habit with authors of dropping one of their surnames. How odd Francis Bret Harte sounds, for example, yet such is the author's baptismal name. Bayard Taylor's first name was James; only a few others than Wilkie Collins' intimate friends, I imagine, know that his name is really William Wilkie Collins, and so is the case with many others. Austin Dobson was Henry Austin Dobson before he took up literature, and Edmund William Gosse is to-day known to the world only by his first and last names. "Henry R. Haggard" sounds strange to thousands of ears who know "Rider Haggard." Brander Matthews was christened James Brander Matthews, and Duffield Osborne is in reality Samuel Duffield Osborne. Laurence Hutton is a contraction of James Laurence Hutton, and Howard Seeley is Edward Howard Seeley, Jr. Frank Stockton is really Francis Richard Stockton, while Joaquin Miller is a corruption of Cincinnatus Hiner Miller. The principal reason for this contraction of names, I imagine, is that one surname is undoubtedly more striking and easier remembered by the public than two. - Bok's Literary Leaves.

Bibliografy.

ADEMOLLO, A. La bibliografia della cronistoria teatrale italiana. Milano, 1888. 12 p. 16°.

Mr. E: Arber, F.S.A., in his 7th announcement, says of the Index Volume of the Transcript of registers of the Company of Stationers:

"The difficulty has been to know how to begin and where to end. Over 2000 titles put into print have had to be thrown away, having been described too fully, and set in too large a size of type. Compression in their description must go hand-in-hand with the collection of the titles, if the matter is ever to be got within the compass of a single volume.

"Three years ago, before I commenced the bibliographical search now in progress, I thought I was fairly acquainted with our earlier printed Since then, however, books have literature. turned up in hundreds, of which I had not the least previous knowledge; together with fresh editions of well-known works. I trust, therefore, that when Vol. 5 appears, it will be found to give, within the compass of a few hundred pages, a clearer view of the English books produced in the days of Spenser, Shakespeare, Bacon, aud Ben Jonson than has hitherto been anywhere obtainable. While possibly some of the commoner books may not be found in it, probably such a collection of secretly printed forbidden books (whether written by Protestants, Roman Catholics, Brownists, Martinists, the Family of Love, Hetheringtonians, or others), of Minor Poetry, of Sermons, and of out-of-the-way tracts, has never before been brought into a single English Bibli-

ography.

"The primary object of the Bibliographical Summary, is rather the History of English printing than that of English literature; to furnish, in fact, an annual London Directory of the booktrade between 1553 and 1640; the titles being merely so many vouchers for the addresses.

"Therefore what is being aimed at is, not so much a conspectus of the literature, as to lay down the lines of a chronological plan of record; whereupon, in this and the next generation, a number of workers may cooperate together towards securing an exhaustive bibliography of our golden age. Once an adequate framework has been constructed, it will be easy to fill in de-For example, if each Public Librarian would but add one fresh title a week to the beginning here made, this work would soon be

"From first to last, this Index Volume will absorb the spare energies of four or five years of a very busy life; during which period I shall have absolutely abstained from all other publishing. This is as much, I think, as any individual contribution to this national Bibliography should amount to. Let others, with more time and greater facilities, carry on the work to its completion. Also a large reprinting effort still invites me, and I am anxious to get to it.

"Copies of this Transcript are now to be found in most civilized countries; only 9 largepaper sets (£65 12s. 6d. each) and I small-paper set (£26 5s.) now remain in my possession. As out of the 230 sets printed, about 110 sets are already known to be in public libraries, and as the work is not stereotyped, the Transcript must soon become one of the scarcest of books.

"The Stationers Company are willing that I should carry on the transcript of the Text from 1640 to 1789; but whether I shall ever have the time, the courage, and the support to accomplish that, I cannot now say."

BAKER, W: Spohn. Bibliotheca Washingtoniana; a descr. list of biographies and biographical sketches of G: Washington. Phila., Rob. W. Lindsay, 1889. 15+179 p. + port. Q. (Only 400 copies.)

BIBLIOGRAPHIE ou catalogue général et complet des livres de droit et jurisprudence pub. jusqu'au 19 oct., 1888; classé dans l'ordre des codes avec tablè alph. des matières et des noms des auteurs. Paris, 1888, 26+124 p. gr. 8°.

CHRISTIE, R. C. Elzevier bibliography. (In Library chronicle, no. 56, p. 117-123.)

FORD, P. L. Some materials for a bibliography of the official publications of the Continental Congress for 1774. Collected and annotated by Paul Leicester Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y., 1888. 8 p. 8°.

Georg, C. Verzeichniss der Litteratur über Speise und Trank bis zum J. 1887. Hannover, Klindworth's Verlag, 1888. 131 p.gr. 8°. Geb. 2.50 m.

HILDEBURN, C: Riché. A list of the issues of the press in New York, 1693-1752. Reprinted from The Penn. mag. of hist. and biog. Phila., J. B. Lippincott Co., 1889. 28 p. 8°.

As in his "List of the issues of the press of Pennsylvania," Mr. Hildeburn has prepared a title-a-liner check-list as a preliminary to a full and complete bibliography of the subject treated. It mentions, in chronological order, over 600 books, which, it is needless to say, are of the greatest rarity.

LASTEYRIE, R. de, and LEFÉVRE-PONTALIS, E. Bibliographie générale des travaux historiques et archéologiques publiés par les sociétiés savantes de la France. Tome I. Ain-Gironde. Paris, 1888. 12+711 p. 4°.

MALLOIZEL, G. Oswald Heer; bibliographie et tables iconographiques; précédé d'une notice biographique par R. Zeiller. Stockholm, F. & G. Beijer, 1888. 176 p. 8°. 10 fr.

MAUL, J. Deutsche Bucheinbände der Neuzeit: eine Sammlung ausgeführter Arbeiten aus deutschen Werkstätten. Unter Mitwirkung von H. Friedel. Lpz., 1888. 10 p. mit 40 Lichtdrucktaf. u. 2 Farbenbeilagen, fol. In Mappe, 30 m.

MES GOMARIUS. De katholieke pers van Nederland, 1853-1887. Alphabetische verzameting der titels van boeken, brochures, tijdschriften, vervolgwerken, dag- en weekbladen door katholieke Nederlanders geschreven en ter perse gelegd van 1853 tot 1887, benevens een wetenschappelijk overzicht. Maastricht, St. Paulusvereeniging, 1888. 2 C. 2+315 p. gr. 8°. 3.15 fl.; gebdn. 3.65 fl.

SEELMANN, E. Bibliographie des altfranzösischen Rolandsliedes; mit Berücksichtigung nahestehender Sprach - und Litteraturdenkmale. Heilbronn, 1888. 13+113 p. gr. 8°. 0.60 m.

VINET, ERNEST. Bibliographie du costume. (Pages 141-165 of v. 1 of RACINET, A. Costume historique. Paris, 1888. sm. 4°.)

Taken from Vinet's "Bibliog. méthod. des beaux-arts," with the omission of the notes.

INDEXES.

Annalen der Physik und der Chemie. Poggendorf'sche Folge. Sachregister zu den Bänden 1-100, Ergänzungsbänden 1-8, und Jubelband, 1824-77; bearbeitet von F. Strobel. Lpz., 1888. 8+719 p. gr. 8°. 18 m.

BIAGI, Guido. Indice del Mare magnum di Francesco Marucelli. Roma, 1888. 56+338+ [1]. O.

Contains (1) a preface which includes (p. xli-xlvi) the article "De auditu et auribus" already published by Biagi, Firenze, 1887; (2) a list of the subject headings of the Mare magnum as they stand in the III folio volumes of that stupendous subject catalog; and (3) an alfabetical index of the subject headings.

JAHRBÜCHER der in- und ausländischen gesammten Medicin. General-Register. Nr. 10 über Band 181-200. Lpz., 1888. 276+45 p. Lex. 8°. 15 m.

Algemeen register op den inhoud van het tijdschrift RECHT en wet, 1847-87; van H. M. T. Wattel. 's Gravenh., Gebr. Belinfante, 1888. 8+56 p. 8° 75 fl.

Table générale des mémoires et des auteurs cités dans les tomes II à 21 (inclusivement), 1870 -1880, de l'Union pharmaceutique, journal de pharmacie centrale de France. Paris, imp. Ve. Renou & Maulde, 1888. 82 p. 8°.

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

"VETERAN RUSSE" THE PSEUDONYM OF P. A. VIAZEMSKI.

QUÉRARD (Supercheries littéraires, 3me éd., t. 3, p. 935) has this: "Vétéran russe (Un)[Le prince Nic. Galitzine]. Trente Lettres d'un vétéran russe sur la question d'Orient. Lausanne, Martinier, éditeur, 1855, in-8 de 450 p."

For prince Nic. Galitzine read prince Piotr Andreievich Viazemski. These letters (with a Russian translation) form the sixth vol. (St. Pétersb., 1881) of this writer's collected works now in the possession of this library.

YALE UNIV. LIB.

"The muse, as I have found her; ... The rebel; by himself. N. O., 1878," was written by Fernand Claiborne, who dedicates the book to himself.—C: A. N.

Paria Korrigan, pseud. for Mme. Emile Lévy, authors of L'idiot.

Mr. W. Cushing furnishes the following:

Diadem Eli, ps. of Martin W. Hoyt, in "The outlaw's doom," N. Y., 1883. Mr. Hoyt was b. at Northwood, 1850, graduated at Dartmouth, 1871, and resides at Northwood.

Drop-Shot, the signature of George W. Cable to critical and humorous papers in the New Orleans

Picayune.

Fantome, ps. of II: J. Raymond, in "Sketches in

The New Yorker," N. Y., 1839.

A Grandfather, ps. of Joseph Pere Bell Wilmer, in "The recent past from a Southern standpoint; Reminiscences of a grandfather,' N. Y., 1887.

John Bouche Whacker, ps. of Virginius Dabney, in "The story of Don Miff, as told by his

friend."

humors and Blunders.

ASKED FOR: Walford's Smooth-faced generation (Stiff-necked generation); Little Dorrit by Shakespeare; (on a small boy's list) The Caster-

BART'S WORKS.—Have you any of Bart's novels? Librarian.—No, madam; I—er—I do not know that writer. Lady.—Why, you have his name in your catalogue. Here it is—Sir Walter Scott, Bart.—Grip.

"WOOLLEN manufactures of Great Britain," by Samuel Brothers (the great outfitting firm, of London), duly catalogued in a library under "Brothers, Samuel;" and referred to under Wool as by "Brothers, S." This last got struck out of galley; but the author-entry has escaped into print.

AN EXTRACT FROM A BOOK CATALOGUE:

ÆSCHYLUS: Prometheus.....(unbound.) This entry brings to mind the case of the Frenchman who sent to be bound in Paris two volumes of the French edition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the title of which in French is "L'Oncle Tom." The two volumes came back from the binder bearing these legends upon their backs:

L'ONCLE TOME I.

L'ONCLE TOME II. - Boston Transcript.

AT THE N. Y. FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY: A youth of twenty said "Shakespeare made him tired! Why couldn't he write English instead of indulging in that thee and thou business?" Miss Braddon he pronounced a "daisy." A pretty little blue-eyed fellow "liked American history best of all," but found the first volume of Justin Winsor's history too much for him. "The French and German and Hebrew in it are all right, but there's Spanish and Italian and Latin, and I don't know those." There is an excellent German who reads the "Vicar of Wakefield" regularly "once every year."

A new library is regarded as elephant, monkey, and learned pig combined by the small boy of "the ward," and many are the tricks for whose practice he thinks he and the library have by some benign dispensation of Providence been brought into juxtaposition. To give a derisive hoot as he departs strikes him as one of the raciest bits of humor, or to collect a "gang" who will snicker and shuffle in chorus and look ready to perpetrate any amount of villainy in order to "see de librarian get mad," is overpoweringly choice fun for a time; but the librarian failing to afford the hoped-for sport, it soon palls.

The mistakes of readers unacquainted with library technicalities are often amusing to the initiated. Such was that of the woman at Jackson Square, who, on being told that there were no printed catalogues but a card catalogue, said she would like to buy one, it would be so convenient to have at home. Another replied that in that case they might give her a card. At Bond St. an assistant was one day asked for one of the " John Townsend Series" by Trowbridge, that author's works being catalogued Trowbridge, John Townsend,

throughout.

CONFERENCE OF LIBRARIANS.

ST. LOUIS, MAY 8-11, 1889.

COMMON SENSE IN LIBRARIES.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, C: A. CUTTER, LIBRARIAN OF THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the American Library Association:—

In obedience to an unbroken precedent, I must open this convention with some general remarks. They shall be on Common Sense.

Common Sense—what is it? I hope no one will insist on a definition. Logicians order us to define our terms before engaging in discussion, but I find it much more convenient to leave this one a little vague, trusting to your knowledge of its general meaning and to your willingness to allow a certain latitude in its use. But if I must be explicit, I will say common sense is my sense; other people's sense, when it differs from mine, is little better than nonsense.

One definition I must protest against, however; I cannot agree with the man who declared that common sense is thus named because it is so uncommon. We could not conduct the affairs of life if this were true. In our own field common sense is the very characteristic of American libraries. We must not blow our own trumpet too loudly. We must not overlook the magnificent accumulation of books in German and French libraries. the good fight made by our English brothers against prejudice and ignorance, the zeal and the complete organization of the Italians. Yet I believe that the same qualities that have made our nation (with certain glaring exceptions) the best of pioneers—the same fitting of means to ends, the same suiting of the man and the thing to the environ-

ment, the same content with small beginnings, the same ingenuity to contrive and quickness to seize upon every improvement the same common sense, in short, have been shown in the spread of our libraries, as in the settlement of our country, to a degree not seen in older lands. Our libraries have been like our railroads. When we were poor and population was scanty, we built railways in the cheapest manner: two planks with a flat iron rail spiked along them, turning up every now and then to run through the bottom of the car, -a tramway rather than a railroad. The English traveler, seeing it, wondered and sneered; but it was the only way in which we could build them, and so we opened up the country. Now that we have got riches from the territory then reached, we have carried our railway system far ahead of any; we run palace cars across the desert. So our libraries, begun modestly a century ago, by making the most of a little and by the use of mother wit, have, with the schools, opened up a great country of intellect, have extended themselves more than anywhere else on the globe, have become a necessity—at least wherever the New Englander goes — and, the era of luxury having come, one finds them on the frontier, or what was lately the frontier, at Minneapolis, at Denver, with all the perfections of material and personnel that the Library Bureau and the Library School can furnish. A century ago western libraries were founded with coon skins; now they cross the prairies

side by side with the concrete sidewalk and the electric tramcar.

Yet there is much still to desire. If common sense is not uncommon in ordinary life, no more is blundering, because mankind mix with their judgment so much unreason from passion, from fashion, from prejudice, from thoughtlessness, from laziness, from habit. Even the most practical people fall into most irrational acts. As I came here I saw a country house on a lake bank, where there was a lovely view. A barn was planted between the dwelling and the lake, the house turning its back upon the water and facing a cabbage field. Was this sensible? Is it sensible to risk one's eyesight on the ill-printed newspaper in the vibrating car? Is it sensible for a man to devote himself so closely to business that, when he has won the riches which authorize leisure, he has no health to enjoy it and no tastes which leisure can enable him to gratify? Is it sensible for men to "put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains?" Is it sensible to waste months of the too short school life of 5,000,000 children in learning the vagaries of an irrational, inconsistent orthography? Is it sensible — there is no need to lengthen the list. Any one's observation furnishes him examples enough of the unreason of sensible people. Now, let your memory run over the past management of your and your neighbor's libraries and see if there also you cannot pick out instances of equal blundering: a great sum spent on a building, and none left to buy books; book funds bequeathed, and nothing to run the library; a librarian appointed because he is cousin of the wife of the president of the board of trustees, or an old classmate, or a union soldier, or because he is secretary of the Young Men's Democratic (or Republican) Club; a book rejected for religious or moral reasons, and the rejection made known in every newspaper in town; a catalog, for economy's sake, prepared by cheap labor, so that the work has to be all done over again; a new building made barely large enough to hold the books already belonging to the library; the reading-room, which should be the quietest place in the building, made so magnificent

as to attract crowds of sightseers; and so on, and so on.

I cannot help regretting the amount of time that is wasted on statistics. They are interesting, but they are costly to prepare and to print, and I would rather see the time spent on making the library more useful. Statistics are like the notices that we post: few persons read them, still fewer heed them; but we are obliged to post them lest we be asked, Why did you not tell me? So we must have statistics, I suppose. There are persons who, like children, must pull up their plants to see if they are growing. And they want to know such details, -- how many bakers and how many candlestick makers use the library, what percentage of fiction and what percentage of theology is used, on what day in the year the most books were taken out and on what the fewest. Yes, it is all interesting; looks as if it ought to be useful; is sometimes needed as a defence against the attacks of the unfriendly; but one would like to know how often any practical measure is the result of the figures so laboriously got together. Perhaps it is enough that they sometimes prevent foolish measures being adopted.

I am not objecting to temporary or to comparative statistics. Often very important questions in the management of a library can be settled by a little investigation; but when they are settled why continue to make the same investigation year after year? For instance, a year or two ago, being annoyed by the assertions of certain impatient people that it took half an hour to get a book at the Athenæum, we kept a careful watch for some time. Leaving out half of our circulation, which comes from the room in which the deliverydesk is, and so takes too short a time to measure, we found that the other half averaged three and three-fifths minutes per book. Having made the trial for two or three months and finding the figures always the same, we dropped the investigation. In some libraries, having been once begun, it would have been continued forever. Comparative statistics too, such tables as Miss Cutler and Mr. Crunden have added to the reports which they will read to you at this conference, such

tables as ought to have been added to the last census report, are very useful.

I have wished sometimes that I could see more wisdom in the employment of assistants. One hears not infrequently that a new library is to be opened in a city or town; that the trustees have appointed a librarian of some experience, and assistants with no knowledge either of library work or of literature, and that they expect the librarian to buy a large stock of books, arrange it, catalog it, lay out his system of charging and the whole scheme of library work, in the mean time training these raw assistants, and to open the library in some incredibly short time - three or four months, perhaps. Formerly one used to hear of a similar appointment of the librarian himself - some ex-editor or retired clergyman; but that folly is abandoned, at least in starting a library. I note also another improvement boards are beginning to hire a few graduates of the Library School for a while, to help set things going. But the time allowed by impatience, especially for training the untaught assistants, is likely still to be too short.

In fact, there is not any one thing in library work in which less sense is shown than in failure to allow enough time for difficult work, and in eagerness to have a thing done almost as soon as the resolution has been taken to do it.

There is room for improvement in the appointment of assistants. The librarian ought to be given the entire appointment and dismissal of his assistants, and to be held strictly responsible for their work. He is much better qualified to judge of what is wanted and what is done than any one can be who is not always on the spot. In the selection he must justify his privilege. He should remember that he cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear; and he should not accept or should dismiss at once, not merely those whom he finds to be unfaithful shirks, but those whom he finds to be slow, stupid, clumsy, illiterate, especially illiterate. A man can hardly hand a book over a counter properly, a boy cannot get a book well from the shelves, to whom it is no more than a block of wood.

Common sense has much to do with the rules of a library and their execution. Where it prevails there is no red tape; the rules are simple and elastic, designed only to secure equal rights to all, but to restrain no one of his liberty needlessly. Some rules must be as the laws of the Medes and Persians; they must never be relaxed in the least, because such is the pressure upon them that, if they are broken through at any one place, they will be swept away entirely. Such in my library are the rules that prohibit more than one of the "new" books being taken out at once by the same person, and impose a fine for keeping new books over time. Every one wants to violate them all the time. As long as it is understood that such rules are immutable and unrelenting, no one protests, and everything goes smoothly; let the least sign of yielding appear, and there will be a clamorous crowd, claiming concessions as precedents. when a boiler gives way but a little, all the water flashes into steam, and the stout iron flies in fragments far.

But there are other rules that are made to be broken, or rather to be enforced only to restrain impudent encroachers; and others, again, that, while generally maintained, should be let down at times - experience only can teach when, how far, and to what people. The object to be aimed at is to give the greatest assistance to all, to let each get as much out of the library as possible without interfering with its use by others. No written rules could ever bring this about; nothing but the constant attention, thought, judgment, of a librarian, for it is hardly necessary to say that the power to relax rules should be in the hands of the librarian and of him alone. If it is intrusted, except very sparingly, to assistants, there can be no uniformity, and there is some danger of favoritism. It goes without saying that every librarian should be above all suspicion of favoring any one. As librarian he has no dislikes, hatreds, jealousies; he is of no sect in religion, of no party in politics; he helps all alike, as the physician heals all alike. When he finds among his assistants one who is also impassionate and impartial, he may intrust him or her with the dispensing power.

In the choice of books there is more opportunity for the exercise of common sense and less room for the operation of definite rules than anywhere else in library management. The buyer who clearly sees what work the library should aim at doing, and follows out his course consistently; who yet does not confine himself within too narrow limits, remembering that many men have many minds; who is cautious in deciding, remembering that when he has bought a book he cannot buy another with the same money; who carefully considers the tastes and capabilities of his readers, knowing that even he who leads the horse to water cannot always make him drink; who takes especial care to provide the books that are asked for, knowing that a borrower to-day is worth two in an uncertain future; who consults the critical journals with the greatest care, and is always open to suggestions, because two heads are better than one, will, if he has funds, get together a well-selected library or deserve the praise of having provided an excellent working collection; and yet he shall not seldom find that a book which he rejected is one which some inquirer especially needs.

Rules for buying one can hardly give, yet there are certain general principles. In literature dulness is the unpardonable sin; in science, inaccuracy; and in those classes which are a combination of literature and science, like the historical, both dulness and untrustworthiness disqualify, though neither alone would be sufficient cause for rejection, nor both together in all cases, for in books a great name covers a multitude of sins. Soundness or unsoundness of doctrine, whether in theology or philosophy, in the social or the natural sciences, is not to be considered by the buyer, even if he thinks himself competent to decide. The ability with which the views are maintained, the fame which they have gained, are the points for him to regard. For the book which will mislead the reader there is an antidote in the book written on the other side: but for the book which will send the reader to sleep there is no remedy. Of the causes for rejection I should say: Inaccuracy, evil intent, dullness; but the greatest of these is dullness.

Even worthlessness is not always cause for rejection. A library that has money will often buy a book for the mere perversity of its argument, the density of its ignorance, the extravagance of its style, for reasons like those which moved Augustus de Morgan in compiling his "Century of paradoxes." A great library should contain monuments of human folly as well as of human wisdom.

If there is any question on which common sense gives no uncertain answer, it is in the admission of fiction to the public library.

To many persons fiction is the only means possible of going into society, of meeting a variety of their fellow-men, of traveling, of living anything but the dullest and most monotonous of lives. I should no sooner think of excluding fiction altogether from a library than of prohibiting tea and coffee. Both of those beverages do harm to certain constitutions, as fiction destroys the fibre of certain minds; but to deprive the majority, who can safely use all three, of their enjoyment for the sake of the weak few, is not the American In a college library one may approach nearest this exclusion; for a student's reading should be mainly study, and his recreation should be out of doors. All the fiction in a college library ought to be classic, to be literature. Slip-shod English and flabby thought should be rigidly kept out. And some such rule may be usually followed in the public library to a limited extent. Except in the great cities, the public library is obliged to select its books; it has not money enough to buy everything; why should it not select in some degree for literary merit? Without believing in salvation by style, one may yet think that education in English is one of the functions of that supplementary school which we term library. Well-written books and wellthought books are not necessarily dull. No one calls "Treasure Island" dull. It could not be better written. That is a book of sensational adventure; but there are plenty of love stories, domestic stories, character novels, society novels, that have style, interest, movement, thoughts. Provide such liberally; then, if the money holds out, and it seems necessary

to add the vulgarities of Optic and Alger and the twaddle of Mrs. Southworth, do so sparingly. We are told that there is a call for these last authors that must be satisfied, and that a library which lacks them and their likes will be deserted. Undoubtedly there is a call, for they are prolific authors, occupying a great place in the catalog, so that they continually meet the eyes of readers, and, moreover, they have merits. What we want is to substitute: first, some other story-tellers who have greater merits, who can tell as interesting stories better, and with a better moral, and next to substitute in part some higher class of reading that shall give more information and exercise the mind more. Something can be done, as I here said, by having a plentiful supply of good reading, all interesting, and a scanty supply of reading that is not so good. More can be done by judicious suggestion, when advice is sought, or when all the books asked for are out, the greatest care being taken to recommend books that will be sure to be liked, avoiding a dull book like poison. We have been told lately that suggestions will be resented as impertinence; that depends on how they are made. And it has been said that in a busy library there is no time for such work. True, that is one of the advantages of a small town and a small library but, - but, - but, - almost everywhere there is a chance to get in a little of this influence; and when library committees, and the public that is behind library committees, wake up to the perception that in this supplementary public school which we call public library, it is their duty to provide teachers as well as text-books, the attendants in the delivery-room need not all be merely animated machines, with no higher ambition than to pass over the counter 300 volumes an hour. If there are several attendants, one at least will be competent to give advice; if there is only one, he will have been chosen because he had some knowledge of books - and of human nature. Let no one imagine, by the way, that this attendant - whom in library matters we might call the Adviser or Suggester-will have an easy time, or that a successful adviser can be found everywhere. His or her qualification is tact, tact, - first, last, and all the time, quite as much as book knowledge. would grow with practice. Two other qualities the suggester needs - enthusiasm and unfailing patience. The committee, too, must have hope and faith, for statistics are silent here, giving scanty indication of the work that is done. They may indeed show that there is a fractional percentage less of fiction and more of history borrowed, but, as usually kept, they will not indicate that good fiction is read where bad fiction was read before; they do not indicate if the novels taken are read with a purpose or not, with the mind open or shut, if they are devoured at the rate of one a day, or as by the young people's society I knew of where "Romola" was gone through one winter and the "Tale of two cities" another, with photographs and guide books and consultation of histories and discussions of character. The effect of such stories read in such a way might justify Sir John Herschel in regarding "the novel in its best form as one of the most powerful engines of civilization," or prompt the Bishop of Ripon's glowing eulogy on the usefulness of fiction.

A librarian ordinarily collects pamphlets as unhesitatingly as the little dog runs out and barks at the passing buggy. The dog could not give any reason for it, but all his ancestors have done it, all the curs of his acquaintance do it, and he has done so himself from his earliest recollection. Certainly pamphlets are often good to have, but not all pamphlets are good for all libraries. The historical society should not store up the medical tracts, but send them to the medical library, and that, in turn, will send its legal or scientific tracts having no bearing on medicine to the law and scientific libraries. Even a general library may well hesitate to swell its cataloging expenses, and crowd its shelves with many classes of pamphlets. How great is the probability of an old report of a charitable society in a distant city ever being of use? Of course it may be, but is the chance great enough to justify spending on it money needed for other objects? But on the other hand, every town library must collect exhaustively and preserve tenaciously every book, pamphlet, map, placard, poster, every scrap of written or printed matter relating to that town and less exhaustively to the neighboring towns.

A broad distinction may be drawn between purchasing and accepting gifts. A gift will not infringe upon the book funds. it must not be forgotten that it depletes the general funds. It costs money to collate, to plate, to enter, to acknowledge, to catalog, to classify, to house, and to take care of a book. Year after year it must be dusted, and its title or number read in the annual examination; it occupies part of the shelfroom in a costly building, and hastens the time when the inevitable extension must be built. It is a very costly thing. library committee may well think that they cannot afford to take in certain classes of books, - the greater part of public documents, old school books, perhaps old medicine, law, physical science. On the other hand, no librarian would be a very efficient member of a rejecting or a weeding committee. He so often finds a book that has slumbered on the shelves for years to be just the one that satisfies an out-of-the-way inquiry, so often hears a reader regret that the library lacks some book which he never would have thought of buying, so often finds the pamphlet which is rubbish to him gold to another man, that he can with difficulty bring himself to give up anything. What delightful literary use Dr. Holmes has made of old writers whose advice, if followed medically, would have killed all his patients!

In fact, there is no book that may not at some time become useful. For which reason I find myself very much out of sympathy with those who are talking of late of the enormous growth of literature and libraries, who profess to fear that the public library will in time occupy the whole site of the city, who talk of weeding out and of holocausts. Books should not be destroyed. There ought to be great libraries in many parts of the country to which the smaller libraries might send books which they could not afford to keep, where *every* book received should be religiously preserved, where one could go with a reasonable expectation of finding anything one wants; as one

goes to the British Museum and the Bodleian, and the national libraries of each European country. The Library of Congress and the Boston Public Library are beginning to approach that character. They are not enough for a country as large as ours; there should be more. But every little town library cannot play the *rôle* of British Museum. Division of labor is necessary. Let each have its specialty, and universality be the specialty of only a few.

A catalog is a very costly thing to make, and reforming trustees are often tempted to give it up or to scrimp it; but common sense teaches that, having once sunk money in a building and a store of books, it is poor economy not to go to that additional expense which will double their usefulness. Classification, too, cannot be made for nothing; but common sense teaches that at least in those libraries in which the public goes to the shelves, an arrangement will really pay for itself which helps the public to help themselves, and lessens the calls on the attendants. When the public come only to the gate and books are handed out over a counter, the matter is more doubtful; but surely the fact that almost every public librarian has classified his books and continues to classify them, is sufficient answer to the few doubters who, like Mr. Magnusson, think that the best thing to do with a new book is to put it on the shelf by the side of the book that came in just before it.

Again, when a library is founded or when a somnolent library gets into the hands of a new and progressive board of trustees, the first thing that is talked of is a printed catalog. Now, a small, rapidly growing library will be wise to print a very modest catalog at first. Let it be well planned, the better planned the better, because then new editions can be issued on the same lines; but let it be short, a finding-list rather than a catalog, because before it has been out long so many new books will have been added that it will be useless and have to be reprinted. A finding-list, however, if it is made with gumption, can be very useful. It can be packed full of sug-

gestions; the very fact that it makes no pretensions to style enables its maker to crowd information into it without occupying an amount of room that would alarm the economical.

In what may be called the technique of cataloging there are several doubtful questions, and I have my doubts whether common sense has always been sufficiently consulted in the formation of the generally accepted rules; or perhaps I should say, whether rules adopted by the highest authority for a library of the size and character of the British Museum are adapted to the needs of every town library. I can only glance at a few points.

Cataloging-rule makers have always shown a tendency to seek what was easiest for the cataloger, as if it were for him that the catalog is made, and not for the public. If the object of the catalog is to enable the public to find books quickly, surely entries should be made under the name by which the author is most known, whether that be his real name or not; hence entry under a steadily used pseudonym (as Mark Twain), under the maiden name of a woman till her married name is fully established, under a British nobleman's title by which he is always known (not under his family name, by which he is not known) is dictated by common sense. Of course this gives more trouble to the cataloger, and makes him sometimes inconsistent; but, as it certainly saves trouble to everybody else, and as the majority of the public do not care anything for consistency, it is the best practice. On the other hand, the cataloger, in his ambition to produce a fine piece of work, will spend hours in hunting up full names which when found are of very little use, if of any, to the public. Understand me, in a large library, with numerous entries, author's names must be carefully distinguished or serious errors will result; but the town librarian, with ten or twenty thousand volumes, need not give every name in full, as if he were preparing a biographical dictionary. So in the early ages of cataloging in this country it was thought a fine thing to put in a brief sketch of each author - and, no doubt, it did good to the few who read the sketches; but to the majority such things are as if they were not; and it has long been seen that the cost of preparation and printing was practically thrown away, and that those who want such information can best be sent to books of reference. Even in large catalogs, though of course one must take much pains to get names correctly and fully, I doubt the expediency in some cases of letting the unused extra name determine the arrangement. I should enter Bret Harte as Harte, Bret, not as Harte, Francis Bret; in the same way I should make main entries under Collins, Wilkie; Dobson, Austin; Haggard, Rider; with references only under the full names: Collins, W: Wilkie; Dobson, H: Austin; Haggard, H: Rider.

In classification, too, common sense has many a word to say. It does not strike me as a very sensible proceeding to classify books on the shelves systematically, and then to classify them in the catalog on the same system, making the catalog only a glorified shelf-list, when one might get another kind of information by arranging the catalog differently, in alphabetical subject order, for instance. It does not seem to me sensible to divide a very small library into very numerous subdivisions, requiring very long class marks, or to use in any library, large or small, divisions which are not so well defined as to be easily applied by the classifier and easily understood and used by the public. Still less does it seem reasonable to me to divide a growing library as if it were always to remain of its present size, and to apply to it a system which is incapable of expansion and further subdivision.

It does not seem to me sensible to give up classification altogether, or even to give up minute classification because of its difficulties. They have been greatly exaggerated. The truth is that nine tenths of the books in a library treat of very limited, well-defined subjects, and so are easy to classify on any system—any reasonably good system; consequently they are easy to find on any system, and their classification is useful. The rest are troublesome; they have n't any very decided subject, or they extend over two or three

subjects, or they contain several works bound together, or they treat the matter so that different classers would put them in different places, and if they are put in one place they disappoint somebody who would like to have them in another. I admit all this, but I say that this only applies to a small minority of books, and that the gain from thoroughly classing the large majority which lend themselves to classification far overbalances the harm that may come from the few refractory ones.

In classification there has been a great controversy between the minute and systematic classifiers and the rough and ready classifiers. As I have been in the fight, it may not be becoming in me to assert on which side common sense stands. But at least I may claim that there is a certain plausibility in the following propositions:—

It takes time and costs brainwork to divide books minutely.

It is not worth while to divide books more minutely than is needed for finding readily those which treat of each subject.

When the subjects are distinct and generally recognized, setting each off by itself gives much more help than when they are vague and ill-defined.

Therefore the sciences dealing with concrete matters lend themselves to minute subdivision much better than the abstract sciences like philosophy.

Libraries used by the learned can profitably be much more subdivided than those used by the ignorant, who would not understand even the names of the divisions.

When libraries are used by the ignorant and learned together, like college libraries, we must remember that the ignorant, especially if young, can be instructed.

Libraries that have many books must be more divided than those that have few.

Libraries that are going to have more books need to plan their classification with a view to enlargement as much as their building.

These statements seem to me reasonably certain, and the practical result to which they lead is this: to secure the best results and greatest economy, a system of classification and notation should be contrived that in its

simplicity and intelligibility will suit a very small library, the divisions being broad, wellknown subjects, and only a few subdivisions being made here and there of subjects on which the number of books is sure to be great, as fiction in literature; and yet these divisions and subdivisions should be parts of a great scheme that would suit a very large library, so that when the library grows and the different subjects increase - as they always will - irregularly, each can be subdivided when its time comes without disturbing any of the others and upon a plan prepared at the very beginning. This I believe to be more in accordance with common sense than to divide a little library with a minuteness that would suit the largest, or to consider a classification as a suit of clothes that must be entirely abandoned when the boy gets too large for them. The classification that I would have is the tree's bark that grows with it.

I have praised common sense. But the librarian is no worse if he combines with it some grains of imagination and sentiment; if he is one whom the vast bookrooms of the great European libraries would strike dumb; if he feels an indescribable pleasure in hanging over an old manuscript or one of the works of the first printers, with its sturdy paper and honest ink, black as when first struck off, and its curiously irregular lines of type; if he prefers a quaint old binding to a necklace of jewels; if the odor of a case of books just come from abroad more delights him than a garden of flowers; if to him his library is the pleasantest place on earth, and his work there the most engrossing, the most satisfactory, that he can imagine; if every detail is to him of pressing importance, and he longs to perfect every part as the poet polishes his verses, and the painter retouches his canvas; if, as he answers the innumerable questions of the ignorant - and the learned - he fancies himself like the guide on the Alps, the pilot in the harbor, the equal of the teachers in the schools, the professors in the colleges, yes, of the pastors in their parishes. All of these delusions - if delusions they are - will not harm him, for they are not inconsistent with common sense.

SOME LIBRARY SUPERSTITIONS.

BY W. I. FLETCHER, LIBRARIAN OF AMHERST COLLEGE.

OUR President has reminded us that any discussion of a subject should begin with definition. What, then, do I mean by "superstitions?" I find the dictionaries too strict in their definitions, the word being confined by them almost wholly to religious applications. I must, therefore, make a definition for myself; and I will ask you to let me call a superstition any idea or notion which is held as a matter of belief, and which is based on authority and accepted without reason, or the application to it of that ground principle in all good work — common sense.

I have so often found myself in the position of a conservative as against many of the notions which have prevailed among librarians in recent years, that I take special pleasure at this time and in this live Western atmosphere, in attempting a little iconoclastic work. Because I desire beyond all else to be reasonable, I will go full length with any one against the twin irrationalities of an undue reverence for the ancient and an overweening ardor for novelties. I look back upon the progress that has been made in adapting libraries and library methods to modern demands and circumstances with a profound sense of satisfaction and a high appreciation of the labors of those who have been leaders and pioneers in this movement. But I am a believer in evolution, rather than revolution, and when I compare the fruits of the two processes I find my faith justified.

The library is an old institution. Our good brother Richardson, whom we all miss to-day, has a lecture on "Libraries before the Flood," in which, with the great erudition so characteristic of all he undertakes, he arrays the testimony of numerous writers of that early period, and makes a remarkable exhibit of the bibliothecal advantages possessed by the antediluvians. But whether or no it is to be believed that the waters which floated Noah's ark destroyed libraries as extensive and as

valuable as the famed one of Alexandria which fell a prey to the opposite element of fire, there can be little doubt that in Ur of the Chaldees, while Abraham sojourned there, books were plenty and libraries flourished." The father of the faithful may well be supposed to have had a well-selected private library among the effects which he took with him when he went out to found a new nation. Since the researches of George Smith and others in the valleys of the Euphrates and the Tigris have unearthed the remains of those Accad libraries of baked clay tablets, the different books being stated by their makers to be copies of then ancient works handed down by former generations, the marvel of supposed accurate oral transmission through centuries of the most ancient records of our race has given way to the less incredible, but not less interesting, theory of a succession of documents, going back to the very fountains of the history of man.

If such be the age of the library as an institution, what wonder if, like other ancient establishments, it has become well encrusted with superstitions, or that some of these have become so firmly fixed in the very warp and woof of the fabric that they seem a part of it, and cling with the utmost tenacity even in the broad light of to-day?

To begin with the enumeration of them, we will ask what notions with regard to library buildings may justly be considered as superstitions. In the first place, there's the sacred style of architecture, with its lofty and capacious interior, into which a chastened light feebly struggles from narrow windows piercing thick walls or from a few skylights in the roof. In the presence of American librarians of to-day, this superstition need not be dwelt upon. It is for us a thing of the past. But who can tell how many of us may yet be called upon (as was one of our number within the year) to try to administer a modern

library in a magnificent new building erected on this old conventional plan? Just so often and so far as we can, it devolves upon us to denounce this superstition, and endeavor to create a sentiment with regard to it which shall reach and affect the building committees and architects who will yet be erecting libraries with one thought of the present and future and ten thoughts of the past.

But while speaking of library buildings, I wish to indicate two other notions quite prevalent about them which, while not old, seem to me to be properly but superstitions. First, that of excessive regard for fire-proofness.

Books, pamphlets, and papers are inflammable to a high degree; and, while they are not rapidly consumed by fire, their backs, as exposed in a library, shelf above shelf, offer a ready food to the devouring element. This being so, there is but little security against a library's destruction by fire in metal shelves or uprights. Should fire once take in an iron stack of several stories in height, with perforated floors, I fear it would spread as quickly, and do as much damage, to say the least, as in a lower room with wooden shelving. It is conceded that the iron uprights are much more expensive than wooden ones of equal or at least sufficient strength. But the iron ones give an appearance of security against fire, and are often lauded on this account. This I call a modern superstition in library architecture. A library building ought to be fire-proof in so far as the structure of the building itself is concerned. But the book-shelving, being a mere shell filled with combustible material, can gain little, if anything, from being itself incombustible, especially, as in case of a hot fire, as much damage may result from its warping as from the burning of wooden shelving, or even more.

The second modern superstition to which I wish to refer as connected with library architecture is the idea of making available for book-storage every perpendicular foot in the building. Certain librarians and architects have fallen a prey to this superstition, and seem to have become infatuated with it. It is the great central idea of the stack system.

But it is not well grounded in reason. Why are not other kinds of buildings amenable to this principle? For instance, why does not a factory building fifty feet high to the eaves have seven floors? or a dwelling-house have only seven and a half feet between joists? Simply because the gain in such a method of construction would be more than offset by the loss. Higher rooms mean better light and air. Nor does the perforated floor make much difference. One defect about the stack system has lately forced itself upon my attention as it had not before. The roof light, when it has gone down two or three stories, disappears, and greatly to the relief of him who finds that the roof heat is also tempered as he descends. From this point down, lateral light must be depended on, and the attempt to force this side light into the interior of a library between floors seven and one-half feet apart means the employment of large windows and the admission of light and sunshine to an extent which is excessive near the walls. Books, especially the bindings, but also the paper, suffer from this excessive sunlight and sunshine to a very considerable extent. In short, the stack system is a strained effort (and an uncalled-for one, because where land is expensive elevators may be made to multiply the size of the lot to meet any reasonable requirement) to carry out against common sense and reason this mere notion (superstition, I call it) of "every perpendicular foot occupied."

Not to dwell longer on superstitions connected with library buildings, I will mention some of a different class. First, there's the idea that a library must not part with anything which has once formed a part of its collections unless it be a duplicate. I dare say I shall here run counter to the feelings of many of my brethren, but I must maintain that there is an apparent lack of reasonableness about this notion of the sacredness of everything once in the library, so that it would be a sort of sacrilege to part with it.

Looking into the near future, are we not led to the conclusion that our libraries must come to the point of a healthy sloughing off of the outgrown and obsolete accretions of the past, to make room for the constant addition of that which is vital for the present and the future? One other thing is pressing upon us in the East, where considerable libraries are growing up in almost every town, and that is the necessity and advantage of a differentiation of libraries, one following out one line of development and another a different one, and all helping one another instead of being engaged in a short-sighted rivalry.

With the acceptance of these two ideas,—that of keeping down the size of a library by getting rid of that which is useless and obsolete, and that of a harmonious and mutually helpful differentiation of libraries,—comes in necessarily the abandonment of the old rigid rule of "Get all you can, and keep all you get," which seems to have prevailed hitherto, and which I do not hesitate to stigmatize as a superstition. I confess I have not yet seen indications of any decided escape from this superstition on the part of those having libraries in charge, but I expect to see them in the future. Reason will prevail here as elsewhere.

Right in this connection we come naturally to another superstition; namely, that of exchanging duplicates. We have had a great deal of talk about this matter of exchanging duplicates, and one proposition after another for a "clearing-house for duplicates." I have become satisfied that the best clearing-house for duplicates possible already exists in the form of the auction-room. And the only reason we have not all taken advantage of it is this mere superstition that a library ought not to sell for money what it may have to dispose of, but must exchange it for an equivalent. Now one of the greatest difficulties about an exchange is the fixing of prices. Whoever has tried it must have felt that he was put in a difficult and trying position. It is conducting a matter of trade outside of ordinary methods of trade. Prices on goods are supposed to have a definite relation to market value, as fixed by manufacturer or established by competition. But a great many library duplicates are not current in the market, so as to have any established price; and for all such there is but one fair way to set a price, and that is to submit them to competition. This the auction-room does effectively, economically, and equitably, and at the saving to the librarian of the immense labor involved in negotiating exchanges for any considerable number of volumes.

Another superstition is the worship of decimals. I had the pleasure formerly of the acquaintance of an army engineer, General T. G. Ellis, who was a decided and earnest opponent of the metric system. I recollect a conversation in which he said that one of the great difficulties in the way of the progress of civilization was that the primitive man counted his thumbs. Had he only stuck to a truly digital system, we should have had a perfect method of reckoning. But as he was so unwise as to bring in the thumbs, we are saddled with a system of tens, in which a larger unit can be divided by two only once without a fraction. By the octal system three such divisions give us the lower unit and no fraction. The issue of the conflict between the artificial system of tenths and the natural one of halfs, quarters, and eighths, who can tell? At any rate, Mr. Dewey will tell you this is a very hackneyed and puerile argument against the metric system. It is not presented here with the view of running amuck against that system, but simply as illustrative. Perhaps we may be allowed to remark that no interest of modern civilization would have been more the gainer, had our early ancestors not counted their thumbs, than the one we represent.

Since the days of Dr. N. B. Shurtleff, and his book on the decimal system as applied to libraries, we have been afflicted with a succession of efforts to run libraries on that system. Ten has been the sacred number with many librarians, as seven was with some ancient nations. There is something fascinating about the decimal system, it must be admitted; but it is when one is scheming on paper that this fascination is most strongly felt. In actual work a revolt against its artificiality almost inevitably sets in. By Dr. Shurtleff's method each range of book shelves was regarded as having ten shelves, each alcove ten ranges, and a room was naturally

to be so arranged as to have ten alcoves. The day of alcoves has pretty well gone by, and with it the high ranges of shelves, as well as the whole idea of numbering shelves as furnishing a notation for the books.

Driven out of this stronghold, the decimal system has entrenched itself in classification; and, just as one generation was captivated by the beauty of the former decimal system, the next has been largely carried away with the charms of this, its later application. But it is hardly rash now to predict that the system will not stand the test of practical use longer in the classification field than it has in the shelf arrangement. Perhaps I have sufficiently paid my respects to the matter of classification, of late, in the columns of the *Library journal*, and I will not dwell on it at this time.

One more superstition I have noted, and that is the catalogue cult. I find that I have put myself on record on both sides in regard to cataloguing. I have sometimes placed emphasis on cataloguing as the one means of making a library available, as opposed to classification. Again, I have made light of the value of catalogues, as set over against bibliographical helps. I should like now to harmonize these two expressions, if I may And I would do so by saying that I heartily believe in catalogues as the one means of guidance to books; but at the same time I am coming to place less and less stress upon the cataloguing of the individual library, and more on catalogues in the wider sense, including and referring mainly to printed catalogues and bibliographies, which may be made available, in lieu of elaborate cataloguing of the individual library. What I would point out, as the current superstition on this subject, is the idea that each individual library should have its very complete catalogue, and that a catalogue can be made which will be a sufficient guide to readers. I think that many of you must have had some of the same experience that has often come to me of late years, when I have found the great inferiority of the references in our own subject catalogue on some topic to the list published somewhere as a bibliography of the subject.

Such experiences must lead to a certain loss of interest in the effort to make a subject catalogue full and complete, and also to a desire to make the fullest use possible of such reference lists and bibliographies as we have or can get. And further than this, the idea is impressed upon us that any and all catalogues or bibliographies whatever fall far short of furnishing the guidance that readers want. I quote a striking passage from the late annual report of Mr. Foster, of Providence, on this point.

He introduces it in connection with an interesting showing of the great number and variety of questions asked by persons who have consulted his library. Referring to these questions, he says:—

"If we analyze them, we find that an extraordinarily large percentage of them will not be answered by consulting even the most elaborate of the ordinary type of library catalogues."

There is nothing new to us in all this. It is the same ground gone over pretty completely by Mr. Green several years ago in his paper on "Personal Relations between Librarians and Readers." I only refer to it as cumulative testimony to the truth that implicit dependence cannot be placed on catalogues as guides, and to support my warning against that superstitious regard for the catalogue idea, which will lead to the devotion to elaborate features of this work of time and expense better put to other uses.

I have gone hastily over this ground, which is somewhat hackneyed, simply for the purpose of indicating that in all departments of our work we need to be on our guard against the growth of such sentiments or ideas as may be classed as superstitious and unreasoning, based on a mistaken apprehension of the value of things, either venerable for age and general repute, or coming to us as novelties in such a captivating garb that we accept them without bringing them to the bar of good sense and rationality. " Prove all things, hold fast to that which is good," is a good motto for the modern librarian, as for the worker in any department.

I have referred thus far only to superstitions liable to be held inside libraries, by librarians and library officers. I had thought of devoting a few moments to the matter of superstitions about libraries held by outsiders. But time is short, and I will only name two of them and have done.

- 1. Librarians have nothing to do but to read the books.
 - 2. Anybody can make a catalogue.

For discussion, see Proceedings (First session).

ARCHITECTS AND LIBRARIANS.

BY NORMAND S. PATTON, OF CHICAGO.

I SEE that I am announced to read a paper on "Library Architecture," but I propose to speak rather of those who make library architecture—architects and librarians. What have architects to do with librarians? Why should librarians be interested in architects? It is these questions that I propose to answer. In general it is the architects that make architecture; and the interest which has been manifested by librarians in the architecture of the buildings in which they labor is a sufficient excuse for the introduction of this topic to your attention.

Few people who have not had experience in building for themselves have any accurate idea of what is done in an architect's office. The architect makes a picture of the outside of the building, and is mainly responsible for its good looks; so much is recognized by the public, who often look upon the architect as an artist, and, like other artists, as an impractical sort of a fellow, who makes a reputation for himself and a handsome house for his client at the expense of the latter in more ways than one.

This picture may be true in some instances, but is not a fair type of the profession as it stands to-day. There are people called "librarians" whose knowledge of books extends no farther than the taking from the shelf and putting back again. There are so-called "architects" whose knowledge of architecture is one-sided and deficient; but, in selecting a type of the profession, it is but fair to take the working of a first-class office.

Here we find that careful study has been given to the arrangement of rooms, halls, and stairs. That long before the exterior is designed, numerous sketches of the floor

plans have been made from which to select the most convenient and economical. Calculations are made of the strength of beams and columns. The foundations are laid out with great care, so as to be proportioned to the weight upon them. The heating, lighting, and ventilation are studied as essential parts of the design. In fact, the whole building is built on paper to the minutest detail, and specifications are prepared which describe the work to be done with such accuracy, that when it is divided among a dozen contractors there is no interference between the various trades, nor is anything omitted.

The proper thickness of walls, the kind of cement to be used, the depth and width of the foundations, are decided by the architect and not by the mason. The size of timbers and methods of framing the roof trusses are not left to the discretion of the carpenter, but are calculated by the architect and prescribed by the drawings. If there are any mistakes in the design, they are likely to be copied in the building. If the contractor makes the building as good as the design calls for, he is doing all that is expected of him, and it would be a fatal optimism to count upon his improving upon the copy set him.

The whole construction, arrangement, and design of a building are thus almost entirely dependent upon the architect, who must be master, not only of his profession in general, but of the requirements in particular of each kind of structure he is called upon to erect.

But there is one thing that is not in the province of the architect to do: An architect is not, or at least should not be expected to furnish the *idea* for a building.

The planning of a building is in the nature

of a problem to be solved. Certain conditions and requirements are laid down, and it is the duty of the architect to meet them; but it is the business of the owner, and not of the architect, to decide upon these requirements.

An architect is employed by an owner to assist him in building a house or other structure. The owner says *what* he wishes done, and the architect decides *how* the owner's wishes are to be accomplished.

It is not so important that an architect shall have great originality as that he shall have a quick and delicate perception of the wants, the aspirations, and the limitations of his client. If I am planning a house for a gentleman of wealth I must be able, in imagination, to put myself in his place. For the time being I must be a gentleman of wealth, and appropriate the suggestions of my client as expressing my own wants, and arrange the house accordingly.

When the work is complete, I must check the correctness of my imagination by submitting the plans to my client. If I have read his character aright and developed his ideas properly, he is pleased. In like manner I must catch the particular wants and preferences of the other members of the household.

So with buildings of other kinds, the architect is supplied with certain definite conditions to fulfil. Those who are to occupy have, very properly, something to say about the provisions made for them. The architect builds for others, and he must satisfy their wants; and his skill lies in his appreciation of those wants, and the adaptation of the building to meet them.

Many structures are complex in their uses, and occupied by different classes of people. The architect must meet the requirements of all the occupants, or his work will not be a complete success.

It is not enough to provide for those who use the parlor, and forget the kitchen. This is the workshop of the house, and the comfort of the whole family is concerned in its proper arrangement.

It would be a singular mistake to plan a church and forget the convenience of the minister; and yet many a library has been

planned, and apparently the librarian has been left out of the calculation.

Why should the latter omission be more common than the former? Because, in the first place, the minister is on hand when the plans are prepared, and his opinion is given great weight; while, in the case of a library, frequently there is no librarian selected until after the building is completed.

If all the consultations for the building of a house should be held with the head of the family while his "better-half" is absent, there is great danger that the closets may be too few and too small, and that other domestic arrangements may not be quite in the line of feminine ideas. A library cannot be arranged properly unless the librarian has an important if not a controlling part.

There are two parties to be provided for in a library building — the public who patronize the institution and the administrators who procure and arrange the books and give them out. No library is perfect that does not provide for the convenience and comfort of both of these parties. In the old-style building the public was cared for, and the librarian and his assistants left to make the best they could out of the premises; and yet there are strong reasons why the librarian should receive the first and principal attention from the architect, for he spends his life in the library, and an extra step in reaching a book is multiplied many times a day, while on the part of the public there are few who have occasion to enter a library many days in the week, or to stay more than a few minutes at any one time.

Why is it that the librarians have had so little influence on library architecture, that so great an architect as Richardson should have gone on designing museums, and calling them libraries? In a museum the public does its own walking, and the shelves and cases may be arranged in alcoves or galleries, according to the fancy of the architect. There is a charm in wandering about and finding odd specimens in odd corners, and the burden of climbing stairs is sufficiently distributed not to be oppressive to any one. A college library, in which the students are

allowed to take books from the shelves, may be arranged on the museum plan; but, in a public library, where all the books must be brought to one central desk, it is so evident that the convenience of the librarian is of the first importance that we naturally raise the question, Why has the librarian been so slow in asserting his rights?

The main reason has already been alluded to. He cannot assert himself when he is not there, and when he arrives it is too late. A gentleman of wealth makes a gift for a public library in a town where none has existed before. There will be no library and no librarian until after the completion of the building. In some cases there is a small library, housed, perhaps, in a room that was built for a store or office, and the limited demands for books are easily met by an attendant whose opinions on the subject of library buildings would hardly be worth the asking. Some enterprising citizen starts a subscription, and then comes a new building, new books, and, to crown the achievement, a new librarian, - a real librarian this time, a member of the A. L. A., who enters upon his work with enthusiasm, only to find that in the new building everybody's comfort has been provided for except his own.

Thus it happens that the librarians, singly, have often no chance to control the arrangement of the building which they are to occupy.

In recent years the librarians have combined to assert their rights in a manner to attract the notice of the public. My own attention was first called to library arrangement by reading an article by Mr. Poole, of Chicago; so that when - some five years ago - I received an unexpected order to make designs for a library, my first act was to hunt up that article, and then to follow up the subsequent literature on the subject. The discussions of this Association cannot fail to have a more and more powerful influence upon the architects who are called upon to plan library buildings. When it is seen that the librarians of the country are in substantial agreement upon the main points of arrangement, architects and committees will not dare to ignore their opinions.

A result of the increase of library building will be the development of library specialists among the architects. When an architect is employed who has such an acquaintance with librarians and their wants that he can see with their eyes, and present their view of the subject, then it will matter less whether a librarian be present or not when plans are prepared.

If any one is disappointed because I have not told how a library should be arranged, I can only reply that I came here to ask that question rather than to answer it.

I have started out to make a study of library buildings from a librarian's standpoint, and I hope to learn something from this convention. My own contribution to the subject is in the shape of the working drawings for the Hackley Public Library, now building at Muskegon, Mich. The description of this building has already been published, and I will not take your time farther than to say that, in the arrangement of the plan, convenience of administration has been a ruling factor. It has been planned with special reference to the ideas advanced by members of this Association, and therefore it is a matter of no small interest to the designers to know how far the arrangement meets with your approval.

Although the librarian has been given his proper position in the consideration of these plans, the architects have not forgotten the demands of the public. The interior of such a building must present a somewhat imposing effect, in order to gain the popular verdict. The book, reading, and delivery rooms are here given a proper degree of separation, and yet the public has an opportunity to see the books and have its appetite whetted by a glimpse at the amplitude of the collection.

The whole building being fire-proof, there is no need of a solid wall between the book and delivery rooms, and therefore large arches have been introduced between the two to make a vista the entire length of the building.

With this much by way of preface, I commit the plans to the tender mercies of your criticism, with the assurance that whatever shortcomings you may find will be corrected "in our next."

REPORT ON LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE.

BY ADDISON VAN NAME, LIBRARIAN OF YALE UNIVERSITY.

I N the successive reports on new library buildings made to the Association there will be, of necessity, some overlapping. It will seldom happen, in the case of the larger buildings at least, that the planning and the completion both fall within the limits of the same report. No exact parallel can therefore be drawn between the statistics of the twenty months since the date of our last meeting and the two years covered by the preceding report of Mr. Larned. The general result is, however, clear. There has been no falling off, but rather a gain in the number and importance of the new buildings undertaken. As an index of library progress, both in the direction of new libraries established and of enlarged provision for older libraries which had outgrown their limits, the survey, which includes fifty-five buildings completed or under construction and nine more soon to be commenced, is full of encouragement. total cost will be not less than \$10,000,000. Of this sum, it is true, nearly three fourths will be absorbed by two buildings of exceptional magnitude, the Congressional and Boston Public libraries, the expenditure for which will naturally be distributed over several years. But the remaining sum is still large, and it is a most noteworthy fact that at least four fifths of it, or more than \$2,000,000, comes from gifts. Of the buildings for public libraries, properly so called, only four, i. e. about one in ten, are erected at public expense. Of the whole number reported, not less than fortytwo are the gifts of single donors. Nobler uses for the employment of wealth than the establishment and endowment of libraries are not easy to find, and we may safely predict that the current which is so strongly setting in this direction will gain in strength year by year.

In the geographical distribution twentythree States are represented. Massachusetts, already far in advance of the others, leads with twelve, and New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut follow with about half that number.

Aside from the increase in number, in at least two important points there has been an advance also in the character of the buildings. It is now coming to be the rule, rather than the exception, that the new buildings which are to hold our larger and more valuable libraries, or those plainly destined to become large and valuable, shall be of fire-proof construction. Thirteen of the buildings included in the present report are of this character, and three more have fire-proof bookrooms. In an article on "Slow-Burning Construction" in the Century for February, 1889, Mr. Edward Atkinson states that in the year 1887, according to the tables compiled by the Chronicle of New York, there were burned within the limits of the United States 126 college buildings and libraries. Our older library buildings are, with very few exceptions, of the ordinary combustible construction, and the danger to which their contents are exposed is of a serious character. It is a point not enough considered by the builders of libraries that, apart from the value of fire-proof construction in increasing the security of the library, it will have no small influence in drawing valuable gifts of books and manuscripts which otherwise might not be entrusted to its keeping. If we regard the increased cost as a premium paid for insurance, there is a fair probability that it will be more than returned in dividends.

In the enlarged capacity, no less than in the increased security of the new buildings, our library construction is taking on a more permanent character. The present rate of library growth requires a far larger provision for the demands of the future than would have been thought sufficient only a few years ago. We are meeting this in part by larger buildings, some of which are planned with a view to still further enlargement in the future, and in part by improved methods of arrangement which

greatly economize the space. The alcove plan, though attractive, is wasteful and suited only to collections of a very moderate size. For our larger libraries but two methods appear to meet the conditions of the problem and to unite compactness with the other advantages sought,-the stack in some one of its various forms and Mr. Poole's plan of separate floors, the shelving being in both cases of the same height, about seven and one-half feet. The former uses the whole of the perpendicular height for books, the latter only the lower half of each story, reserving the other half for light and air. This at first sight not only seems wasteful, but appears also to involve double the amount of climbing. The stack, however, is necessarily narrower than the separate floors, which, having better light, admit of greater width, so that two floors will hold as many books as three tiers of stack and necessitate not a foot more of climbing. Where the stack is carried higher than three tiers, there is a slight advantage in its favor; but in all the high stacks, thus far constructed at least, there are counterbalancing disadvantages. Unquestionably, however, the stack is at present the more popular. We find in the new buildings every variety of form from the "low" stack of two or three tiers to the "high" stack of six tiers (Boston Public Library), seven tiers (Cornell University), and even nine tiers (Library of Congress); and to these must be added the "broad" type of the University of Pennsylvania. If the stack is to become the prevailing form of library construction (which it seems to me too early yet to assume), it is a fortunate circumstance that its possibilities will be so thoroughly tested in the buildings now under construction and the merits and defects of each form brought to light. And by such practical tests also will the question of the general merits of the stack and the separate floor plans be determined, for it is hardly possible that either should be under all circumstances the best.

With these general remarks I pass to a brief survey of the new buildings, many of which have already been described in the pages of the *Library journal*, and therefore need the briefer mention here.

ALBANY, N. Y. N. Y. State Library .- The description of the new library-rooms in the Capitol at Albany I shall wisely leave to Mr. Dewey. For the completion of these rooms, which occupy the whole of the third and most of the fourth story of the west front, 300 feet in length, the last legislature appropriated the sum of \$143,250, this being in addition to the undivided, but still appreciable, part of \$18,000,000, which they had already cost in the rough. That they are rich in all their appointments, even those of us who have not seen them can easily believe; and that so much of practical convenience has been put into them as is consistent with the magnificence of their surroundings and with their conversion to a use for which they were not originally constructed, we have the best assurance in the fact that the work has been directed by Mr. Dewey himself, who was the official adviser, even before he became the official head of the library.

ALLEGHENY, PA. Carnegie Library.— Details of the plan were given in Mr. Larned's report, and it is necessary only to add that the building will be completed this fall.

ASHBURNHAM, MASS. The town of Ashburnham is to receive, by will of G. F. Stevens, a lot of land for the site of a public library, and \$10,000 for erecting and furnishing a building, which must be finished within one year of the reception of the bequest.— *Library journal*, Feb., 1888.

ASHFIELD, MASS. Sanderson Acad.—Through the generosity of the late J. W. Field, of Chicago, and his widow, who carries out his wishes, a \$10,000 library building and new home for the academy will be completed this fall [1888].—Library journal, Sept., 1888.

Baltimore, M. D. Enoch Pratt Free Library. — Mr. Pratt has rounded out his munificent gift to the city of Baltimore by the erection of a fifth and last branch opened Nov. 5, 1888, in the northeastern part of the city. It is uniform in style and plan with the branches previously built, being of one story, 40 x 70 feet, with a high and well-lighted basement. The material is pressed brick with stone trimmings. At the end of the hall, which is a high, open-timbered room, finished to the roof, is the delivery counter. Opening out of the hall is an ample and well-lighted reading-room. The separating partition, which, above the wainscoting, is of opaque glass, reaches only as

high as the side walls, and allows free circulation of light and air above. The bookroom, with shelving for 15,000 volumes, and the librarian's room are in the rear. The cost of the branches, exclusive of the land, is about \$13,000 each. The main building, costing apart from the lot \$185,000, is described in Mr. Larned's report.

BARRINGTON, R. I. Public Library .- A building containing town hall, public library, and high school was dedicated Dec. 12, 1888. For this is claimed the honor of being the first free public library in the State of Rhode Island erected and supported by the citizens assessing themselves for this object. From the Providence Journal of December 13 I extract the following details: The architects are Stone, Carpenter, and Wilson, of Providence. The style fifteenth century, English, of the half-timber construction. The basement and first story are built of undressed, moss-covered stones from the neighboring fields; the upper story of timber, with the intervening spaces filled with plaster and pebbles. The library occupies one end of the building, and contains a readingroom, 22 x 28 feet, with a large bay window and an open fireplace, a bookroom, 20 x 36 feet, and a librarian's room, 7 x 12 feet. The cost of the building was a little less than \$20,000.

BELFAST, ME. Belfast Free Library. — This building is described and illustrated in the Library journal, August, 1888. A bequest of \$20,000 from Paul Richards Hazeltine, of Belfast, provided for the erection of the building, at a cost of \$11,000, and for a permanent fund of \$9,000. The building is of one story, 54 x 27 feet, built of red granite trimmed with gray granite, and strictly fire-proof. The bookroom, 26 x 27 feet, is arranged in alcoves, with a capacity of 14,000 volumes. It was completed in November, 1887, and opened to the public in April, 1888. Julius Munchwitz, of New York, was the architect.

Boston, Mass. Boston Athenaum.— The additional bookroom, which had become a necessity, has been obtained, not altogether, as I gather, in the way our President, Mr. Cutter, would have chosen, by contracting the space occupied by the roomy vestibule and staircase. Three bookrooms have thus been gained, one on each floor, with a total capacity of 70,000 volumes. In the two lower rooms have been placed iron stacks of two tiers each, on the third floor a stack of one tier. Incandescent lights with a flexible attachment will facili-

tate the finding of books on dark days. Other improvements have also been made. The roof, which was a source of danger, has been made fire-proof; and a system of heating by hot water has been substituted for the hot-air furnaces. The cost of these various improvements was about \$35,000.

BOSTON, MASS. Public Library. - I may safely assume that the members of the Association are familiar enough with the plans of the monumental building, given in the Library journal for March, 1889, and more fully in the Amer. Architect and Building News, May 26 and June 9, 1888, to make it unnecessary to enter into details here. shall all, no doubt, agree that, in view of its past and present rate of growth, the provision made for the future wants of the library is rather too small than too great, further extension of the building being apparently impossible; and that, in architectural effect, the exterior is fine and the reading-room magnificent. A general discussion of the plan is, of course, beyond my province, but the stack is of so unusual a construction as to demand attention. It occupies nearly one half of the building, reaching across the rear and half-way down the sides, and is six stories in height, with a capacity of something more than 1,000,000 volumes. The window space, both in amount and distribution, is such as to be plainly not equal to the lighting of the stack, and the following communication from the architects shows that it was not intended to be. They say that "from the start it has been the intention of the Trustees to depend upon artificial light for the illumination of the stacks, making the latter as much as possible a place of safe deposit." Of course the use of the electric light makes it possible to reckon without the aid of the sun; but most librarians, I am sure, will agree with me in thinking it undesirable. To ventilate the stack, rising, as it does, solidly from the ground to the upper floor - reserved for special collections - with no free-air space above it, will not be easy, even by artificial means. And finally, the position of the delivery desk at one end, or rather fifty feet away from the end, of a stack which has a total length of more than 300 feet, is one of the unhappy, but unavoidable, necessities of the present plan.

The estimated cost of the building is \$1,175,000, in addition to \$180,000 paid for land. The foundation is already in, and bids are to be received May 11 for the completion of the building, which is expected to require three years.

BRADDOCK, PA. Carnegie Library.— The cost of the building, which includes a lecture hall as well as a library, will reach, with the equipment of books, \$125,000. The library-room has cases for 15,000 volumes. The building is now about completed.

BROOKLINE, MASS. *Public Library.*— During the past year the bookroom has been enlarged by an addition 32 x 56 feet, built across the rear, and increasing the capacity to 60,000 or 65,000 volumes. The cost of the addition, which is of brick, was \$16,500; the cost of the original building, built in 1869, \$45,000. The books are arranged in alcoves.

BUCKSPORT, ME. Buck Memorial Library.—
The widow and the daughter of the late R. P. Buck, of New York, have carried out his wishes in the erection of a library building, a cut and description of which are given in the Library journal, February, 1888. The building is of granite and of one story. The reading-room is 23 x 19 feet, the library-room 27 x 19 feet, with alcoves on three sides. The cost of the building I have been unable to learn.

BURLINGTON, VT. Billings Library of the University of Vermont.—An addition, the second since the opening of the building, in 1885, is now being made, which will increase the length of the building to 193 feet and the cost to \$155,000. It adds 24 feet to the length of the main bookroom, and increases the shelving capacity of the building to about 100,000 volumes. The cost of the present addition, which will be completed in September, is \$20,000, and is borne by Mr. Billings. From a view given in the American Architect and Building News Dec. 29, 1888, the building appears to lose by the extension none of the beauty of proportion for which it has been so justly celebrated.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Public Library.— The new building, described with illustrations in the Library journal for December, 1887, will be completed this summer. The donor is Frederick H. Rindge, formerly of Cambridge, but now living in California, and the architects, Van Brunt & Howe, who have recently removed their main office to Kansas City. The building is of stone, of one story, and in the Romanesque style. The main part, 130 feet front by 40 feet deep, contains a delivery-room about 31 feet square, reading-room

52 x 27 feet, cataloguing-room 12 x 37 feet, and also a "memorial-room" 40 x 20 feet, designed to hold books and other mementos of persons whose names are associated with the history of Cambridge. In the rear, shut off by a fire wall, is a stack of three or four tiers, 35 feet broad and 85 feet long, estimated to hold 172,000 volumes and capable of further extension. The cost of the building, exclusive of the lot, which is also the gift of Mr. Rindge, is about \$65,000.

CANAAN, CONN. *Douglas Library*.— A brick library building, 20 x 30 feet, the gift of Edmund G. Lawrence, was completed in November, 1888. It has shelves for 2,500 volumes.

CHICAGO, ILL. Newberry Library.— The Trustees made choice some months ago of Henry Ives Cobb as architect. Mr. Cobb withdrew from the firm of which he was a member, to devote his whole time to the library, and, after some preliminary study of the subject here, went abroad with Mr. Blatchford, of the Trustees, to visit foreign libraries. They are expected home in a few days. In the plans, which are yet to be drawn, we shall naturally expect to find incorporated, not only what Mr. Poole has already taught us of the principles of library construction, but also much new teaching.

Under date of April 12 Mr. Poole writes: "We have between 30,000 and 40,000 volumes now in the Newberry, and have already outgrown our quarters. It will probably be five years before the new building is finished, and we shall probably have to build larger temporary quarters to hold our books till then."

CHICAGO, ILL. *Public Library*.— A new reading-room, fitted up at a cost of about \$9,000, was opened Aug. 27, 1888. It is 85×40 feet, and will seat from 400 to 500 persons.

CONCORD, N. H. Public Library.— The Fowler Memorial Building, purchased and fitted up for the public library by William P. and Clara M. Fowler, at an expense of about \$25,000, was presented to the city Oct. 18, 1888. Originally a substantial brick residence, the exterior has undergone little change; but the interior has been entirely reconstructed, to adapt it to its new uses. The bookroom, 20x27 feet, in two stories, has been made practically fire-proof. It is arranged with alcoves, having a capacity of 23,000 volumes.

DEDHAM, MASS. Public Library. - The seventeenth annual report of the library contains a cut and description of the new building opened Nov. 22, 1888. The funds for its erection, \$30,000 for the building and \$5,000 for the lot, were provided by two legacies of \$10,000 each, from John Bullard, of New York, and Hannah Shuttleworth, with smaller contributions from other sources. The building is constructed of pink Dedham granite, quarry faced, with brownstone trimmings. The architects were Howe & Van Brunt, and, as in most of their library buildings, the bookroom is a stack, fire-proof, 23 x 33 feet, and 30 feet high, containing three tiers, and having a capacity of 28,800 volumes. Other rooms on the first floor are the delivery-room, 121/2 x 24 feet, reading-room 23 x 39 feet, and librarian's room, 12 x 23 feet.

EAST HARTFORD, CONN. Raymond Library.-The late Albert C. Raymond left to the towns of East Hartford and Montville bequests for the establishment of public libraries. The portion falling to East Hartford at the settlement of the estate, in 1883, was \$13,500; and this, by the terms of the will, was to accumulate until it reached \$17,000. By wise management, the Trustees have been able to erect the past year a building costing \$10,000, and have still remaining a permanent fund of \$10,000. The building is of two stories, 34 x 60 feet, the basement of Portland brownstone; above, brick with tile and brownstone trimmings. The library occupies the first floor. The bookroom, as at present arranged, has shelves in wall-cases and movable floor-cases for 7,000 volumes, and an ultimate capacity of 20,000 volumes. The second floor is entirely given up to a public hall, seating 300 persons. In the basement has been placed a kitchen, as an adjunct to the public hall, but to guard against fire the first floor is constructed of iron girders and brick arches; wire lathing has also been used. The architect is Wm. C. Brocklesby, of Hartford. The library was dedicated March 19, 1889.

EAST SAGINAW, MICH. Hoyt Public Library.— This building, described in Mr. Larned's report, is reported in the Library journal, September, 1888, as nearly completed, at a cost of \$60,000.

FLORENCE, MASS. Lilly Library.—Alfred T. Lilly, of Florence, has given a building site and \$12,000 for a library building, which is to be ready for occupation by the end of the present year. The building will be of brick and stone. Architect, Charles H. Jones, of Northampton.

FALLS VILLAGE, CONN. David M. Hunt Library and School Association.— The late Catharine Hunt left a bequest of \$4,000 for a library and school building, which, by the terms of the will, must be completed within two years. The building will be of brick and in two stories. It is understood that an endowment will be provided by a sister of the testatrix.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Public Library.— Mr. Carr writes: "In October, 1888, we moved (in connection with the Board of Education, under whose control we are) into temporary quarters (good for three or four years) in a new City Hall. Have many rooms (six), part on first and part on second floor, but yet little room really fitted for thorough library work and use. The placing of public libraries in city halls cannot be commended upon any ground except absolute necessity and cheese-paring economy."

HAMILTON, N. Y. Colgate Library, Madison University.- For plans and description of this fine building, the gift of James B. Colgate, of Yonkers, N. Y., I am indebted to the architect, Edwin A. Quick, of Yonkers. It will be of stone, thoroughly fire-proof, and will cost \$130,000. Through a vestibule 18 feet square, flanked on each side by an open porch of the same dimensions, is the entrance to the staircase hall, 34 feet square and 44 feet high, with an arched ceiling and dome light. On the left is the librarian's and cataloguing room, on the right the conversation-room and delivery-desk. Opening on the gallery of the second floor are seven large rooms, which will be used for college-offices and seminary-rooms. Back of the part already described is an extension 38 x 66 feet, containing a stack in two stories. Over the stack is the main reading-room, 34 feet high, with a vaulted ceiling. The ground slopes to the rear, and the first story of the stack is in the basement and the second on a level with the main floor. The estimated capacity of the building is 250,000 volumes. The date set for the completion is Sept. 1, 1890.

HOLDEN, MASS. Damon Memorial High School and Library.— This fine building, given to the town of Holden by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Gale, of Minneapolis, was dedicated Aug. 29, 1888. A description of the building, of which Stephen C. Earle, of Worcester, is the architect, is contained in the Library journal December, 1888, and a cut in the November number. It is in the

Romanesque style, built of rough granite, with "Kibbe" sandstone trimmings, and is fire-proof. The library occupies the first story, which contains a vestibule, 7 x 8 feet, bookroom, 31 x 40 feet, reading-room, 20 x 28 feet, and librarian's room, 12 x 25 feet. The cost of the building has not been made public.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y. Hornell Library.—
The library has purchased during the past year and now occupies a building erected in 1874 for commercial purposes. The library uses the second story only, having a reading-room in front, 12 x 20 feet, office in centre, 10 x 16 feet, and in the rear a bookroom, 16 x 50 feet, arranged in alcoves. The cost of the building was \$10,000, of which a considerable part is yet unpaid.

ITHACA, N. Y. Cornell University Library .-This, which is the largest of the college libraries now under construction, is so fully described in the last number of the Library journal that little more need be said. That provision made for so large a number of readers within the building is explained, no doubt, by the circumstance that, so far as the students are concerned, the library is one of reference only. The stacks appear to possess decided advantages over any of the high stacks yet constructed, partly because of their position with reference to each other and to the level of the main floor, which practically reduces the height one half, but also because they promise better light and ventilation. The ventilating fans, the free space of ten feet between the topmost stack and the ceiling, and the absence of the usual skylight promise a more uniform temperature than has been heretofore obtained. The building, which is to cost \$225,000, is a conditional gift from H. W. Sage.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y. James Prendergast Library Association.—The late Alexander T. Prendergast made provision for the erection of a fire-proof library building, to cost not less than \$50,000. The plans have not yet been drawn, and it is uncertain when the work will be commenced.

LA CROSSE, WIS. *Public Library*.— Of the \$50,000 bequeathed by the late Cadwallader C. Washburn for the establishment of a public library, only \$12,500 could, by the terms of the will, be used for the building. The gift by the Young Men's Library Association of \$2,000 in money, and books valued at \$5,000, increased the building

fund by \$7,000 (the value of the books being charged to the book fund), and permitted the erection of an attractive and convenient building, costing \$18,500. The architect is C. C. Yost, of Minneapolis; the material, brick and terra cotta on a stone foundation. The extreme dimensions are 60 x 70 feet. The bookroom, which alone is fireproof, has a present capacity of 20,000 volumes, shelved in wall and floor cases, and is planned with a view to future extension. In the second story is an audience-room, seating 300. The building was dedicated Nov. 20, 1888.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN. Ward Memorial Library, Western Branch National Military Home.—A library building costing \$15,000, the gift of Horatio Ward, was completed Jan. 1, 1889. It is of brick, with stone coping; dimensions, 40 x 120 feet. The bookroom, 40 x 80 feet, is arranged on the alcove plan. E. T. Carr, of Leavenworth, was the architect.

LEXINGTON, Ky. The American Architect and Building News of March 9, 1889, contains a sketch for a "memorial library" at Lexington, by Willis Polk, architect, but I have not succeeded in obtaining any details concerning it.

LOUISVILLE, KY. Library of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.—Mrs. J. Lawrence Smith has given \$50,000 for a new library building, plans for which are now being prepared by Mason Maury, of Louisville. It will be fire-proof.

MACON, GA. Public Library.— In the Library journal for December, 1888, it is stated that "the Directors have decided to erect a building which shall cost about \$10,000. Twenty-five hundred of this has already been voluntarily subscribed, and more is expected. Any deficit in the whole sum will be met by an issue of bonds."

Madison, N. J. Library of Drew Theological Seminary.— Illustrations and plans of this building, completed in October, 1888, at a cost of \$80,000, are given in the Year Book of the seminary for 1887-88. It is of stone and thoroughly fire-proof in construction, even to the shelving, which is iron. While the exterior is attractive, the interior is evidently not planned in a manner to secure the greatest economy of space or convenience of use. On either side of the vestibule is a room 25 feet square (one designated as a museum), having no direct communication with the library-room, in the rear. This last is one un-

divided room, 50 x 100 feet, arranged in alcoves, six on each side, and in the gallery a correspond ing number of alcoves. In the central space, and also in the alcoves, are tables for readers. The Librarian, Mr. Ayres, writes that the light is exceptionally good. The lower alcoves have each a double window in the side wall, while the upper alcoves receive light only from the roof, which is partly of glass, through a ceiling also of glass. The estimated capacity of the building is 45,000 volumes, the present number 24,500. Extension, when it becomes necessary, can be made only in the rear, and this can hardly fail to exaggerate the defects of the plan.

MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA, MASS. Memorial Library and Grand Army Hall.— This building, erected in 1887 by T. Jefferson Coolidge, at a cost of about \$25,000, contains a library-room, 28 x 40 feet, with shelves for 15,000 volumes, a memorial hall, and a room for the Grand Army Post, the latter to revert to the library when the Post shall cease to exist. Illustrations of the building, which is built of seam-faced granite, are given in the Dedication Services, Boston, 1888. The architect is C. F. McKirn.

MEMPHIS, TENN. Cossitt Library. - Concerning the reported gift for this library, Mr. Carrington Mason writes: "It was the purpose of the late F. II. Cossitt, of New York, once a citizen of this place, to donate \$75,000 toward a public library in this city. But he died suddenly, and without making any provision for the execution of his purpose in his will. The family, however, being fully advised of Mr. Cossitt's intention, have signified a willingness to make the proposed donation. The fund is not yet in hand, and therefore no steps whatever have been taken toward building, or in the direction of opening a library in hired quarters. It is not likely that we will build soon, unless the benefaction can be considerably added to, in the way of private subscriptions to be made by our own citizens."

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Public Library.— To the full description contained in Mr. Larned's report there is little to add. Mr. Herbert Putnam informs me that, owing, in the first place, to delay on the part of the contractors for the iron-work of the roof, and, in the second place, to the fact that the iron-work, when delivered, was almost wholly a "misfit" and had to be made over, the building, which was to have been completed last fall, will

not be ready till July. He adds: "Two items I may perhaps note—first, that the delay in construction has led to rather increased elaboration of design (the reading-rooms, e. g., are to be finished with mahogany); second, that the cost is to exceed \$250,000, instead of being \$190,000. The city tax for 1888 (about \$35,000) has, for the most part, provided for this. Meantime, we have been gathering books and cataloguing them, so that we shall open the library next fall with at least 30,000 volumes.

MUSKEGON, MICH. Hackley Library. - The description and cut of this fine building in the last number of the Library journal make few details necessary here. Mr. Hackley's gift for a public library was \$100,000, afterwards increased to Of this sum about \$80,000 will be \$125,000. expended upon the building, of which Patton & Fisher, of Chicago, are the architects. It is in the Romanesque style, of pink syenite, with brownstone trimmings, and contains, on the first floor, a delivery-room, 31 x 50 feet, two reading-rooms, a room for a reference library, and a bookroom, 42 x 56 feet, with a capacity of 71,500 volumes, shelved in wall and floor cases. The second story will contain a large lecture-room and a smaller room for a museum or art gallery.

NEW HAVEN, CONN. Free Public Library. - The question whether the old State House shall be repaired for the use mainly of the public library is still apparently far from being settled. It was submitted to popular vote more than a year ago, and authority was given to repair, at an expense not exceeding \$30,000. The estimates obtained by the committee in charge called for an expenditure of nearly double this sum, and nothing was done. The contest has now resolved itself into one between the friends and the enemies of the State House,-those who wish it repaired and those who wish it removed, - without much regard to the claims of the public library. Meantime, the growth of the library will soon make necessary other and better provision than its present narrow quarters afford.

NEW HAVEN, CONN. Yale University Library.

— This building, which will cost \$125,000 and is now approaching completion, is the gift of the late Hon. Simeon B. Chittenden, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a memorial of his daughter, Mary Hartwell Lusk, wife of Dr. Wm. T. Lusk, who died in 1871. The architects are J. C. Cady & Co., 111 Broad-

way, New York. The style is early Romanesque and the material brownstone of two shades, from the Longmeadow, Mass., quarries. The construction is thoroughly fire-proof. The floors are of iron and brick, and the roof of iron, covered with terra-cotta blocks and tiles; the outer walls are lined with porous terra cotta, and no wood enters into the construction of floors or ceilings. The staircases and lifts are also in an independent section, shut off by iron doors and solid walls.

The main building, which is 50 feet front by 100 deep, is in three stories of 16 feet each. The reading-room, which adjoins it on the south, is octagonal in shape, and has a diameter of 48 feet. The entrance is through an open porch to a lobby, one story only in height, which opens directly into the delivery-room, and also leads to the reading-room. The front or eastern end of the main floor is occupied by three rooms,-the librarian's and two others,—each 15 x 19 feet. Back of these is the delivery-room, 29 x 46 feet, or, including the lobby, 29 x 62 feet. Hat and coat rooms, which are simply enclosed by screens 8 feet high and the delivery counter, shut off the rest of the floor from the public. Back of these are cases which will hold 25,000 volumes of the books in most frequent demand, and at the end of the room is a space II x 46 feet, where some of the cataloguing will be done. The two upper floors are undivided rooms, with floor and wall cases 7 feet 8 inches high, the space above being reserved, after Mr. Poole's plan, for light and air. Both the floors are magnificently lighted, and have a capacity of 80,000 volumes each, which will be increased by the main floor to about 200,000 in all.

The reading-room will accommodate ninety readers, and on the walls are shelves for 4,000 or 5,000 volumes of books of reference. Among the decorative features is a beautiful and costly memorial window, added by Mr. Chittenden to his original gift. The building is ventilated by a fan driven by an electric motor, and heated by steam; indirect radiation on the first floor, with mixing dampers attached to all the registers, and direct radiation on the upper floors. Underneath the whole building is a dry and light basement, where books will be received and unpacked.

The problem to be solved in the construction of our new building was not altogether simple. Of the space available for the use of the library (about 350 feet front by 100 feet deep), the central part was already occupied by the old building; too good to be removed at present, but too poor

a specimen of library architecture to be preserved and incorporated in our future building. The only course open to us was to begin at one end of the line and build toward the centre; making a temporary connection with the old building, which will remain in use until displaced by the extension of the new. If the part which we have erected were designed to be complete in itself, a more complex structure would doubtless have been desirable.

NEW HAVEN, CONN. Young Men's Institute.—
The institute, which occupies only the upper part of its building, renting the first story for business purposes, is about to make an addition in the rear, at a cost of about \$5,000. The extension will be 50 x 21 feet, and the space which the library gains will be used partly for a ladies' reading-room, and partly for additional shelving.

NEW LONDON, CONN. Public Library.— A library building, which is to be a memorial of the late Henry P. Haven, is to be erected by the trustees of his estate. Plans have been drawn by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, and work will be commenced at once. The building will be of Longmeadow brownstone, but details of the plan and the cost I am unable to give.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. Charles T. Howard Memorial Library.— A description of the building, with ground plan and elevation, is given in the Library journal for September, 1888. For some further details I am indebted to Mr. Nelson, the Librarian. It was designed by the late H. H. Richardson and completed by his successors, Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. It was erected by Miss Annie Turner Howard as a memorial to her father, at a cost, including furniture, of about \$102,000. The material is "Kibbe" Longmeadow brownstone. The bookroom, 75 x 40 feet, with floor and gallery alcoves, the latter accessible only by staircases placed at the far end of the room, has a capacity of 30,000 volumes; and a circular reading-room, 41 feet in diameter, accommodates 80 to 100 readers. The interior is elaborately and beautifully finished in quartered oak. The building was completed Dec. 31, 1888, and opened to the public March 4, 1889.

NEWFORT, N. H. Public Library.—Hon. Dexter Richards presented to the town of Newport, Feb. 22, 1889, a new library building, furnished with a library, and a permanent fund of

\$15,000; the whole amount of the gift being \$40,000.

NEW YORK CITY. Bruce Free Library .- This is the name borne by the second branch of the New York Free Circulating Library. The building, which is of brick with stone trimmings, 50 x 100 feet, cost, including the land, about \$50,000, and was erected by Miss Catharine Wolfe Bruce as a memorial to her father. The library occupies the first story, which is separated from the basement by a fire-proof floor of brick and iron, and the reading-room the second story. The cases, arranged in one tier, have a capacity of 20,000 volumes; present number, about 10,000. To her gift of the building, Miss Bruce added \$5,000 worth of books. A cut of the building, of which A. E. Harney was the architect, is found in the Library journal for January, 1888.

NEW YORK CITY. Jackson Square Library.— The third branch of the New York Free Circulating Library, opened July, 1888, was the gift of Mr. George W. Vanderbilt. The size, cost, and general arrangement are substantially the same as those of the Bruce library. It is in the Dutch style, and contains, in the third story, apartments for the librarian in charge. The architect was Richard M. Hunt.

NORFOLK, CONN. Norfolk Library .- A charming library building, erected by Miss Isabella Eldridge as a memorial to her parents (her father, Rev. Joseph Eldridge, D. D., died in 1875 after long service as pastor there), was opened for use March 7, 1888. For the present Miss Eldridge retains the ownership, as she also provides for the maintenance of the library; but it is free to all residents, and will ultimately be placed in the hands of trustees for the benefit of the town. The cost of the building was \$25,000; the architect George Keeler, of Hartford. The first story is of Longmeadow brownstone; the second story and the roof are covered with Akron tiles. The length of the building is 75 feet, the width from 47 to 27 feet. The library-room is 46 x 27 feet, with a gallery, and is arranged with alcoves, having in all a capacity of about 25,000 volumes. There is a large bay window at the end of the room, but no windows in the lower alcoves, which receive light from the gallery windows through large wells in the gallery floor. The first floor contains also a reading-room, a conversation-room, and a reception hall, all furnished with homelike

elegance. In the second story are living-rooms for the librarian. The library opens with about 2,500 volumes, and yearly additions to the value of \$1,000 or \$1,500 will be made.

NORTON, MASS. Public Library. - A detailed description of this substantial building, dedicated Feb. 1, 1888, is contained in the Library journal for February, 1888, and more fully, with illustrations, both of the exterior and interior, in a separately published report of the dedication. The walls are of brick and Longmeadow brownstone, rising from a base of Milford granite. The principal dimensions are: library-room, 24 x 34 feet and 18 feet high; reading-room, 15 x 20 feet; librarian's room, 11 x 14 feet. The books are at present arranged only in wall cases, but later an alcove arrangement and a gallery are contemplated. The cost of the building has not been made public, but \$25,000 is thought to be a fair estimate. Stephen C. Earle, of Worcester, was the architect.

OLIVET, MICH. Leonard Burrage Memorial Hall, Olivet College .- The expected cost of the building, designed by Arthur B. Jennings, 145 Broadway, N. Y., is \$25,000, of which the donor whose name it bears, contributes \$20,000. The material is field stone, chiefly granite boulders, trimmed with Ionia sandstone. The extreme dimensions are 110 x 52 feet. The stack, which is of two tiers and fire-proof, is 50 x 36 feet; deliveryroom, 36 x 22 feet; reading-room, 30 x 22 feet; librarian's room, IIXII feet. The second story contains two rooms, 30 x 22 feet and 18 x 12 feet, for special study. The capacity of the stack is 63,000 volumes. In the basement under the stack and in the attic, provision can be made later for 43,000 volumes more. Another stack can be added in the rear, at right angles with the present stack, which will double the capacity given above. The building is to be completed during the coming winter.

OLNEYVILLE, R. I. Free Library.— The Association has received a bequest of land and money, and will build within a year, but the plans have not yet been fully decided upon.

OSKALOOSA, IA. Spencer Library, Penn College. — I find in Building, Dec. 8, 1888, an illustration of the exterior of the building, of which L. S. Buffington of Minneapolis, is the architect. It represents a building of one story, with walls chiefly of field-stone. Details of the plan and cost I have not been able to obtain.

PASADENA, CAL. *Public Library.*—A new building, costing about \$25,000, has been erected the past year. In Holder's *All About Pasadena*, Boston, 1889, it is pronounced "the finest of the kind west of Denver," and the cut there given certainly shows it to be a handsome building.

Paterson, N. J. Free Public Library.— Mrs. Mary E. Ryle has given the fine house which had been her father's residence, for the use of the library, stipulating only that it should bear his name and be called the Danforth Library Building. The house, for which an offer of \$40,000 had been recently refused, will furnish ample accommodations for the library for several years to come; and the lot, which is 100 x 75 feet, and on a corner, will make possible future extension-Plans for the necessary changes in the house are already under consideration.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. Library Company.— The Library journal for March, 1888, states that "Henry C. Lea offers to build an extension to the library building on Locust street, at a cost of \$50,000, on condition that the present facilities for the public use of the library shall not be abridged in the future. The offer has been accepted; and the addition, doubling the present accommodations, will be an exact counterpart of, and in the rear of, the present building."

PHILADELPHIA, PA. Library of the University of Pennsylvania.—This building, which is perhaps the most original of the new library constructions, is so fully described in the Library journal for August, 1888, that few details are here necessary. It hardly need be remarked that the floor plan there given has been reversed in the transfer process, as a comparison with the elevation shows. It is correctly given, together with a plan of the second floor, in the Pennsylvanian of Sept. 26, 1888. The architects are Furness, Evans & Co., of Philadelphia. The cost of the building as at present constructed, with only three of the eight bays, is \$200,000, met by contributions from many friends of the University, the largest being \$50,000 from Joseph Wharton. The main building, which is 140 x 80 feet, and four stories high, contains ample accommodations for the work and administration of the library, and on the upper floors lecture-rooms and rooms for private study or seminary uses. From the reading-room radiate seven alcoves, in which can be placed 20,000 volumes of reserved and reference books. The most

striking feature of the building is, however, the stack, 96 feet broad, and when completed to be 110 feet long, though only 40 feet of the length is at present under construction. Unlike the ordinary type of the stack, which is high and narrow and lighted either wholly or mainly from the sides, this is low and broad, and lighted entirely from the roof. It consists, in fact, of three parallel stacks under one roof, the middle one 27 feet wide, the others 24 feet each. At present only the first tier is to be built, though ultimately the middle stack will have three tiers and the side stacks two tiers. In capacity it is therefore equal to the ordinary stack, seven tiers high, or, as the upper tiers are somewhat narrower, to a stack, say of six tiers. There is here a very manifest economy of the muscular force consumed in climbing stairs, but no great economy in the cost of construction, and the opposite of economy in the ground occupied. The roof is entirely of glass; and, though it is ceiled underneath with a glass diffuser which may serve to moderate the cold of winter and the heat of summer, I should have fears (which may prove groundless) that a long summer vacation would become as necessary for the librarians as for the professors of the University. The reading-room alcoves, which are low and lighted from the roof, may possibly suffer from the same cause.

The capacity of the present stack, with a single tier, is 85,000 volumes; of the completed stack, with all the tiers, 512,000 volumes. The stack is absolutely fire-proof, and the rest of the building practically so. The basement is of Nova Scotia red sandstone, the upper walls brick with terracotta mouldings. Mr. Keen, the Librarian, informs me that the stack will be completed for use in September next, and the rest of the building a year later. A building having so much of novelty is necessarily more or less an experiment. If successful it will, for that reason, deserve and receive the greater honor.

PINE BLUFFS, ARK. Merrill Institute.— Joseph Merrill, of Pine Bluffs, has given a site and \$15,000 for the erection of a brick building, which is to contain a reading-room, lecture-hall, and gymnasium. The dimensions of the building, which is to be completed in November next, will be 50 x 114 feet.

PITTSBURG, PA. Respecting Mr. Carnegie's munificent offer to Pittsburg, Miss Macrum, the Librarian of the Pittsburg Library Association,

writes me that he proposed to build and equip a library costing \$500,000, if the city would appropriate \$15,000 a year to carry it on. This the city was unable to do without special legislation, having already exceeded the legal limit of indebtedness. After much delay a bill was passed, and now only awaits an ordinance of the City Council. Meantime, Mr. Carnegie suggested that, as there had been so much delay, it might be better to wait until the Allegheny library was completed on the ground that the second could be built better than the first.

PORTLAND, ME. Public Library.—The new Baxter Building, occupied jointly by the public library and the Maine Historical Society, was dedicated Feb. 21, 1889. It was the gift of James Phinney Baxter. The building, which is of brick and stone, 75 x 100 feet, with a large vault and fire-proof room, cost \$50,000; the land, \$25,000 more. Both the libraries are placed in stacks of four tiers each.

QUINCY, ILL. Free Public Library. — This building, just completed, is fully described, with illustrations, in the Library journal for March, 1889. The funds of the Quincy Library, a subscription library of long standing, and private subscriptions provided for its erection. The cost of the building alone was about \$23,000, of the building and lot \$35,000. The material is a grayish white limestone, from the neighboring bluffs. The bookroom, which is arranged as a stack of one tier, has a present capacity of 20,000 volumes. A second tier can be added, and there is also space in the rear for a future extension. Patton & Fisher, of Chicago, were the architects.

RALEIGH, N. C. North Carolina State Library. — The library was removed in March, 1888, to the new "Supreme Court and Library Building," an L shaped building, of which the Supreme Court occupies the two lower, and the library the two upper, stories. The reading-room is 40 x 35 feet, and 25 feet high, and the bookrooms have a capacity of at least 100,000 volumes.

RIDGEWAY, MICH. Jonathan Hall Memorial Library.— This is a brick building on a stone foundation, erected by Rufus T. Bush, of Brooklyn, N. Y., as a memorial to the father of Mrs. Bush. The dimensions are 20 x 40 feet, the cost \$3,500. It was dedicated Nov. 16, 1887.

RUTLAND, VT. II. II. Baxter Memorial. For the following details and a floor plan of this library, erected by the wife and the son of the late H. H. Baxter, I am indebted to the architects, Brunner & Tryon, 39 Union square, W., New York. The building is in the Romanesque style, and built of rock-faced gray marble. It is 48 feet front by 73 feet deep, and contains a bookroom, 27 x 30 feet; two reading-rooms, each 16 x 20 feet; and a librarian's room, 11 x 13, adjoining which is a large fire-proof book closet. The books will be arranged, for the most part, in alcoves around the semi-circular end of the bookroom; while the reading-rooms contain cases for holding prints and folios. The estimated capacity of the shelving is 15,000 volumes; and 8,000 volumes, fine editions in choice bindings, have already been gathered, against the completion of the building, which will be about January next. The library is strictly for reference. The cost of the building is not far from \$25,000.

St. Louis, Mo. Mercantile Library.— The place of the present meeting, not less than the description of the building already published in the Library journal for January, 1889, makes further notice here unnecessary. The St. Louis Mercantile Library Association cannot be too warmly congratulated on the possession of its delightful rooms, and a productive property worth, above all encumbrances, \$500,000, and on the enterprise which has brought about this happy result.

SALEM, MASS. Public Library.— The heirs of the late John Bertram offered to the city his homestead for a public library, on condition that the city should appropriate money for the necessary alterations, for the support of the library, and should raise by subscription, or otherwise, a permanent fund of \$25,000. The generous offer was promptly accepted. The value of the gift is estimated at \$50,000. The house is of brick with freestone trimmings, and easily adapted to its new use, while the grounds furnish ample room for any needed enlargement in the future. The alterations are nearly completed, at a cost of about \$7,500, and it is expected that the building will be occupied next month.

SAN PEDRO, CAL. Free Library.—A two-story building of brick, on a stone foundation, 24 x 44 feet, will be completed this month. It will have a capacity of 5,000 volumes, and will cost about \$3,300, which has been raised by subscriptions and benefit entertainments.

SIMSBURY, CONN. Free Library.— A brick building, costing \$10,000, the gift of Amos R. Eno, will be completed in July. The extreme dimensions are 51 x 36 feet. For the bookroom, 20 x 48 feet, wall cases will be used for the present, and later alcoves, with a capacity of 8,000 volumes. In the second story are living-rooms for the librarian. The building is in the colonial style, and was designed by Melvin H. Hapgood, of Hartford.

SPENCER, MASS. Sugden Library.— Richard Sugden has presented to the town a library building, costing \$25,000. The basement is granite, the walls above of brick with Longmeadow brownstone trimmings. The main building is 32 x 60 feet, with a projection in front 11 x 39 feet. Details of the plans, which were drawn by H. D. Wadlin, of Boston, are given in the Library journal for July, 1888, and a cut in the number for November. It will be arranged at first for 10,000 volumes, but by the use of the gallery the capacity can be increased to 30,000.

SPRINGFIELD, O. Public Library.—In the Library journal, May, 1887, the announcement was made that Benjamin H. Warder had purchased, for \$12,000, a lot, and on this lot and the one adjoining, the two having a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 150 feet, would erect a handsome stone building, at a cost of not less than \$50,000, which, with the ground, would be donated to the city on the condition that it be used as a public library. The building, the plans for which were drawn by Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, is now in course of erection.

STOCKTON, CAL. Free Public Library.—A new building, 50 x 80 feet, of brick and granite, was opened for use Feb. 18, 1889. It is in two stories, but only the first is at present fitted up for use. The cost was \$11,050, of which \$5,000 was a gift from Frank Stewart. The bookroom and reading-room are in one, separated only by a railing and counter, the books placed in wall cases and movable floor cases.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. Von Ranke Library of Syracuse University.— The new library building, which Dr. J. A. Reid made the condition of his gift of the Von Ranke library, was completed April 1. The terms of the gift called for a fire-proof building, but this seems to be at best only of the slow-burning order of construction. The material is brick, and the dimensions, 90 x 50 feet, with an L,

22 x 25 feet. In the bookroom, 70 x 50 feet, there is a novel arrangement of the stacks, which are two in number, 12 feet wide and 3 tiers high, and are placed one on each side of the room, with tables for readers between them, much as in the ordinary alcove plan. The capacity of the stack is 150,000 volumes, and in the upper rooms shelves can be provided for 50,000 volumes more. The cost of the building, of which A. Russell, of Syracuse, was the architect, is between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

TOLEDO, O. Public Library.— The new building, the completion of which is expected in September, is of brick with stone trimmings, and of fire-proof construction throughout. The extreme dimensions are 140 x 70 feet, reading-room 34 x 53 feet, reference-room 16 x 46 feet, librarian's room 15 x 20 feet. The bookroom, 37 x 83 feet, has at present only a stack of one tier, but with additional tiers its capacity will be 120,000 volumes. The cost of the building is \$65,000. E. O. Fallis, to whom I am indebted for the foregoing details, is the architect.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Library of Congress.— By the action of Congress at the close of the last session, the long dispute over the plans of our national library building has undoubtedly been finally put to rest, and the building will now go on without further interruption. The general plan of Mr. Smithmeyer is retained, but it has been stripped of some of its more questionable features and considerably reduced in expense. This much of good, at least, has been accomplished by the discussion which started in our Association. Of the two plans submitted by Gen. Casey, one providing for a building costing \$4,000,000, the other \$6,000,000, both agreed in retaining essentially unchanged the central building with its reading-room, and both omitted the greater part of Mr. Smithmeyer's labyrinth of stacks and courts, reducing the former to one-third their total length, and the latter from ten to four. The \$4,000,000 plan further shortened the length of the front and materially lessened the capacity of the building, making it sufficient only for the probable growth of fifty-four years. Since the building would, on either plan, be incapable of enlargement, there can, I think, be little doubt that Congress chose wisely in adopting the higher limit, which gives to the exterior walls their original dimensions, and to the building the longer lease of 134 years. Mr. Spofford writes under date of April 16: "Some modifications of interior arrangements will be made. All the difficulties and dissensions are happily out of the way, and the work of laying granite on the already finished concrete foundations begins this month."

Washington, Ga. Mary Willis Library.— Dr. Francis T. Willis, a native of Washington, but now residing in Richmond, Va., has given to his native place, as a memorial of his daughter, a library building, costing about \$14,000, with an endowment fund of \$10,000, and \$1,000 worth of books. The building is of brick on a granite foundation, the dimensions 44 x 60 feet. The library was opened May 1, 1889.

WILKESBARRE, PA. Osterhout Free Library.— The library building, originally a church, cost, with the necessary alterations, about \$10,000. The di mensions of the main building are 93 x 48 feet; of the rear building, 35 x 45 feet. The bookroom has a present capacity of 27,000 volumes, with room for additional cases. The library was opened for use Jan. 29, 1889.

WEST CHESTER, PA. West Chester Library Association.— A building containing on the first floor library-rooms, and on the second floor a lecture-room, was completed April I, 1888, at a cost of \$6,000. The first story is of brick with granite trimmings; the second story frame and plaster. The architect was T. Roney Williamson, of Philadelphia.

REPORT ON INDEX TO PORTRAITS, ETC.

BY R: R. BOWKER.

POOLE'S Index to Periodical Literature, it has often and most truly been said, has doubled the working value of every collection of periodicals in the libraries which are so wise as to make adequate use of this help. The proposed Fletcher Index to general literature will be scarcely less useful in opening the wealth of treasures on specific subjects massed in collected works or in books of general title. It has been suggested that the third of this series of publications should be the index to portraits, and possibly to views and designs, which I suggested a good many years ago, and upon the feasibility of which I was deputed at the Catskill meeting to report at this conference. The report is not now so full as I would like to make it, as the general request through the columns of the Library journal for information as to work which is being done in this line has not called out many responses, and I have not been able personally to fire as many interrogation points into all possible corners of the library field as our friend Mr. Bardwell has done in regard to scrap-book work. Indeed, most of the portrait indexing of which I have learned, is the result of private enterprise rather than of library work; and the offers of coöperation, should such an enterprise be

undertaken, have also come chiefly from the same direction. This report, therefore, will be rather a preliminary than a final one, and I trust that the larger representation of the library profession at this conference will give the means of presenting through the *Library journal*, or at another conference, a more adequate statement of the work of this sort already in hand.

The Index Society of Great Britain, of which many American librarians were members, included some such scheme in its early prospectus, but nothing seems to have been accomplished in this direction beyond the indexes by E. Sully, of portraits in the European magazine, London magazine, and Register of the times, each in a separate alphabet, included in Vol. 4 of its publications (1879), and the indexes by Robert Bowes, of Cambridge, of portraits in the "British gallery of portraits," "Jordan's portrait gallery," "Knight's gallery of portraits," and "Lodge's Portraits," in Vol. 7 (1880),—all of these being separate alphabetical indexes to the several periodicals or works mentioned. Mr. H. B. Wheatley, the Secretary of the society, proposed an index of painted portraits, and an index of engraved British portraits was also planned. The society has, nevertheless, confined itself mostly to indexes of obituaries and special local work of less interest on this side of the water. The seven indexes mentioned, however, provide a protoplasmic germ for such an index as is under consideration.

Considerable material for the indexing of American portraits is comprised in the collections for editorial purposes of the great illustrated papers. In the Harper editorial rooms, for instance, a catalogue is kept up to date of all portraits engraved in each of the four illustrated periodicals of that house; and a similar index exists, I believe, in connection with Frank Leslie's illustrated publications. The Harper establishment also has an index partially in shape for the considerable collection of photographic and other portraits which it has not so far engraved, but which it holds in readiness for that purpose; but this, of course, is outside the sphere of the index proposed. Mr. S. H. Horgan, of the American Press Association, which supplies portraits for newspapers throughout the country, keeps also for commercial purposes a very large collection of portraits in duplicate. He obtains two copies of all illustrated periodicals, - one for binding, the other for cutting. The portraits cut out are filed in a cabinet letter file, just as letters would be treated; and the bound files are indexed, as to living men and women, in one of the Burr ledger indexes. Mr. Geo. J. Hagar, of Newark, N. J., who supplies much biographical material for "Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia" and for press purposes otherwise, keeps a portrait collection similarly arranged in connection with his notes concerning living persons, and has also a card index to all portraits in Harper's weekly and in Frank Leslie's. He, it will be seen, has duplicated in considerable measure the work done at Harper's and Frank Leslie's editorial offices and by the American Press Association. But this duplication can scarcely be avoided, as the material of most value in these cases is the latest, which would be outside the possibilities of any bound book.

In regard to portraits in books, Mr. Bunford Samuel, one of the assistant librarians of the Library Company of Philadelphia, has "been through, roughly speaking, about 13,000 volumes on the shelves of the Ridgway Branch with a result of about 4,500 portraits." Mr. Cutter has had under way at the Boston Athenæum an index to portraits and engravings of pictures in the art works in his important library, now extending to between 5,000 and 10,000 portraits. The index of maps, etc., at the Harvard Library, made by Mr. Bliss, and the index of designs started by Miss Sargent at Lowell, may also be referred to. Mr.

Linderfelt three years since planned a general index to portraits and views of places in *Harper's weekly*, Frank Leslie's, London Graphic, London illustrated news, Illustrirte Zeitung, Ueber Land und Meer, and L'Illustration, but has only completed a few volumes of Harper's weekly.

Most of the bibliographical dictionaries and even such works as Champlin & Perkins's "Cyclopedia of painting and paintings" and Mrs. Clements' books, are singularly deficient in giving clues to the portraits of people of whom they give sketches. On the other hand there is some printed material in such publications as the "List of portraits of Washington," etc., and I may refer also, in connection with views, to Mr. Whitney's index to portraits of library buildings, which you have noted in the Boston Library bulletins and in the *Library journal*.

I trust that the reading of this report at the Conference will give other clues as to the directions in which to seek further information. I am not sure, in fact, but that the only net result of the investigation which I was directed to undertake will be in presenting a list of work which is being done in this direction, with the view of enabling those seeking information to know where to ask for it, exchanging results instead of duplicating work. The main question, of course, is the feasibility of printing such an index to portraits (and possibly of views) as is proposed, and I fear it would be almost impracticable to find a commercial basis for the undertaking. Its utility would be very great to a number of publishing houses, especially proprietors of illustrated periodicals, and in some libraries. But these probably would not translate their need for such an index into a considerable amount of money, and it does not seem probable that outside of perhaps 100 libraries the demand for such a work would be sufficient to justify any considerable investment. "Poole's Index," in its 1,442 pages, contains above 150,000 entries; "Phillips's Dictionary of biographical references," in the 987 pages of the main alphabet, includes about 100,000 entries. The number of persons of whom painted or engraved portraits exist, can only be guessed at - possibly a guess of 50,000 would be as near as any, and in some cases there would be over 100 portraits to be referred to. Even if the index were confined to portraits which are a part of books, excluding both individual engravings and painted portraits in galleries, a volume of from a third to a half the size of "Poole's Index" would probably be

required, and I have grave doubts whether the mechanical cost of such a volume could be provided for by the subscriptions likely to be received, and some doubt as to whether the editorial labor would meet with sufficient return, not in money, but in the usefulness of the index. On this last

point, however, the librarians here in conference will be better qualified to judge, and I trust this report will serve the double purpose of bringing out information as to other work of the kind in progress, and an opinion as to the value of such an index, if it can be made.

For the discussion on this paper, see PROCEEDINGS (Third session).

SUNDAY OPENING OF LIBRARIES.

BY MARY SALOME CUTLER, NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY.

OUR theme has the advantage of being an unhackneyed one, at least in the ordinary channels of library discussion. the exception of a single casual mention at the Thousand Isles, it has never before been brought up at a meeting of the American Library Association. The Government Report, our text-book of library science, contains no mention of it. The index to the Library journal gives us forty-three references to the subject, but only three to an article covering more than a single page. It has no mention in the ten numbers of Library notes. In 1877, while entertaining their American cousins, the British librarians had a little informal talk on this subject. In 1879, a Sunday opening motion was withdrawn by Mr. Axon, in deference to the feelings of the opposition, and in the three following years similar motions were tabled without discussion. (See Library journal, v. 2, p. 274-5; v. 4, p. 420; v. 5, p. 265-6; v. 6, p. 258; v. 7, p. 231.) this may be accounted for, we would claim for it an important place among the practical problems that must be solved by the modern librarian in raising his library to the highest power of usefulness.

We propose to day to narrow the discussion to the consideration of public libraries, though we have gathered statistics including other classes. Much that will be said applies to libraries in general; moreover, the various kinds shade into each other, e. g., the proprietary often does the same work as the free public. The strongest advocates of the plan will try to convince us, with at least some show of reason, that even libraries for scholars should

be run on the "town-pump" principle, and will point us to the fact that the Boston Athenæum has been open on Sunday for seventyfive years, and that Harvard College Library, an acknowledged leader, has opened its doors from 1 to 5 on Sunday, since Oct. 3, 1880, with a growing use from that day to this. They will also remind us that this action was approved by Phillips Brooks, in his capacity as Chairman of the Board of Overseers. At the same time there is a clear distinction between libraries for scholars and libraries for the mass of people; between working libraries (mental laboratories) and those designed for recreation and general culture. Arguments which obtain for opening the one do not hold good for the other. We therefore choose not to complicate the matter by a minor issue, but to ask ourselves in all seriousness the practical question: Should free libraries be open on Sunday?

We are met at the outset by the statement that the plan proposed is a dangerous step, because its inevitable tendency is to secularize the Sabbath. It is looked upon as the opening wedge, which would lead gradually to a breaking down of the day of rest. From the libraries and art galleries to the museums is a single step, and by and by the lowering of public conscience will call for Sunday concerts, and a little later Sunday theatre going will be looked on with complacence. Meanwhile, if men must work that others may be amused, the passion for gain will soon demand increase of labor in other directions. They picture to us the French Sunday, a Sabbath only in name and in reality

a seventh day of labor, and with this in mind we feel that those who have these matters in hand should think twice before running *any* risk of such a consummation.

In Cardiff, Wales, where there is a free library and museum, an offer was made of a valuable donation of pictures, on condition that the picture gallery be kept open on Sunday. The reply of the committee (after refusing to call for the opinion of the tax-payers) expresses the sentiment of that large class of earnest and conscientious citizens who oppose such movements:—"Resolved, that in the opinion of this committee, seeing the logical issue of opening museums on Sunday must involve an enormous increase in Sunday labor, and so lead to the virtual enslavement of working men and to the prejudice of national interests, it is undesirable to accept the offer of Col. Hill on the condition named."

This is the position taken by Bishop Potter, in an admirable article in the New Princeton review for 1886 (v. 2, p. 37-47), an article which seems to me one of the best presentations of this side of the Sunday question. It shows an entire absence of the Pharisaical spirit and a thoughtful consideration of the best interests of the laboring class. He makes a strong point of the claim that the working men themselves do not desire Sunday opening. This feeling is expressed by a vote taken in England in 1882, where, he says, 62 trades unions, representing 45,482 members, voted in favor of Sunday opening, while 2,412 societies and 501,705 members voted against such opening; and further by the opinion of such men as Broadhurst and Mundella, who were originally working men, and stand in the House of Commons as representatives of that class. Both of these men opposed the motion before Parliament to open national museums and libraries on the day of rest, the stand taken by them largely influencing the vote (208 to 84) which defeated the measure.

Summing up the objections, we would say that Sunday opening is opposed by many of our best citizens:—

1. Because it compels additional Sunday labor.

- 2. Because it tends surely to secularize the Sabbath.
- 3. Because the working man does not want it.

From what has been said, we may perhaps see that these various objections appear to us weak or weighty, according to our idea of Sunday itself, and that, in fact, the whole Sunday question is involved in this discussion. If, therefore, we would come to an honest and reasonable conclusion, we must not shrink from facing this much vexed and perplexing subject of dispute. Suppose we inquire what is the purpose of Sunday and what is the purpose of establishing libraries.

Is it not true that there are two well-defined and distinct conceptions of Sunday observance, and also two equally well-defined and distinct conceptions of libraries?

Rest from bodily labor in the strictest sense, and a day devoted to purely religious exercises, is the ideal Sunday of the Jew, the Puritan, and of a large body of Protestant Christians of our time. An investigation of our early State laws shows a legislation on the subject very nearly uniform in its purpose, in its prohibitions and penalties. Ordinary work, business, travel, recreation, fishing, hunting, visiting, riding, driving cattle, walking in the fields, loitering, selling liquor, and using tobacco were restricted; church-going was commanded, and punishments like fines, whipping, putting in the stocks, cutting off ears, and imprisonment were rigidly inflicted. During the early days of Virginia history, before the organization of the General Assembly, absence from church was visited with a night's imprisonment and a week's slavery; for the second offence, a month's slavery, and for the third, a year and a day. (See Cooke, John Esten. Virginia, 1883, p. 112.) Passing by the severity of those early days and coming down to the New England Sunday two or three generations ago, we find the same idea in a milder and more attractive form. Perhaps some of us have spent a Sabbath in one of those old New England towns where the modern spirit of inquiry and doubt has not yet penetrated. An air of peace and calm pervades the place. The church-going,

and the hymn-singing, and the quiet hours for thought were a perfect heaven to a devout and aspiring soul. But this world is not made up of saints, and "the Sabbath was made for man."

Strangely enough, something in this notion of Sunday reminds me of the library of the olden time. A Sabbath stillness at all times pervaded this temple of wisdom. The object of its existence was to inspire due reverence for itself. The priest of the temple was never so happy as in the summer vacation, when every book was in its proper place on the shelves and himself the only occupant. We must not, however, make the mistake of undervaluing the influence of the old-school library. It has preserved for us the treasures of antiquity, without which our modern scholarship would have been meagre; it has opened its doors to the scholar and to the man of leisure; it has, moreover, encouraged in him independence of thought during the frequent intervals in which its gates were barred. Like the old-time Sabbath, its work has been limited, because, like the Sabbath, it has existed for its own sake and not first of all for

The other conception of Sunday has for its primary thought the good of man, and that not of the favored few, but of all. Like its predecessor, it involves physical rest and spiritual opportunity, but is not confined to these. It provides for the growth and development of the entire man, physical, mental, social, æsthetic, moral, and spiritual. With this view, no iron code of laws can be laid down for its observance. Such a code would be subversive of its purpose; it must change as man changes, adapt itself to new surroundings, supply his fresh and varying needs, and, without arbitrary decree or provision of statute or exhortation from the pulpit, perpetuate itself and work out its glad and beneficent mission. I like Beecher's characterization of Sunday as a "parlor day," from which of our own free will we keep the common utensils of the kitchen, the barn, and the workshop.

Frederick Denison Maurice, whose clear spiritual eye often sees a truth obscured to more earthly visions, tells us in his "Life and Letters: "—"It is certain that we and the Romanists have each taken half the idea of Sunday, and spoiled that half; they believing it to be a day of joy, and therefore working their bodies and giving way to bodily license upon it, and we supposing it to be spiritual, and therefore making it sad." (See Life, v. I, p. 303.)

Surely this need not be. We cannot be content to settle down to the conviction expressed in these words ascribed to Horace Greeley, "You must choose between the Puritan Sabbath and the Parisian Sunday; there is no middle ground." Already the leaders of religious thought point us to something better. The Bampton lecture for 1860 entitled "Sunday, its origin, history, and obligation," breathes this broad and generous spirit; and the concluding chapter, "The Lord's day viewed practically," is well worth reading in this connection. The following is from an article in the Atlantic monthly for 1881 (v. 47, p. 537), called "The New Sunday:"-"The trend of the new Sunday is in the direction of a healthier and more persuasive Christianity, not wholly nor immediately what all could wish, but enough to give one hope of better things in store. The escape from the narrow requirements of an earlier day may for the moment, even, be the taking of some steps backward. To see social and religious changes correctly, one must not look at them from a local point of view alone. The present influence of Sunday is to broaden the Christian conception of the possibilities of ethical life and to uplift mankind on the physical, social, and intellectual, as truly as upon the moral and spiritual side." Such a Sabbath would be, as Emerson called it, "the jubilee of the whole world." (See Nature, addresses and lectures, p. 147.)

We will let Mr. Dewey tell what is meant by the modern library idea:—"With the founding of New England it was recognized that the church alone could not do all that was necessary for the safety and uplifting of the people, so side by side they built the meeting-house and schoolhouse. Thoughtful men are to-day pointing out that a great something is wanting, and that church and State together have not succeeded in doing all that was hoped or all that is necessary for the common safety and for the common good. The school starts the education in childhood; we have come to a point where in some way we must carry it on. The simplest figure cannot be bounded by less than three lines; no more can the triangle of great educational work, now well begun, be complete without the church as a basis, the school as one side and the library as the other." (See *Lib. notes*, v. 3, p. 339.)

But there is no need that I should enlarge on the modern library idea. Your presence here to-day; the history of our association, growing in numbers, in enthusiasm and in influence, since its birth on our nation's centennial day, proves its power.

With this motive fresh in our minds, shall we not agree that the library aims to do for the community by the aid of books and personal contact what the Sabbath supplies by a wider circle of influences, both taking the mass of people as they are, and working to build them up in all that tends to a life of higher aims?

If this be the case, is it not the most natural and practical thing in the world that the three should use each other and work hand in hand toward the same end?

To put it more definitely, there is a large class of people who will not go to church and who will not read the Bible, who could be reached by the means of grace afforded by a library. There is found, especially in our cities, a multitude of men who have no homes, to whom Sunday is rather a day of temptation than of rest. As the *Christian union* expresses it:—
"What can a Christian community do for this great class (on Sunday) better than to provide a kind of communistic substitute for home, in a room furnished with pictures and with books, warmed and lighted and made comfortable staying places?"

The Rev. Plato Johnson, a pseudonymous writer in the New York *Independent* of Feb. 23, 1882, gives us this idea in terse and expressive language. "Dere ain't no use in openin a libry fer de pore, wen noboddy can cum to•it, an' shettin it tite, wen ebberybody wants ter

go in. Ef you opens dat libery on de Sunday and invites all de pore to cum in an git a book, so interestin dat dey wunt want ter go out an git a drink, de fuss pusson dat will make a row 'bout it an say 'taint rite, will be de ole gen'leman hisself wot lives below."

Nor does this imply giving people culture in place of religion. The Baptist denomination is not open to the charge of preaching the religion of culture, but one of their ministers makes an earnest appeal for Sunday opening. He says:—"Anything that helps the mind to better thoughts and keeps the eyes from vile and gross objects, is not a hindrance but a help to the religious life, and will lead there if persisted in."

Besides the people who need to be enticed to a library on Sunday, there is a large number of intelligent working men, who have already begun the work of self-improvement, who find Sunday the only time for carrying out their plans; do not deny them a Sunday afternoon in a quiet place, relieved from the distractions of the home. Perhaps you have no right to deny them on their only day of leisure that which they are taxed to pay for as a common good. True, a certain number can utilize their evenings for this purpose, but a hard day of manual labor more often leaves a man quite unfitted for mental effort. We hear a great deal now about seminary work; it is the latest phase of the library movement. When will you do such work for the unprivileged classes except on Sunday, and what could be a more hopeful way of reaching the masses, the vexed problem of the church of to-day? Speaking of a similar work in the museums, Heber Newton says :- "How beautiful a ministry of brotherhood, to be accepted, nay, even solicited, in the holy name of religion! Alas! that it is religion itself, the very religion of Jesus of Nazareth, which, with an earnestness worthy of a more intelligent discipleship, is barring this step forward in the intellectual progress of hosts of our fellowcitizens." (See his sermon Superstition of the Sabbath, Day star, Feb. 4, 1886.)

In the light of what has been said, we may perhaps return to the three objections against Sunday opening. We must admit the first; it does increase Sunday labor; though, as we shall show later, the increase is very small, probably less in proportion to the number of people served than is necessitated by church services. But our new view of the purpose of Sunday throws new light on this fact. The question to be asked is, Will the step proposed, conduce to the real elevation of the community? Since, then, by the labor of a few, the majority can be helped to the right and legitimate use of Sunday, our first objection falls to the ground.

The second argument, namely, that it tends to secularize the Sabbath, is unanswerable. Such an objection always is unanswerable. Doubtless the first man in New England who asserted that he had a moral, and ought to have a legal right to take a quiet walk in the fields of a Sunday afternoon had this same objection flung in his face. Unquestionably it does have that tendency, but what shall we do about it? We are not willing to go back to the Puritan Sabbath, we do not want the Parisian Sunday; for fear of the one, must we cling to such relics of the superstitions of the other as are left to us? Must we not rather judge each case on its merits, ask each new innovation if it can bring us enough good to balance the risk, ask if its spirit is that of the ideal Sabbath for man? Judged by that standard, Sunday opening has come to stay.

The working man does not want Sunday opening, was our third objection. In the Nineteenth century for 1884 (v. 15, p. 416-434) is an article which goes at length into this matter. It claims that the statistics referred to in Bishop Potter's article are of no value since they were worked up by "The Lord's Day Rest Association," which put the question, "Do you approve the amendment for opposing the increase of Sunday labor?" thus placing a totally false issue before the working men; and against these is pitted another set of figures obtained by a vote taken previous to the other vote, in which there was a powerful majority in favor of Sunday opening. It is difficult for us to weigh the merits of these votes. Probably we would best disregard them both. We may notice, however

that those who voted against Sunday opening appear to have done so, not because it seemed to them undesirable in itself, but from fear that it might lead to enforced Sunday labor, a point which we have tried to answer above.

It may not be out of place at this point to inquire if we should wait the demand of the laboring man in providing means for his growth and uplifting. Surely it is more reasonable to expect that those who, through no merit of their own, have been endowed with richer gifts and opportunities, should make it their constant study, and find it their highest joy, to anticipate his aspirations.

Thus far we have been viewing this subject theoretically. Let us take a more practical standpoint, and find what has been already done towards solving the problem.

I have sent out a circular letter to 223 libraries asking questions in regard to Sunday opening. From 194 of these I have had replies, and I wish right here to express my thanks to the librarians who, in the press of work, have responded so promptly and heartily to my inquiries. Especial acknowledgment is due to Mr. Hild, of the Chicago Public, who contributed an elaborate and valuable summary of statistics. The libraries interrogated consist of a majority of the libraries in the United States containing 10,000 volumes or more, excluding state, government, and the libraries of learned societies, e. g. historical and antiquarian societies. A tabulated statement of facts gathered, may be seen by any one interested in examining it; I will present only a brief summary.

No great claim is made for these statistics, though prepared with considerable care. In spite of the proverbial veracity of figures, they do not always prove what they seem to do; e. g. N—— is put down as a library not open on Sunday. It is a well-known and well-managed library, and the inference is that its example counts against opening. But if we find later that it is a town made up almost entirely of beautiful homes, whose owners have libraries of their own, we put it down on a list of libraries not needing Sunday opening, and therefore not affecting the argument. In a few cases, Sunday open-

ing has been tried and failed, because introduced by outside pressure and lacking the cooperation of the librarian; sometimes a progressive minority have brought it about prematurely and very unwisely. A fair presentation of the exact status of Sunday opening in American libraries would involve a great outlay of time. The investigator should know each library, its work, and the spirit of its work, the town and the people who make up its constituency. Still, it is to be hoped that the figures and facts presented, though unsatisfactory, will indicate the trend of opinion, and at least serve as a basis for further study.

For purposes of comparison the list has been divided into four classes:-

- 1. Free libraries, including those supported by the city, like the Boston Public, and also those maintained by private philanthropy, of which the Astor and the Providence Public are examples.
- 2. Subscription libraries, both the Mercantile and the Athenæum types, and all variations of the two.
 - 3. College libraries.
 - 4. Theological seminary libraries.

106 Free libraries on the list.

I not heard from.

105 heard from.

70 not open.

35 open.

41 Subscription libraries on the list.

I not heard from.

40 heard from.

28 not open.

12 open.

64 College libraries on the list.

5 not heard from.

59 heard from.

47 not open.

12 open.

READING-ROOM or lib. open.

Colby university. College of Holy Cross; success. Harvard university 66 Hobart college Lehigh university

Mt. Holyoke sem. and college; only religiou books.

Spring Hill college. Trinity college; little used. University of Vermont. Vassar college. Wellesley college Yale college.

II Theological sem. libraries on the list.

8 not open.

3 open.

222 libraries on the list.

7 not heard from.

215 heard from.

153 not open.

62 open.

35 call it a success.

7 " not "

20 fail to answer the question. 12 have tried and given it up.

Leaving out of the account college and theological sem. libraries.

145 free and subscription libraries.

98 not open.

47 open, a little less than one-third.

Hours range mostly from 2-9 or 10 P. M. Of the 57 reading-rooms or libraries reported open, 18 have morning hours. These are: -

Chicago public lib. Cincinnati public lib. Cincinnati mercantile.

Lowell Mechanics inst. Mt. Hol. sem & college. Oakland (Cal.) public.

Colby univ. Phil. mercantile. Evansville (Ind.) public. Portland (Or.) lib. assoc.

Sacramento public. Hobart college. St. Paul public. Indianapolis public.

Leominister (Mass.) pub. San Fran. mechan. inst. San Fran. mercantile. Lowell City lib.

Portland (Oregon) reports the longest hours, 7 A. M.-IO P. M.

So many have failed to state additional expense that the average has not been taken. A reference to the tables of statistics will show that, so far as given, the cost, compared to the entire expense of running a library, is surprisingly small.

The answers to the questions - Why is your library not open? . What are your objections? are substantially three. Expense; no call for it; religious objections. Various wordings of the third objection are as follows: "We want to give the churches a chance." "We go to church and to Sunday School on Sunday." "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." "It would not suit my personal convenience. Ex. 20:8."

As an indication of favorable sentiment, I cite a few sentences taken from printed reports and from private letters of librarians engaged in public library work.

"I fully agree with the position you have taken in regard to Sunday opening. I have for twenty years been theoretically and practically in favor of Sunday opening." W. F. POOLE.

"It is my opinion that it does no harm, but, on the contrary, much good, to have the readingrooms open on Sunday. I am confident that the cause of good morals has been largely promoted by having them open on this day of the week."

> S. S. Green, Library journal, v. 9, p. 85-86.

"The results [of Sunday opening] have more than vindicated the wisdom of those who advocated this measure, and have removed, I think, whatever slight hesitancies there may have been in conser vative minds."

"The opening of the reading-room on Sunday has been continued through the year with increasing satisfactoriness. Generally speaking, the use of the rooms is only limited by the number of seats in them."

J. N. LARNED,

Library journal, v. 12, p. 230; v. 13, p. 135.

"The report of the Sunday work seems to answer every objection which can be made to Sunday opening." E. M. Coe,

N. Y. Free Circulating Library.

"The Sunday opening here is an unquestionable success." F. M. CRUNDEN,

St. Louis Public Library.

"An indispensable feature of our work."

CHARLES EVANS,
Indianapolis Public Library.

Cincinnati Public Library.

"The Sunday library is a blessing in this community. It will only require a look through the establishment on Sunday to convince even an extreme fanatic that the good work done here supplements well the good work done from the pulpit."

A. W. WHELPLEY,

"We consider the Sunday opening of the library as our most active missionary work."

LIBRARIAN BRIDGEPORT PUBLIC LIBRARY,

Library journal, v. 10, p. 405.

Judge Chamberlain, Mr. Linderfelt, and Mr. Foster are advocates of Sunday opening.

There is another phase of this question, viz., not a few librarians, thoroughly convinced of the wisdom of Sunday opening, are held back from motives of expediency. Miss Hagar, of Burlington, Vt., Librarian of the Fletcher Free Library, told me at the last conference: - "We need Sunday opening; it would give us a chance to reach a class that I want the library to get hold of, but it would not be safe to suggest it; the people who sup port the library would be shocked beyond measure at such a proposal. It would only cripple our present work to attempt such an extreme measure." Mrs. Saunders, of Pawtucket, R. I., told me substantially the same story. Miss James hopes to bring about Sunday opening in Wilkes-Barré, but does not think it wise to attempt it at present.

The case is further complicated by the question of cost. We have seen that in the larger libraries it is of minor importance; but in the little libraries, where every penny counts, and where it involves at least one extra assistant, the case is different. One thing is certain,if one librarian does all the work and devotes her entire energy to the library, it is quite out of the question to expect, or even to allow her to do Sunday work. It has been suggested that voluntary assistance may be the solution of this difficulty. It seems to me probable that in some towns a woman of culture and leisure might be found glad to take this up as a missionary work, and surely no one need desire a more satisfactory outlet for humanitarian zeal, but it is doubtful if this method could be depended on as a practical way out of the difficulty.

These two obstacles, prejudice and lack of means, prevent Sunday opening in a large number of the smaller libraries, and it would no doubt be the part of folly to attempt a forcing process. It must be brought about after a gradual change of public sentiment,

and may be hastened by anything that tends to broaden and liberalize that sentiment, and, when the time is ripe, by taking advantage of any propitious occasion for introducing it.

From what has been said, I conclude that public libraries, for the use of books in the building ought to be open on Sunday. I can see no reason for circulating books on that day. The objections urged against such opening are of little weight, compared with the urgent claims of the unprivileged classes for such a work as the highest conception of Sunday and the ideal library spirit call upon us to do. It has been in successful operation for a term of years in many prominent American and in several English libraries. Just the people who, as we maintained, needed to be reached by Sunday opening, have responded to the opportunity and proved the demand by a constant and growing use of such privileges. It is approved by most of our leading librarians, and always gets a good word from the Library journal. The obstacles of prejudice and limited means in the smaller libraries may be overcome by time.

The final word on this subject was, I think, said by Mr. Winsor at the L. A. U. K. in

1877. (See Library journal, v. 2, p. 274; L. A. U. K. Proceedings, 1877, p. 171):—"I think the hours that a library is open must correspond to the hours in which any considerable number of people will come to it. All night, if they will come all night; in the evening certainly, and on Sundays by all means. We have fought and are fighting the "Sunday question" as to libraries in America. People who were once tortured with the idea now accept it. I appreciate the merits of conservatism; I do not believe in forcing, but I do believe in ripening. In any community the time for benefactions and philanthropy on Sunday will ripen in the end."

My object in bringing this subject before you has been to induce thought and to provoke discussion. I cannot hope to have convinced any one who did not believe in Sunday opening. If I have shown that it is a subject worthy of serious thought from every student of library science and from every practical librarian, I shall be content.

I hope to continue the study of this subject, and will gratefully welcome any bit of experience throwing new light on it, whether it confirms or contradicts present conclusions. Address M. S. Cutler, New York State Library, Albany, N.Y.

For the discussion on this paper, see the PROCEEDINGS (Third session).

| THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY LIBRARIES. | | dep't open? | ng dep't open? | is it not open? Objections. | er considered question? | of sentiment. | REMARKS. |
|---|--------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---|
| Name of library. Location. | Reading-room | Ref. de | Circul'ng | Why i | Ever | State of | |
| Andover theol. sem. Auburn theol. sem. Bangor theol. sem. Bangor theol. sem. Bangor Me. | | No " | No | *2 *3 *2 | No. | *5 Private library. | *6 |
| Bangor theol. sem. General theol. lib. General theol. sem. of | . " | 44 | 66 | *2 | Yes; personally. | Not informed. | *7 |
| P. E. Church. New York Ci Gettysburg theol. sem. Gettysburg, F | | 66 | 66 | | | | Used by few of students. |
| Hartford theol. sem. Hartford, Ct. Newton theol. inst. Newton, Mas | s. No | * _I No | No | | Yes. (Do not think it | Growing fav'rble | Rather disapprove of Sunday open- ling, but not decided. |
| Rochester theol. sem. St. Charles Borromeo. Union theol. sem. Rochester, N Overbrook, F New York Ci | a. | Yes No | No. | *4 | right. | Against in sem. | |

^{*1.} On demand. *2. No demand. *3. It would not be keeping the Sabbath. *4. Do not believe it right.

*5. Never heard expression. *6. Librarian quotes, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," as argument against Sunday opening.

*7. Have no special objection, only library would be used but little.

| STATISTICS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | | pen? | C+ | open? | | | USE | | day | work | s's | |
| FREE LIBR | ARIES. | Reading-room open? | Ref. dep't open? | dep't | | DING OM. | REFER | | Hours of Sunday opening. | extra | Class of readers | |
| | | lg-r | ep'1 | 'ng | y. | | · i | | rs o | nvc | s of | |
| Location. | Name of Lib. | Readin | Ref. d | Circul'ng dep't open? | Sunday | Daily. | Sunday | Daily. | нон | Who does extra work involved? | Class | |
| Alleghany City, Pa. | | No | No | No | | | | | | | | |
| Baltimore, Md. | Enoch Pratt. Peabody inst. | 66 | " | *2 | | | | | | | | |
| Bangor, Me. | Public. | 66 | 44 | No | | | | | | | | |
| Bay City, Mich. | 66 | 46 | 66 | 66 | | | | | | | | |
| Beverly, Mass. Boston, " | " | Yes | Yes | No | 800 | 1500 | No rec'rd | 200 | 2 - 10 p. m. | Extra assist. | Clerks and mechanics. | |
| Bridgeport, Ct. | 66 | 66 | 66 | 6.6 | 262 | | no rec ru | 200 | 1 - 9 p. m. | 2 reg. ass'ts. | | |
| Brockton, Mass. | " | " No | No | " | 147 | 168 | | | 3 - 9 p. m. | Janitor. | Largly clerks. | |
| Brookline, "Brooklyn, N. Y. | E. D. school. | INO | 66 | 66 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| | Pratt inst. | 66 | 66 | 66 | | | | | | | (All classes, | |
| Buffalo, " | Buffalo. | Yes | Yes | *2 | *3 | | *3 | | 1 - 6 p. m. | 2 assistants. | chiefly young men. | |
| Burlington, Vt. | Grosvenor. Fletcher. | No | No | No | | | | | | | () , 8 | |
| Cambridge, Mass. | Public. | 66 | 4.6 | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago, Ill. | " | Yes | Yes | " | *4 | | *7 | | 9 a.m 6 p.m. | 4 assistants. | All classes. | |
| Chillicothe, O. | Newberry. Public. | No | No | " | | | | | | | | |
| Cincinnati, O. | 66 | Yes | Yes | No | | | | | 8 a.m 9 p.m. | *8 | All classes. | |
| Cleveland, O. | " D' 1 | | No | " | | | | | 1 - 9 p. m. | 2 spec. ass'ts | ** | |
| Clinton, Mass. Columbus, O. | Bigelow. Public. | No Yes | INO | 6.6 | 12-25 | *6 | | | 2.30 - 8 p.m. | ∫ Janitress | | |
| Concord, Mass. | Free. | No | 66 | 46 | | | | | 2.30 - 8 p. m. | (& rass't. | | |
| Danvers, " | Peabody inst. | 66 | 66 | " | | | | | | | | |
| Dayton, O. | Public. Mercantile. | Yes | Yes | 66 | 91 | 97 | 58 | 66 | 2 - 9 p. m. | Reg. force. | | |
| Denver, Col. Detroit, Mich. | Public. | 66 | 66 | 66 | 180 | 285 | 8 | 66 76 | 2 - 9 p. m. | *9 | | |
| Evansville, Ind. | Willard. | *1 | AT. | " | | | | ,- | 10-12 a.m, 2-6 p.m. | Librarian. | Children and visitors. | |
| Fall River, Mass. Fitchburg, " | Public. | No Yes | No Yes | 66 | | | | | 2 - 6 p. m. | Librarian. | Mechanics. | |
| Framingham, " | Town. | No | No | 6.6 | | | | | 2 4 0 p. m. | Librarian. | Mechanics. | |
| Geneseo, N. Y. | Wadsworth. | 66 | 66 | 66 | | | | | | | | |
| Germantown, Pa. Grand Rapids, Mich | Friends'. Public school. | 66 | 66 | 66 | | | | | | | | |
| Hartford, Ct. | Watkinson. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Haverhill, Mass. | Public. | No | No | No | | | | | | | | |
| Holyoke, " | City. Public. | Yes | Yes | 44 | 223 | 1335 | 95 | 1025 | 9 a.m 9 p.m. | Eve. att'd'ts | { Mostly young men and boys. | |
| Indianapolis, Ind. Ipswich, Mass. Ithaca, N. Y. | Free. | No | No | 66 | | 333 | 93 | 1025 | g time g pini. | Live. att a to | and boys. | |
| Ithaca, N. Y. | Cornell. | | | " No | | | | | | | | |
| Kalamazoo, Mich. Lancaster, Mass. | Public. Town. | No | No | 66 | | | | | | | | |
| Lawrence, " | Free. | No | No | " | | | | | | | | |
| Leominster, " | | Yes | 66 | 66 | *5 | | | | 8 a.m 9 p.m. | Librarian. | | |
| Lexington, "Lowell, " | Cary. City. | No Yes | 46 | 66 | | | | | 9 a.m 6 p.m. | 2 assistants. | | |
| Lynn, " | Free. | No | 66 | 66 | | | | | , | | | |
| Malden, " Manchester, N. H. | Public. | 66 | " | 44 | | | | | | | | |
| Medford, Mass. | City. Public. | " | " | 66 | | | | | | | | |
| Milton, " | " | ** | ** | 66 | ,, | 0.00 | | | | | | |
| Milwaukee, Wis. Natick, Mass. | Morse inst. | Yes | Yes No | 66 | 166 | 205 | 31 | | 2 - 9 p. m. | Ex. att'd'ts. | | |
| *Newark, N. J. | Public. | Yes | 6.6 | 66 | | | | | 2 - 10 p. m. | { Reg. ass't | | |
| New Bedford, Mass. | Free. | No | 66 | 66 | | | | | 1 | extra pay. | | |
| Newburg, N. Y. Newburyp't, Mass. | Public. | 66 | 66 | 46 | | | | | | | | |
| New Haven, Ct. | Free. | Yes | Yes | 44 | *6 | *6 | { Very little. | { Very little. | 1 - 6 p. m. | *10 | Men and boys. | |
| New Orleans, La. | Howard m'l. | 66 | | 3.7 | | | t little. | (little. | 1 - 6 p. m. | Reg. ass't. | | |
| Newport, R. I. | Pub.sc'l &lyc. People's. | No | No | No | | | | | | | | |
| Newton, Mass. | Free. | 66 | " | 66 | | | | | | | | |
| New York City, | Apprentices'. | 66 | 66 | 4.6 | | | | | | | | |
| " | Astor. | ,,, | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | L. | 1 | |

- *To be open on Sunday.
 *I. During the winter.
 *2. No circulating department.
 *3. Free access, no statistics.
- *4. 453 periodicals, 425 readers. *5. Well patronized. *6. Rooms filled. *7. 338 volumes, 127 readers.

- *8. Sunday and evening assistants.
 *9. Volunteers from staff for extra pay.
 *10. 2 of 4 regular assistants.
 *Circ. dept., Sunday 128, daily 262.

| | | | 517115116 | υ. | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|------------------------------------|----------|---|
| Is it a different class from daily patrons? | Extra expense. | Do you consider it a success? | Why is it not open? Objections. | Ever considered question? | State of sentiment. | Have you tried and given it up? | Reasons. | REMARKS. |
| Yes. | Ramilaraya | Vac | No object'n, not yet called for §§ No objection. No necessity. | Yes % Yes No | Against Sun'y labor. | | | |
| *1 | | Yes. Unqualified. Yes. | Voted ag'nst in Town meeting Can supply with't op'ng Sun. None if extra service. | Yes | Decidedly in favor. Favorable. No desire for it. *11 | | | Open since 1882. |
| Very different. *2 | \$100 per yr. \$10 per wk. | { phatically. | Not been thought best. Trustees unwilling. No desire expressed. | *4 *5 | Mixed, Against. | | | Librarian favors it. Open since founded, 1874 |
| Many not seen on week days. | \$1000 per yr. \$8 per week. None. | Perfect. Yes. | R. R. so small, no object. No demand, no objection. | No *6 | Universal approbat'n Sun. best spent home Indifferent. | | | |
| Better class. About the same. Yes. | None. \$9 per week. None. | Most deci'ly I think it is. No. | Expense; not open 6 days. Trustees voted it w'ld not pay | П | In favor. No criticism. | | | Lib. too far from centre to attract readers. |
| It is. | None. | We do. | All can come on other days. Lack of means and facilities. | *7 No Yes | No object'n if needed Never discussed. { Presume majority would not object. | | | Librarian favors decid'ly |
| Yes. | \$5 to \$10 per week. | *3 | Lack of facilities. Not necessary. | | No expression. Against. | * | | One of the first to open. |
| Somewhat. | \$1.87 per wk. | Yes. | Every one has a pleas't home. No demand. | Yes | No expression. Equally divided. Opposed. | † | ‡ | |
| Same class. | \$4 per w'k | Voc | Want of accommodation. No demand. No demand. | No | Probably favorable. No desire. | | | Ready to open if called |
| | (and gass | | Lack of funds. No demand, no objections. See remarks. N. E. predjudice. | Yes Yes | Overw'm'ly in favor. Not expressed. In favor. | | | { 27 churches & Y.M.C. A. meet Sunday wants. |
| Same class. | \$.50 per wk. None. | No. | No need; expense. Not sufficient demand. No need; librarian needs rest A working librarian. | No *8 *9 Yes | None. Not expressed. Don't know. No general desire. | | | |

- *I. Some not seen on week days.
 *2. Rather more clerks and mechanics.
 *3. Necessary factor of our work.
 *4. Often and much.
 *5. Yes; personally.
 *6. Not very much.

- *7. Never came up. *8. Somewhat.

- *9. Society opposed.
 *10. Supposed public would disapprove.
 *11. Would be on hand if library opened.
 *Yes, one year.

- † Yes, reading-room.
 ‡ Patronage too small.
 § Objections are many, thick as bl'kberries.
 || Would open if public demanded.
 §§ These questions not answered.
 || Has never been considered.

STATISTICS. (CONTINUED.)

| | | | | | | | | | | • | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| FREE LIBR | ARIES. | om open? | | Circul'ng dep't open? | | DING OM. | USE REFER | | Hours of Sunday opening. | does extra work involved? | Class of readers. |
| | | ro | دنو | 99 | | | DEFAR | I MEN I. | Jo | olo | JC . |
| | | 80 | Ĉ. | ñ | γ. | | · | | s od | nv | S. |
| Location. | Name of Lib. | Reading-room | Ref. dep't open? | Circul | Sunday. | Daily. | Sunday. | Daily. | Hour | Who d | Clas |
| New York City, | Cooper Union | | Yes | | 2000 | 2000 | 818 b'ks. | 841 b'ks. | 12 - 9 p. m. | Extra help. | |
| 64 | Free circ.* | 66 | " | Yes | 82 | 97 | | | 4 - 9 p. m. | Reg. ass't. | |
| 44 | Y. M. C. A. | No | " | | | | 97 | 172 | 2 - 10 p. m. | Extra ass't. | |
| Northampton, Mass | | Yes | 4.4 | No | 62 | | | | 1 - 9 p. m. | Janitor. | |
| North Easton, " | Ames free. | No | No | 66 | | | | 1 1 1 | | | |
| Oakland, Cal. | Free. | Yes | 46 | 66 | | | | | 9 a. m 9 p. m. | | |
| Omaha, Neb. | Public. | | Yes | " | | | | | | | |
| Peabody, Mass. | Peabody inst. | No Yes | No Yes | Yes | | | | | | n - r | |
| Peoria, Ill. Philadelphia, Pa. | Apprentices'† | | No | No | | | | | 2 - 6 p. m. | Reg. force. | |
| Pittsfield, Mass. | Berkshire Ath | | Yes | 140 | 20 | 12 | _ | *** | a 6 n m | Reg. ass't | Working-men. |
| Portland, Me. | Public. | No | No | 66 | 20 | 12 | 5 | 10 | 2 - 6 p. m. | and janitor | working-men. |
| Poughkeepsie, N.Y. | City. | "" | "" | 6.6 | | | | | | | |
| Providence, R. I. | Public. | " | 66 | 66 | | | | | | | |
| Quincy, Mass. | Thos. Crane. | " | 66 | 66 | | | | | | | |
| Richmond, Ind. | Morrison. | | 46 | 4.6 | | | | | | | |
| Rochester, N. Y. | Reynolds. | No | 6.6 | 66 | | | | | | | |
| Rockford, Ill. | Public. | 66 | 66 | 66 | | | | | | | |
| Sacramento, Cal. | Free. | Yes | Yes | Yes | *2 | *2 | *2 | | 10 a.m9.30 p.m. | Lib. & ass't. | Working-men. |
| St Louis, Mo. | Public. | 66 | 6.6 | No | 162 | 181 | | | 2 - 9 p. m. | 2 reg. ass'ts. | " |
| St. Johnsbury, Vt. | Athenæum. | No | No | 66 | | | | | | | |
| St. Paul, Minn. | Public. | Yes | Yes | | *3 | | *3 | | 9 a.m 9 p.m. | 2 extra asst's | Men mostly. |
| Salem, Mass. | Public. | " | 66 | No | | 00 | | | 2 - 10 p.m. | | |
| San Francisco, Cal. | Free.‡ | | | Yes | 55 | 188 | 109 | 179 | 1 - 5 p.m. | Reg. ass't. | Working-men. |
| Somerville, Mass. | Public. | No | No | No | | | | | | | |
| Southbridge, " | | | Yes | | | | | | | Reg. ass't. | 72 1 1 |
| Springfield, " Springfield, O. | City. Public. | No | No | No | | | | | 1 - 6 p.m. | extra pay. | Fewer ladies. |
| Syracuse, N. Y. | Central. | 140 | 140 | 140 | | | | 1 | | | |
| Taunton, Mass. | Public. | 66 | 66 | " | | | | | | | |
| Toledo, O. | i dibile. | Yes | 44 | 66 | | | | | 2 - 6 p.m. | Reg. ass't. | Middle class. |
| Topeka, Kan. | 44 | No | 66 | 6.6 | | | | | a opini | reg. ass t. | Tradic Chass |
| Troy, N. Y. | § | 44 | 6.6 | 66 | | | | | | | |
| Utica, " | City. | 66 | 66 | 66 | | | | | | | |
| Waltham, Mass. | Public. | 66 | 66 | 66 | | | | | | | |
| Waterbury, Ct. | Silas Bronson. | 46 | 64 | | | | | | | | |
| Watertown, Mass. | Free. | 66 | 6.6 | 66 | | | | | | | |
| Wayland, " | " | 66 | 66 | 66 | | | | | | | |
| Wilkesbarre, Pa. | Osterhout. | | | 66 | | | | | | | |
| Woburn, Mass. | Public. | *1 | *1 | | | | *. | | 1 - 4 p.m. | Janitor. | 27 1 1 |
| Worcester, " | Free. | Yes | Yes | | | | *4 | 200 | 2 - 9 p.m. | *5 | Non-church goers. |
| | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |

- * Circulating dep't, Sun. 128, daily 262.
 † Circulating department, annual 96,000.
 ‡ Circulating dep't, Sun. 50, daily 204.

- Young Men's Association.
 *1 Has been.
 *2 Larger than on other days.
- *3 No record.

 *4 Reading-room and Reference dep't 235.

 *5 2 extra assistants and librarian 3-5. p. m

STATISTICS. (CONTINUED.)

| Is it a different class from daily patrons? | Extra expense. | Do you consider it a success? | Why is it not open? Objections. | Ever considered question? | State of sentiment. | Have you tried and given it up? | Reasons, | REMARKS. |
|---|---|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------|--|
| No. " " Same class. | \$40 a month. *1 \$2 per wk. \$200 a year. | Yes. | No call. | Yes | Favorable. Not strong. | | | Pat. off. dep't not open. Sta'tics for Bond st. only { Patrons should keep { Sunday at home.} |
| Yes. | Not great. | Decidedly. | Day of rest. Churches are open. Lack of funds. No demand. | Yes Yes | Mostly opposed. Against. Favorable. | Yes | * | { Want to give the churches a chance. |
| Somewhat. Yes. * | None. | Decidedly. *3 Yes. | Sunday observed. No demand. | Yes | Want it open. | | | - |
| Yes. | None. | Yes. | No demand. | *6 | Not advisable. | | | |
| Somewhat dif. | \$90 a year. \$2 a week. | *4 | No necessity. Expense. *7 No demand. | *9 *9 | Not been called out. One trustee inquired. | *10 | t | Open during summer. § Librarian opposed. |
| Yes. | \$2 a day. \$3 5 0 a year. | No. *5 | No demand and expense. No demand. *8 Expense, no demand. Didn't pay. | | Indifferent. *8 Opposed. | Yes | ‡ | Open only on Saturday. Librarian favors it. |

- *1. \$150 per year for each library.
 *2. Heat and light.
 *3. Unquestionably.
 *4. Success indifferent.
 *5. Decidedly yes.

- *6. These questions not answered.
 *7. Would only be a lounging place.
 *8. Prohibited at founding of library.
 *9. Not formally.
 *10. Tried 3 months.

- * Patronage not sufficient.
 † Largest attendance 37. Not a different
- Class.

 Only an average of 29 per Sunday.

 Owing to inconvenient quarters.

| STATISTICS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | - | en? | | en? | | U | SE | | Å: | ork | |
| COLLEGE LI | BRARIES. | m ope | en? | p't or | | DING | | FER- | umda g. | tra w | aders |
| | | ;-rooi | o't or | ng de | l | OM. | DE | P'T. | s of S | es ex | of rea |
| Name of Library. | Location. | Reading-room open? | Ref. dep't open? | Circul'ng dep't open? | Sunday | Daily. | Sunday | Daily. | Hours of Sunday Opening. | Who does extra work involved? | Class of readers. |
| Amherst College, Beloit " | Amherst, Mass. Beloit, Wis. | No | No | No | | | | | | | |
| Boston "Bowdoin " | Boston, Mass. Brunswick, Me. | " | " | 66 | | | | | | _ | |
| Brown University, | Providence, R. I. | " | 66 | " | | | | | | | |
| Colby "Col. of New Jersey, | Waterville, Me. Princeton, N. J. | Yes No | " | " | | | | | R. R. always open. | | |
| " St. Francis Xavier, the City of N. Y. | | " | " | | 1 1 | | | | | | |
| " the Holy Cross, | Worcester, Mass. | Yes | Yes | Yes | | | | | | | |
| Columbia College, Cornell University, | N. Y. City. Ithaca, N. Y. | No | 66 | No | | | | | | | |
| Dartmouth College, | Hanover, N. H. | 66 | " | 66 | | | | | | | |
| DePauw University, Drury College, | Greencastle, Ind. Springfield, Mo. | " | " | 66 | | | | | | | |
| Georgetown College, Gonzaga | W. Wash., D. C. | No | No | No | | | | | | | |
| Hamilton " | Washington, D. C. Clinton, N. Y. | | | | | | | | | (Officer and boy | |
| Harvard " Haverford " | Cambridge, Mass. Haverford, Pa. Geneva, N. Y. Grinnell, Ia. | Yes No | Yes No | No | | | | | 1 - 5 p. m. | both paid extra | Reg'lar students. |
| Hobart " | Geneva, N. Y. | Yes | 66 | 66 | | | | | 8 a. m sunset. | | |
| Johns Hopkins Univ., | Baltimore, Md. | No | " | " | | | | | | | |
| Kenyon College, Lafayette " | Gambier, O. Easton, Pa. | 66 | 66 | 66 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Lawrence University, | Appleton, Wis. | " | " | " | v. | | | | | | |
| Lehigh " Marietta College, | So. Bethlehem, Pa. Marietta, O. | Yes No | Yes | Yes No | *1 | | | | 1.30 - 9 p. m. | Clerks in turn. | Chiefly students. |
| Michigan University, | Ann Arbor, Mich. | | No | " | *2 | *2 | *2 | *2 | § 8 - 10.30 a. m. | | C. 1 |
| Mt. Hol. Sem. and Col. Mt. Morris College, | So. Hadley, Mass. Mt. Morris, Ill. | Yes No | Yes No | No | *2 | *2 | ~2 | *2 | 12 - 9 p. m. | | Students. |
| Mt. Pleasant Mil. Acad. N. W. University, | Sing Sing, N. Y. Evanston, Ill. | No | No | No | | | | | | | |
| Oberlin College, | Oberlin, O. | " | No | No | | | | | | | |
| O. Wesleyan University, Olivet College, | Delaware, O. Olivet, Mich. | No | No | No | | . 1 | | | | | |
| Rutgers " | N. Brunsw'k, N.J. | " | " | ." | | | | | | | |
| St. Louis University, Spring Hill College, | St. Louis, Mo. Mobile, Ala. | | Yes | | | | | | | | |
| State Univ. of Iowa, | Iowa City, Ia. | No | No | No | | | | | | | |
| | Baton Rouge, La. Syracuse, N. Y. Hartford, Ct. | 66 | 66 | 66 | | | | | | | |
| Syracuse University, Trinity College, Tufts | Hartford, Ct. | Yes No | 66 | 66 | *3 | *3 | *3 | *3 | | | |
| Tulane University, | College Hill, Mass. New Orleans, La. | " | " | 66 | | | | | | | |
| Union College, U. S. Military Academy, | Schenectady, N. Y. West Point, N. Y. | 66 | 66 | " | | | | | | | |
| U. S. Naval " | Annapolis, Md. | 66 | 66 | 66 | | | | | | | |
| Univ. of California, "Colorado, | Berkeley, Cal. Boulder, Col. | 66 | 66 | 46 | | | | | | | |
| " Illinois, | Urbana, Ill. | 66 | " | 66 | | | | | | | |
| " Pennsylvania, | Minneapolis, Minn Philadelphia, Pa. | No | No | No | | | | | | | |
| " Rochester, " the South, | Rochester, N.Y. Sewanee, Tenn. | | 66 | " | | | | | | () | |
| " Vermont, | Burlington, Vt. | Yes | Yes | No | *4 | *4 | *4 | *4 | 2 - 4 p. m. | A student gra- tuitously. | Students mainly. |
| Vanderbilt University, | Univ. of Va., Va. Nashville, Tenn. | No | No | | | | | | | (Volunteers | |
| Vassar College, Wabash " | Poughk'psie, N.Y. Crawfordsville, Ill. | Yes | Yes No | No | | | | | 2.30 - 5 p. m. | from Senior cl. | |
| Wellesley " | Wellesley, Mass. | Yes | No | No | *5 | *5 | | | R. R. always open, | No one in at- | Students. |
| Wesleyan University, Williams College, | Middletown, Ct. Wil'mstown, Mass. | No | 66 | 66 | | | | | | (Ionamicor | |
| Yale " | New Haven, Ct. | Yes | 66 | 46 | *6 | 350 | | | 1 - 8 p. m. | Reg. attendants. | |

^{*1.} Average, 32 readers.
*2. Access to the shelves; no statistics.

^{*3.} Comparatively little used.
*4. No statistics; only open one month.

^{*5.} Far less than daily. *6. 175 readers.

| is it a different class from daily patrons? | Extra expense. | Do you consider it a success? | Why is it not open? Objections. | | State of public senti- ment. | Have you tried and given it up? | Reasons. | REMARKS. |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|--|---------------------------------|----------|--|
| | | · | 6 days suffi't; to avoid the labor *3 Librarian should rest. *4 | *15 Yes | *20 *21 Against. Passive. | | | Students live at a distance from the college. R.R. in dorm. man. by stu'ts, opened Sun. Sears R.R. in sep. b'ld'g open all day & eve. R. R. in dormitory in charge of students. Entire sentiment of college opposed. |
| | | | Sunday for rest. *5 No desire or need for it. Regard for Lord's day. | | Do not know. Occasion'l calls | | | |
| No | \$150 for 40 weeks. | Moderate. | Students do not assemble. | | | *25 | *27 | We have Church and S. S. lib. connected with the college. |
| | None. | Meets a want | Sunday is for other purposes. *6 *7 Contains only secular reading. No need of it for students. | No | No demand. Against. Not in favor. | | | Brainerd Evan. So. supplies suitable read'g. |
| No No | | Yes. | No demand, no objection. *8 { We all go to Church and Sunday school. | | *22 No demand. *9 | | | R. R. and ref. dep't together. Only religious b'ks & papers are accessible. |
| | | | *9 *10 Not deemed necessary. No demand for it. No demand, no objection. | *9 *18 No | | | | Relig. periodicals loan'd Y.M.C.A. Sun. [2 students' libraries open, containing both religious and secular books. |
| | | | Against military rules. | Yes | Acquiescent. | | | We very positively deplore and oppose the secularizing of the Sabbath. |
| | | | No need to have it open. Nobody requests it. *12 *13 *9 No special demand. | No Yes *12 No *9 *9 Yes | Opposed. | | | { Col. students might better take country } walks on Sun. rather than do brain work. |
| | | | *14 | *19 | Favorable. Ques.not rais'd | | | |
| *1 | Only heating | Yes, thus far | | No | Opposed, I think. | | | |
| No | None. | | Contrary to wish of founder. No demand; expense. | Yes | *24 Prob'ly ag'nst. Rather averse. | | | R.R. controlled by stud's; lib'n in favor. Col. Y.M.C.A. R.R & lib. open; att. 50. |

- *9. These questions not answered.

- *1. Much the same.

 *2. Demand not suffic't to warrant ex. exp.

 *3. Offend friends of col.; advantage would not compensate for labor involved.

 *4. None, except students are otherwise employed.

 *5. Demand too small to justify expense.

 *6. Whole univ. closed on Sunday.

 *7. Lack of pressing necessity. Expense.

 *8. *10. Unneces'y; belief in strict Sun. keeping.

 *21. Undoubtedly opposed.

 *22. Question raised at intervals.

 *23. Strongly opposed.

 *24. Divided; majority, prob. con.

 *14. Change of work desirable on Sunday.

 *15. Not officially.

 *16. Ves, informally.

 *25. Ves, 1 year.

 *27. Use was for purely secular and social purposes.

 *17. Not officially.

 *28. Not as a library.

 *29. Growing dispossition to demand it. and *28. Students spend Sunday away. *5. Demand too small to justify expense.

 *6. Whole univ. closed on Sunday.

 *19. Never discussed.

 *20. Growing disposition to demand it, and *28. Students spend Sunday away.

 *21. Not offinially.

 *22. Use was for purely secular a purposes.

 *23. Crowing disposition to demand it, and *28. Students spend Sunday away.
 - when time comes.

| | | en? | | en? | | | U | SE | | | b | ork | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|---|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Subscription | N LIBRARIES. | do m | dep't open? | p't or | | DING | | FER- | | CU- | unda g. | tra w | aders |
| | | -roo | ,t o] | g de | | OM. | - DEP T. | | DE | Р'Т. | of s | s ex rolve | of re |
| Location. | Name of Lib. | Reading-room open? | Ref. dep | Circul'ng dep't open? | Sunday. | Daily. | Sunday. | Daily. | Sunday. | Daily. | Hours of Sunday opening. | Who does extra work involved? | Class of readers. |
| Albany, N. Y. | Young Men's asso. | | No | No | 02 | | | | 02_ | | <u> </u> | | |
| Atlanta, Ga. Baltimore, Md. | Y. Men's lib. asso. Merc. lib. asso. | " | 66 | " | | | | | | | | | |
| Boston, Mass. | Boston Athenæum. | Yes | Yes | No | *1 | *3 | 2-3 | *3 | | *8 | ∫ Ref. 12 - 6. | *12 | Men chiefly. |
| | Library soc. | No | No | 66 | 1 | 3 | 2-3 | 3 | | | Per. 12 - 10. | 1 12 | _ |
| Brooklyn, N. Y. | Brooklyn. | Yes | " | 66 | 85 | 313 | | *6 | | *9 | 2 - 6 p. m. | ı extra ass't. | Only a few stran- |
| Burlington, N. J. Charleston, S. C. | Library Co. Library soc. | No | 66 | " | | | | | | | | | (gers. |
| Cincinnati, O. | Y. Men's merc. | Yes | Yes | | 20 | 200 | 5 | 50 | | 250 | 8 a.m 10 p.m. | Sun. libra'n. | Man |
| Cleveland, O. | Case. | " | 14 | 46 | 20 | 200 | 5 | 50 | | 350 | 2 - 9 p.m. | *13 | Young men. |
| Concord, N. H. | Public. | No | No | 66 | | | | | | | - ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | -5 | |
| Davenport, Ia. Dubuque, " | Library asso. Y. Men's lib. asso. | | ** | " | | | | | | | | | |
| Hartford, Ct. | Pub. lib. asso. | No | No | No | | | | K I | | | | | |
| Hatborough, Pa. | Union. | "" | "" | 44 | | | | | | | | | |
| Kansas, Mo. | Public. | Yes | Yes | Yes | 190 | 159 | 20 | 35 | 23 | 65 | 2 - 9 p.m. | Night clerk. | Young men. |
| Lexington, Ky. | Lexington. | No | No | No | | | | | | _ | | , and the second | |
| Lowell, Mass. Minneapolis, Minn. | Mid'sex mech.asso. Athenæum. | Yes | No | No | *2 | | | | | | 8 a.m - 9 p.m. | T!4 | *17 *18 |
| Morristown, N. J. | Library & Lyceum. | No | 44 | 110 | *2 | | | | | | 3 - 6 p.m. | Janitor. | 19 |
| New Haven, Ct. | Y. Men's inst. | " | " | 4.6 | | | | | | | | | |
| New York City, | Harlem. | 66 | " | 66 | | | | | | | | | |
| " | Mercantile. Society. | No | No | No | | | | | 7. 1 | | | | |
| Newport, R. I. | Redwood. | No | No | No | | | | | | | | | |
| Norwich, Ct. | Otis. | " | 66 | 66 | | | | | | | | | |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | Athenæum. | 66 | 66 | 4.6 | | | | | | | | | |
| 46 | Library Co. | Yes | Yes | No | 122 | 397 | | | | | 1 - 6 p.m. | *14 | Outside public. |
| 66 | Merc'ntile lib. asso. Mutual lib. Co. | No | No | Yes No | | | | | | | 9 a.m 10 p.m. | *15 | |
| Pittsburg, Pa. | Library asso. | 46 | 44 | 140 | | | | | | | | | |
| Portland, Or. | Library asso. | Yes | 66 | 66 | *3 | *4 | | *7 | | *10 | 7 a.m 10 p.m. | Librarian. | |
| | Athenæum. | No | " | 66 | | | | | | | | | |
| Providence, R. I. St. Louis, Mo. | Mercantile lib. | " | " | " | | | | | | | | | |
| Salem, Mass. | Athenæum. | No | No | No | | | | | | - | | | |
| | Essex inst. | "" | ** | 66 | | | | | | | | | |
| San Francisco, Cal. | Mechanics' inst. | Yes | Yes | 66 | | v | .57 *5 | | | *11 | 8 a.m 9 p.m. | Extra clerk. | |
| | Merc. IID. asso. | NI. | No | " | | *5 | *5 | | | | 7 a.m7 p.m. | *16 | |
| | Vergennes. Wilmington inst. | No | " | 66 | | | | | | | | | |
| Deeppencee : | | | | | | | | - ! | | | | | |

References:

- *1. 25 to 50. *2. 60 to 100.
- *3. No record.
- *4. 300 to 400. *5. Not kept.
- *6. 239 visitors.

- *7. 50 to 75. *8. 45,000 vols. per year. *9 108,711 vols per year.
- 108,711 vols. per year.
- *10. 60 to 70. *11. 320 visitors.
- *12. 1 extra ass't, 1 regular, extra pay.
- *13. Regular librarians, extra pay.

- *14. 2 regular assistants, extra pay.
 *15. Man, sometimes a boy.
 *16. Usual attendant.
 *17. Those busy through the week. *18. Clerks and mechanics.

REPORT ON LIBRARY LEGISLATION.

BY H. M. UTLEY, LIBRARIAN PUBLIC LIBRARY, DETROIT, MICH.

THE last report on library legislation was made at the Lake George Conference in 1885. This report covers the three succeeding years, but makes no reference to legislation during the present year; as any memoranda, if attainable, would be incomplete, since many of the legislative bodies are in session at the present time.

ARIZONA.- In 1887, the Legislative Council passed a general school act, which, among other things, authorizes boards of school trustees of cities or school districts to establish and maintain libraries, and to appropriate school funds therefor. These libraries are to be kept in schoolhouses, where practicable, and are to be free to all pupils, and to all residents of the district, upon payment of a prescribed annual or monthly fee.

| Is it a different class from daily patrons? | Extra expense. | Do you consider it a success? | Why is it not open? Objections, | Ever considered question? | State of sentiment. | Have you tried and given it up? | | REMARKS. |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|--|
| No | \$1.60 a week | *4 | Usual predjudice. | Yes | | | | Board divided. Librarian favors it. Open since 1807. |
| No | .50 a week. | T. J | *5 *5 | *5 *5 | *5 *5 | | | Free on Sundays, but not generally known. |
| No | \$300 per year | I do not. | | | | Yes | *12 | Library not fully organized. |
| | \$10 per mo. | Decidedly. | Force too small. No demand. | *11 | Don't know. Never discussed. | Yes | *13 | Miss Hewins believes in it. |
| Yes *I | .50 a week. | Certainly. | Exodus 20. 8 - 11. | No Yes | Don't know. | | | Open since its establishment, 1837. R. R. over-crowded. We believe in an obedience to law. |
| | | | Increased expense. | *7 | Don't know. | Yes | *14 | · |
| *2 No | *3 | Manifestly. No. | | | | | | Public sentiment once averse, now in favor. Fails to help the class intended for. |
| No | None. | Yes | *8 *9 Lack of funds. | *8 *9 No | *8 *9 N o demand. | | | |
| No " | \$2.50 a w'k. Nothing. | Yes " | No occasion. No demand. *IO Rules forbid. | No *10 No | Torpid. *10 Never consid'rd. | | | Used only by people of leisure. We simply follow the footsteps of the founder. { Small place, many churches. People take their own periodicals. |

REFERENCES:

- *1. Same class.
- *2. Yes, mainly
- *3. \$6 a week, plus heating.

 *4. Reading-room, yes. Ref. room, no.

 *5. Subject never mentioned.
- *6. Plenty of time other days.
- "No call and hope not to have."
- *7. "No call and nope not to have:
 *8. Expense. Strong religious objection.
- No desire by patrons.
- *10. Public has never asked it, officers do
- not wish it.
- *11. Not officially. *12. Small attendance.
- *13. Useless expense.
 *14. Attendance less than 1 per cent of membership.

CALIFORNIA.— An act was approved March 5, 1887, to encourage and provide for the dissemination of the arts, sciences, and general literature, and the founding and maintaining of public libraries. It provides that any person intending, in his lifetime, or by will or trust deed, to operate after his death, to found and perpetuate a public library, etc., may convey to trustees named, and to their successors, any collection of books, and such gift shall be construed to be a conveyance of the future additions and accretions thereof. He may, in like manner, convey real estate and other property, which shall vest in the trustees, who thereby become a body corporate, and subject

to the trust. The person making the grant is given full power to name the institution, its nature and purposes, and prescribe the manner in which successors to the trustees shall be appointed, designate places where buildings shall be erected, No suit shall be commenced to set aside such gift, or to affect the title to the property conveyed, unless commenced within two years after filing the grant for record. A like bequest may also be made to the State, and it will carry out the wishes and intentions of the grantor.

Colorado. — An act approved March 17, 1887, authorizes the State librarian to turn over to the librarian of every free public library one copy of every book, pamphlet, or periodical published by the State. It also authorizes school district boards to levy a tax, not exceeding one tenth of a mill, to purchase library books.

DELAWARE.—A joint resolution was approved April 13, 1887, accepting plans and specifications for a new building for the State library, and making provision for erecting the same.

ILLINOIS. — An act approved June 17, 1887, amends an act authorizing cities and towns to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading rooms, passed in 1872, by increasing the amount that may be levied for library purposes, in the annual tax levy of cities of less than 100,000 inhabitants, to 2 mills on \$1. It was formerly 1½ mills; which still remains the rate in cities of over 100,000 population, with the proviso that the library taxes shall not be included in the aggregate amount of taxes limited in the act relative to the incorporation of cities.

KANSAS.— An act was approved Feb. 19, 1886, to authorize cities to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading-rooms. It provides that, upon the written petition of fifty tax payers, the mayor and common council of any city shall submit to the legal voters the question of the establishment and maintenance of a free public library and reading-room by such city; and if a majority favor such establishment the mayor and common council shall annually thereafter levy a tax, not exceeding I mill on \$1, in cities of the first and second class, and 11/2 mills in cities of the third class. The mayor, with the approval of the common council, shall appoint a board of thirteen directors, the mayor being a member ex officio. These directors are divided into classes of three each, a class being appointed annually for a term of four years. The board is given entire control over the library and its funds, and is required to report annually to the common council. Every library and reading-room established under this act is to be free to the use of the inhabitants of the city where located, and the use may be extended to persons living outside the city upon such terms as may be prescribed. Library associations previously organized under the laws of the State are authorized to turn over their property to the directors of free public libraries, upon the written consent of two thirds of the stockholders.

By an act passed March 2, 1887, the Board of Education of Osage City was authorized to turn over the school district library books, furniture, and funds to the free public library of that city.

Kentucky.—An act approved April 7, 1886, to incorporate the public library of the city of Paducah, provides that the trustees may accept gifts of money, books, etc., and maintain a library, which shall be free, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the trustees. No provision is made for other income.

MAINE.—January, 1887, the statutes were amended to increase the amount of annual appropriations for maintaining town libraries from 25 to 50 cents for each of ratable polls.

February, 1887, they were further amended to require each county treasurer to pay to the treasurer of each county law library 10 per cent of the fines actually paid for violations of chap. 27 (prohibitory liquor law), and section 1, of chap. 17 (relative to lewd and tippling houses), not exceeding \$100.

March, 1887, an act was passed authorizing any city or town to accept donations of land, buildings, books, or other property for a public library or art gallery, or funds to be used for the purchase of books, etc., and to maintain the same in order.

MASSACHUSETTS .- By act approved May 4th, 1888, every town which raises or appropriates money for the support of a free public library owned by the town, shall, at its annual meeting, elect a board of trustees, except in cases where a town has acquired a library in whole or part by donation or bequest, with other provisions for election of trustees. The board shall consist of any number divisible by three, not exceeding nine, and one third of the number shall be elected annually for a term of three years. No person is ineligible for trustee by reason of sex. These trustees are to have entire control and management of the town library, and the disposition of its funds. The trustees are required to make an explicit report at each annual town meeting. This law does not interfere with libraries managed under special legislative acts.

MICHIGAN.—In 1887 a previously existing law was amended to provide that, when a free public library has been established in any village or town,

UTLEY.

the board of directors shall, on or before the first Monday of September of each year, prepare an estimate of the amount of money necessary for the maintenance of such library for the ensuing year, not exceeding I mill on the dollar of the taxable property of the village or town, and this estimate shall be spread upon the tax rolls and collected, the same as other taxes.

The property of all library institutions is exempted from taxation.

MINNESOTA.— March, 1887, an act was passed making an appropriation of \$10,000, and providing that where public-school libraries purchased books from the lists made up by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the State shall donate a sum equal to one half the order.

All public and incorporated libraries are exempted from taxation.

MISSOURI.—An act approved April 10, 1885, provides that when 100 tax-paying voters in any incorporated city shall petition the proper authorities, asking that an annual tax be levied for the establishment and maintenance of a free public library, and shall specify in their petition a rate not exceeding I mill on the dollar annually, and in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants, not exceeding one fifth of a mill, such officers shall, at the next regular annual election, submit the question to the qualified electors for their decision. When any city shall have decided to establish and maintain a public library under this act, the mayor, with the approval of the common council, shall appoint a board of nine directors, one third for one, two, and three years respectively, their successors to be chosen in like manner, three each year, for a term of three years. The directors shall have full control of the library, its manage. ment and funds. The common council is required to levy and collect annually the library tax, provided that this tax shall cease in case the legal voters shall so determine by majority vote at any annual election. Every library and reading-room established under this act, shall be forever free to the inhabitants of the city where located. Similar provision is made for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries in incorporated villages and townships, upon the petition of fifty legal voters and the approval of a majority vote, the rate of taxation not to exceed 2 mills on the dollar. The library board of villages, etc., consists of six members, chosen for terms of three years - two annually - by the electors at the annual village

election. An annual report is required in each case to the city or village authorities.

NEBRASKA.—A general act, approved March 30, 1887, for the incorporation of metropolitan cities, authorizes the mayor and common council to establish and maintain public libraries and reading-rooms, provide the necessary grounds, buildings, books, papers, etc., and to pass the necessary laws for regulation and government of the same.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.— An act approved Oct. 21, 1887, authorizes the State to purchase and distribute to libraries in the State copies of all histories of New Hampshire regiments in the war of the rebellion.

NEW JERSEY. — March 6, 1886, an act was approved, amending the law of 1879, to provide that when a free public library has been established in any incorporated city, pursuant to that act, and shall have existed three years or more, and possess property of the value of \$30,000 or more, the directors shall annually certify to the common council of such city the amount required for the maintenance of such library for the ensuing year, not exceeding ½ mill on \$1; and the council shall cause to be assessed and raised, by tax, the amount so certified.

NEW YORK.— An act approved June 15, 1886, provides that any incorporated library association in any city, owning real estate of the value of \$20,000, and at least 10,000 volumes, and maintaining the same for free circulation of books, among the inhabitants of said city, and shall have actually circulated 75,000 in the preceding twelve months, may apply to the common council for an appropriation of a sum not exceeding \$5,000. Any like library which has circulated, in addition to the 75,000 specified, more than 100,000 volumes, is authorized to apply for a further appropriation of \$5,000 for each 100,000 volumes so circulated, in addition to the 75,000 first specified. common council is empowered to make proper provision for the payment of this appropriation. In the city of New York this applies to any library meeting the foregoing requirements, with the restriction that not more than \$40,000 shall be paid to any one library in any one year.

May 13, 1887, an act was approved to encourage free libraries in the villages and smaller cities of the State, which applies to cities not exceeding 30,000 population. This act contains provisions similar to those of the foregoing act, though on a reduced scale. The required value of real estate is \$4,000, or an annual rental of \$300. The number of volumes must be not less than 5,000, and the annual circulation 15,000. The appropriation is \$1,000, with an additional \$1,000 for every 15,000 of circulation.

May 19, 1888, the act of 1872, providing for the formation of free public libraries, was amended by increasing the limit of annual appropriations from 50 to 70 cents per capita of legal voters.

OHIO.— March 21, 1887, an act was approved, providing for non-partisan public library boards in cities of the second and third class. These library boards are to be chosen by the boards of education, and to consist of six members each, selected equally from the two political parties having the largest representation in the board of education. The president of the board of education is to be a member ex officio. The library board reports to the board of education, and submits its annual estimates to such board, which has power to levy annually, for library purposes, a tax not exceeding two and one-half tenths of a mill on the dollar of the taxable property of the city.

PENNSYLVANIA.— An act approved May 23, 1887, appropriates the dog tax to public libraries which maintain free reading-rooms.

This act also empowers cities to take and hold donations of money, books, and other property for establishing free public libraries, and to make annual appropriations for the maintenance of such libraries.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Legislature made an appropriation for the benefit of free public libraries, amounting to \$4,000 in 1886, and \$4,500 in 1887.

WISCONSIN.—An act passed in 1887 exempts from taxation the endowment funds and real and

personal estate of any public library organized under the laws of the State.

WYOMING.— An act approved Feb. 16, 1886, provides that whenever the county commissioners of any county have received proper and sufficient guarantees that a suitable place will be permanently furnished for the protection and use of a public library, it shall be their duty to levy annually a tax of not less than one eighth nor more than one half a mill on all the taxable property of the county for the establishment and maintenance of a public library, to be located at the county seat of such county. The control and management is to be vested in a board of three trustees appointed by the county commissioners. books purchased shall be of a kind best suited to inform the mind and improve the character of the reader. Neither sectarian nor professional books shall be purchased, nor more than 25 per cent of fiction. Every library thus established and maintained shall be forever free to all the residents of the county to which it belongs, and the trustees are required to provide specially for the convenient use of the books by persons living outside the town in which the library is situated.

In conclusion it is proper to say that the session laws of Arkansas, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and West Virginia, for any portion of the period covered by this report, were not accessible to me in making my investigations. If there has been library legislation in any of these States and Territories, I am, therefore, unable to make mention of it.

Of the States having legislative sessions in 1888, those of California, Georgia, Iowa, Maryland, Mississippi, and Vermont are not here reported on for that year. Otherwise, all the States and Territories are fully covered by this report.

REPORT ON SCRAP-BOOKS.

BY W. A. BARDWELL, LIBRARIAN BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

HIGH up above the roar of Broadway, less intense now since the retirement of that lumbering though musical Knickerbocker institution, the Broadway stage, - on the third floor of No. 706 of that thoroughfare, is the establishment of Mr. Henry Romeike, whose specialty is press cuttings. A few years ago it would scarcely have seemed possible that such a business as this could be made remunerative; yet to-day there are employed in this place a staff of twenty-eight people, by whom 2,000 to 3,000 newspapers are examined daily, and extracts marked and cut out; the principal dailies of all the large cities being received for this purpose. Twenty thousand envelopes are addressed and forwarded each month, the postage amounting to \$70 per week. During the week ending April 6, of this year, 8,000 clippings were mailed.

The object of this bureau, which was founded in 1884 on the plan of the original, which was started in London in 1881, is to supply subscribers with press comments from American and many foreign newspapers, a staff of employés clipping and mailing to patrons, day by day, notices which concern them.

Societies are supplied with items referring to their work, or to the subjects in which they are interested; commercial companies with notices regarding themselves or their competitors; statesmen and other public men, with personal paragraphs, or materials from which to construct e speech or some special article; authors, editors, and playwrights, with reviews of their doings and writings; and artists, with criticisms of their works. The advantages of this system to its clients are the saving of time required in searching for information desired, and in the cost of subscription to the large number of journals used in the process of research.

It is said that institutions of this kind now exist in every European capital, and to some extent in places other than New York, in this country. A similar bureau has been established at Chicago; and Wm. F. G. Shanks's National Press Intelligence Co., 26 Church street, New York, is somewhat widely known as undertaking to supply subscribers with clippings on topics personal, professional, or business, from all important American, English, French, or German papers. This company also

makes a specialty of securing for its patrons low rates of advertising in some of the more prominent papers throughout the country.

Mr. Romeike's establishment is, however, probably the best known, and has received many flattering notices from the press and from subscribers, both abroad and here. The terms of subscription, payable in advance, are stated as follows:—

\$40.00 for 1,000 notices.

Subjects on which subscribers desire cuttings may be changed or varied at any time.

Probably the largest collection of clippings in existence, on any especial subject, is Mr. Thomas S. Townsend's "War Library of National, State, and Biographical Records," now deposited at the library of Columbia College, New York. This journalistic record comprises, including the Digest, more than 100 volumes, containing 60,000 pages, or 240,000 columns, equal to twice that number of columns of an ordinary-sized book.

The Digest, or condensation of the collection, when completed, will be in about thirty volumes of the size of the largest bank ledgers, and containing in all 36,000 pages of manuscript. This work was commenced in 1860, was continued dur ing the War of the Rebellion, and to some extent has been kept up to the present time, and is a summary of each day's history as furnished by the newspapers of the principal cities of America, culled and preserved in scrap-book form; the whole furnishing an invaluable fund of material to the author, who in the future shall write the conplete history of the Civil War. Mr. Townsend has spent twenty-eight years of his life, and has expended \$25,000 on this immense work; while his assistant, Miss Julia L. Peace, has worked steadily for twenty-two years, compiling and copying the Digest and Index, in a handwriting as distinct as large print, and with head-lines and index entries that are exceedingly artistic.

The clippings are neatly pasted in large volumes of over 700 pages each, and bound in the most substantial manner, each volume covering a period of one month, the whole chronologically arranged from December, 1860, to the end of Gen. Grant's second administration. The price asked

for the whole work is \$50,000, which would include about five years' additional work in copying and indexing, to make the whole complete, with subject index in one volume. A bill was introduced in the Senate Jan. 26, 1888, authorizing the Librarian of Congress to purchase this work, and it is likely that this disposition of it will finally be made. The government can hardly afford to lose the chance of securing it, for its value will increase as time passes.

The late Wm. Cullen Bryant expressed the opinion that "the age has given birth to few literary undertakings that will bear comparison with this work. The compiling of a lexicon, in any lan guage, is nothing to it. The forty academicians who compiled the dictionary of the French language had a far less laborious task." The Comtede Paris says: "It is a work of the greatest value but seems beyond the strength of one man or the limits of a single life." The late Gov. Dix, Horatio Seymour, Col. McRae, of the late Confederate Army, the New York Herald, Evening Post, and other papers speak of the collection in the most complimentary terms.

In reply to inquiries regarding scrap-books and collections in some of the principal libraries in the United States, much information has been kindly furnished by the librarians and officials to whom application was made.

I. Libraries having Scrap Collections.

At the *Library of Congress*, Mr. A. R. Spofford, Librarian, has scrap-books containing autograph letters, which are arranged in chronological order, with alphabetical cardindex of names.

The Boston Public Library. Mr. J. Francisco Carret, Assistant Librarian, makes collections "in a mild way," and receives a great many cuttings as donations. He gathers all notices of the library printed in the local papers, biographical sketches of distinguished persons, with their portraits, when obtainable. Many clippings are given the library by amateur "scrappers," who are apt to give some trouble in that they do not appreciate the necessity of giving on their cuttings the date of publication and name of paper or magazine from which taken. No cutting that is worth making, can fail to be made more valuable by having the date attached.

At the *Harvard College Library*, Mr. Justin Winsor does some scrapping, but incidentally, and without system; what is done being suggested, in each case, by chance.

At the Astor Library, New York, Mr. Frederick

Saunders states that about a dozen years ago, he tried the husbanding of fugitive miscellaneous papers (from the daily press) in scrap-books, filling about a score of 4to volumes.

From the Library Company of Philadelphia, Mr. James G. Barnwell reports that the subject has long engaged his attention, and he awaits with great interest the developments which inquiries may elicit. What scrap-books this library possesses, have been made up outside, and either presented or purchased, with one exception, that of "Wescott's History of Philadelphia," which appeared in successive issues of the Sunday Dispatch for about ten years.

At the New York State Library, Albany, Mr. Geo. R. Howell, Acting Librarian, says that newspaper articles, such as centennial celebrations, sermons, addresses, etc., are cut for preservation in scrap-books.

At the Yale College Library, Mr. Addison Van Name reports that he keeps clippings relating to the history of the college, and biographical notices of the graduates.

At the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wis., Mr. Daniel S. Durrie has a department of newspaper clippings, and it is growing fast. The topics are chiefly Wisconsin history and biography, Western history, antiquities and archæology, and articles relating to the War of the Rebellion.

At the *Johns Hopkins University*, Baltimore, Md., Mr. J. M. Vincent of the historical department, makes a special collection of cuttings on political economy and history.

At the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., Mr. E. M. Barton has special collections in the line of Rebelliana. One, made by Dr. John G. Metcalf, was presented in sheets, and afterwards bound at an expense of \$2.62 per volume, and contains manuscript, printed matter, curious relics, etc. Another collection begun by one of their members, Mr. Pickering Dodge, is a very fine specimen of this kind of work, perfectly preserved, bound, titled, and indexed. A fresh mass of clippings left by Mr. Dodge is receiving additions on the original plan.

In the Surgeon-General's Library, Washington, D. C., Dr. J. S. Billings makes, from time to time, a scrap-book on some one particular subject; as, for example, they have two large volumes of clippings on the yellow-fever epidemics of 1878-79, also scrap-books of cuttlings from the daily papers on certain trials involving important questions of medical jurisprudence.

At the Apprentices' Library, New York, Mr. Jacob Schwartz makes scrap-books of pictures, cut from the illustrated papers, such as the Illustrated London News, Harper's Weekly' etc., including also the large engravings and colored prints given with the Illustrated London News.

At the *Free Public Library*, Worcester, Mass., Mr. Samuel S. Green, instead of keeping scrapbooks, keeps an index to the newspapers, etc.; as they, in connection with the American Antiquarian Society, bind all their papers and periodicals, some 250 in number; as these are made accessible through the index, scrapping is rendered unnecessary.

At the *Brown University Library*, Providence, R. I., Mr. R. A. Guild has kept a scrap-book of clippings respecting the college for forty years.

At the *Massachusetts State Library*, Boston, Mr. C., B. Tillinghast, Acting Librarian, collects clippings relating to local history.

At the St. Louis Public Library, Mr. F. M. Crunden keeps scrap-books relating to the library, the four volumes filled thus far giving an outline history of the institution. Occasionally a newspaper article of interest is cut out, and pasted in a book to which it is applicable.

At the *Cornell University Library*, Mr. Geo. Wm. Harris has several scrap-books containing collections of patriotic envelopes used during the Rebellion, programmes, announcements, and such fugitive matter relating to the university; also one containing all the fly-sheets, broadsides, etc., obtainable, bearing upon the political campaign of 1888.

In the library of the *United States Patent Office*, Mr. L. D. Sale is making a collection of clippings from magazines of matter relating to industrial science.

At the Young Men's Mercantile Library, Cincinnati, O., Mr. J. M. Newton has made, for the Historical Society of that city, some scrap-books on historical subjects, which have proved to be of a great deal of use.

The Brooklyn Library has an immense accumulation of newspaper cuttings, the bulk of which was given by a war correspondent who began collecting during the war, and followed it, to a large extent, during twenty years. The collection embraces a great variety of subjects, a few of which have been classified and mounted. It is proposed to follow the classification used by Mr. Noyes in his catalogue of the library. So far, only the subjects "Amusements," "Agriculture," "Biography" (individual), "Botany," "Countries,

Brooklyn," and "Long Island," and "Forestry" have been attempted. Other subjects will be developed, as time permits.

11. Methods and Cost of Mounting and Preserving Scrap Collections.

At the Boston Public Library, Mr. Carret personally attends to marking the papers for the boys to cut out. These cuttings are then distributed alphabetically by subjects into envelopes, and afterwards pasted into scrap-books, of which, —take biography for instance — one is devoted to each letter; the plan being to supply another book when any letter has filled a volume. Each volume has some ruled paper bound in at the front for an index. Other cuttings, when long enough, are mounted on folds of paper of 8vo size, with inch wide margins all round, and are turned in with the pamphlets, to be eventually bound up according to subjects. Paste is used for mounting. Clippings are mounted on righthand page only, except in case of biographical notices, where portraits are put in opposite the subject. The scrap-books are made in the bind ery attached to the library, and are of sizes to hold two, three, four, or five columns of newspaper. Their cost can only be estimated, as also the cost of the time, as no one is devoted exclusively to the work. It is done at odd times by those who would otherwise be idle.

At Harvard they follow subjects, gumming into scrap-books which have guards, or paste the clippings on paper, and afterwards have the sheets bound up into books with guards. For things like special numbers of newspapers, and other material not easily bound, but which can be folded, a covered clasp envelope is used. No statistics of cost are kept.

At the New York State Library, the method is to paste with gum tragacanth on sheets of blank white paper, of good weight, about 6¾ inches long, and folded two or three together, making each section comprise eight or twelve 8vo pages, as they bind in this shape better than in single sheets. In case of an article of thirty or more pages, it is bound in a single volume. They are chary of making books of smaller scraps, and make none of a miscellaneous character; only centennial celebrations, sermons, addresses, and long treatises are used.

The experiment of miscellaneous scrap-books was once tried, but the books were not indexed, and as no one can find time to index them they are dead matter. Some years ago seven royal

8vo scrap-books were made and severally entitled, Science and Art, Washingtoniana, Lincolniana, New York History and Biography, Biographical and Historical, and Poetry. Appropriate cuttings are pasted, as they accumulate, in the books, and these will be indexed.

At Yale, clippings are mounted in ordinary scrap-books with binder's paste.

The Wisconsin Historical Society mounts longer and more valuable articles separately on letter paper, and treats as pamphlets, classifying closely and cataloguing specifically. These are much used by general readers. Shorter articles are put into scrap-books and lettered according to subject. These are less frequently used, and mainly for reference by historical students. Paste and thick mucilage is used, the former preferred for old and porous newspaper cuttings. It is difficult to estimate cost. The time of one catalogue assistant, when not employed in her special work, is given to this department, mainly in the summer months.

From the Sutro Library at San Francisco, Cal., Mr. George Moss, the Librarian, reports that, although they have no scrap-books in the library, he has had a good deal of experience elsewhere in compiling and binding. He prefers pasting on single sheets, drying and pressing between pieces of straw-board, by which means the sheets dry smoothly, the straw-board absorbing the moisture from the paste, and thus preventing the paper from cockling or curling up. As the sheets are pasted, a weight is kept on them until they become dry, which leaves them straight and smooth.

Mr. Moss once compiled thirteen royal octavo folios for Mr. Basqui, of the Basqui Lithographing Co., the material being selected from an enormous pile of illustrated weeklies. The clippings (illustrations) were classified, as fast as made, under subjects such as "Marine," "Naval and Military," "Domestic Animals," "Tropical Scenes," "Arctic Scenes," "Eminent Men," etc. These were then sub-divided; for instance, Eminent Men into English, French, German, American, etc., and in like manner the other large divisions were minutely classified. The pictures were then pasted on sheets of paper, leaving a fair margin, and sewed on flexible bands, so that, when the book is opened, the leaves will lie perfectly flat, and handy for reference. These books are in constant use, and are so strongly bound as to be almost inde-Mr. Basqui says he would not take structible. \$1,200 for them, and that they earn him that amount every year. Mr. Moss declares he has never seen an ordinary scrap-book that was bound

strong enough; and considers an indiscriminately pasted book a nuisance, unless an index is placed in front. He has about a dozen scrap-books of his own on such subjects as "The Franco-German War," "The Russo-Turkish War," "Assassination of Garfield," "Trial of Guiteau," "Labor Troubles in America," "Manufactures and Exports of England and the United States," etc. A scrap-book containing all the municipal election tickets of San Francisco, from 1849 to 1878, was recently sold for \$2,000.

Mr. Moss claims that in binding a scrap-book, six pages to a section is enough, this, with the guards, making it sufficiently heavy; that a royal 4to should be sewed on four bands all the way along with blank-book thread, and should always be sewed flexible; that is, by a pencil mark, and not by deep saw marks, as books made in this manner cannot possibly open well. He has looked in the Library journal for a good article on suitable and cheap binding for public libraries, but so far has not seen one. Binders in San Francisco say "their girls cannot sew without a saw mark," and "have never seen it done;" but one employed by Mr. Moss soon learned to sew as firmly as the old binders of incunables, of which we have specimens sewed 400 years ago, and perfectly good to-day.

At the Johns Hopkins University clippings are pasted on manilla sheets, and enclosed in the Woodruff file boxes for preservation. The marking is done by advanced students in history and political economy, the cutting and pasting by an office boy. This method of preservation is regarded the best yet found for convenience of reference, since it has all the good characteristics of a card catalogue. Various experiments were tried before this plan was adopted. There is very little cash expense connected with the work, as the men who look over the papers apply the time on their tuition. As to the cost of mounting, smart boys can be had in Baltimore for \$3 a week.

At the Apprentices' Library, Mr. Schwartz classifies roughly by subjects, such as "Portraits," "Animals," "Public Buildings," "Landscapes," etc., space being left for growth at the end of each division. The scrap-books are made of tough manilla paper, by the binder employed on the premises, the pictures mounted with paste. The cost is, therefore, trifling, the binder doing the work when there is nothing else to do.

The Massachusetts State Library scraps are arranged by subjects, classifying as minutely as possible, mounting on separate sheets, and binding

each subject separately, as in binding pamphlets, in 8vo size. Photographer's paste is used in mounting the clippings.

At the *Pennsylvania State Library*, Harrisburg, Mr. Wm. H. Egle uses the Mark Twain Scrapbook, 150 pages, indexed, and considers this method of mounting cuttings the most economical, serviceable, and convenient.

At *Cornell* their collection, being composed of loose sheets, etc., has not been mounted. The work of arranging has been done at odd moments by the ordinary assistants, and no estimate of the cost can be formed.

At the *Patent Office Library*, clippings are pasted on manilla paper, 11 x 8 inches in size, classifying and sub-classifying the matter clipped; this method being found preferable to pasting in books, as it saves space and makes the material easier to handle. No estimate has been formed of the cost of mounting, either as to time or money used.

Mr. Newton, of the Cincinnati Y. M. C. A., prefers making a separate index for the scrapbooks made. Thinks he devotes more time to reading and selecting than to the mere manual work of pasting and indexing. He is in favor of requesting readers to mark with pencil articles which strike them as worthy of being preserved. He says: "We have about fifteen or twenty members who do nothing all day but read the papers, and if they could be put to some good in the world, or be made to think they were, it would ensure their continuance as members, and give them an object in life. I do not know whether you have any such people or not, but it would save you a heap of work, and cost nothing. A man with a historical bent would choose something in his line; a natural history or scientific man in his; all scraps, of course, would be subjected to your decision."

At the Grand Rapids Public Library, Michigan, Mr. H. J. Carr reports that they have no scrapbooks, but that he has had some practice in scrapping on his own account. He is in favor of arranging by subjects, say fifty or sixty general headings. For librarians, where plenty of material is obtainable, possibly a wider range might be obtained. Mr. Carr recommends careful and thorough indexing. He once spent three months in classifying a special line of cuttings, the material for which cost \$75, and the labor, perhaps, \$250. The work, when completed, was not very valuable in a commercial point of view, but the personal satisfaction in it as it progressed to completion, and its value as a work of reference on various occa-

sions, amply rewarded the compiler. Mr. Carr prefers pasting on separate sheets and binding afterwards, to pasting in books, but also recommends Mark Twain's Scrap-Book. He gives the following references to articles on the literature of scraps and clippings, which may be of use to those interested in the subject:—

GURLEY, E. W. Scrap-books, and How to Make Them. N. Y. Author's Pub. Co. (c. 1880) 55 p. 12mo.

ELDERDICE, JAS. L. One Way of Making a scrap-book. In Youth's Companion, June 5, 1884.

Durfee, C. A. Scrap-books in Libraries. In Library journal, 2: 65–66 (1877).

(EDITORIAL.) A System in Scrap-books. In Literary World, 15: 276 (Aug. 23, 84, 1½ col.)

Perkins, F. B. Indexing and Scrapping. Note No. 25, In Readers' and Writers' Economy Notes No. 9 (Jan. 3, 1880). [P. III. by Ed. on Scrap-books.]

(Anon.) Scrap-books and Index Rerums. In the Office 2:38 (Feb. 1887). Extract from Industrial World.

See also The Writer, Vols. 1 and 2, 1887–88. Sundry articles by various writers in case of Cuttings, Indexing, Scrapping, etc.

At the Brooklyn Library the cuttings are mounted on sheets of jute paper, which are 9x12 inches in size when folded once. They are pasted close together in the center of sheet, leaving a margin all around for binding. The sheets are laid one on another, and kept in boxes closing with a spring catch, thus excluding dust. Sheets can be incorporated as new material is added, and the alphabetical arrangement by subjects at the same time preserved. The boxes in which the sheets are kept will comfortably hold fifty sheets or 200 pages each; but, in labelling, room is left for at least ten sheets, thus obviating the necessity of frequent change of label. The boxes used are the "Seaside Library" size, made by the "Globe Files Co.," C. H. Felton, agent, 40 Beaver street, New York, \$6 per dozen, when ordered in quantities. The lettering is stamped on second and fourth square of the box, with subject and subdivision of same, by a rubber alphabet and stamping-pad, by which means the subject is also lettered at the top of each sheet. The jute paper is the same used for covering books, and costs about 8 cents per pound, by ordering a ton at a time from the mill, and is sent packed flat, to avoid creasing, in sheets 40 x 48 inches in size. A paste made of Duryea's corn-starch has

been used, but we have recently been converted to gum tragacanth, which seems to carry less water than paste, and does not wrinkle the sheets so much. After pasting, the sheets are laid between pieces of straw-board, which helps to dry them, and a weight is kept on the pile, leaving the sheets quite smooth when they have become dry. The pasting is done during the more leisurely season, from May to September, by boys employed in the library, the clippings being first arranged for them. Should it be thought best, after a while, portions of the collection can readily be bound and lettered, leaving the boxes empty for further accumulations.

III. Does Scrapping Pay? Opinions, etc.

As to the question of scrap collecting being remunerative; whether the use of the collection justifies the outlay of time and treasure required for its development, or whether the reward of an approving conscience is not about all the satisfaction the scrapper reaps for his toil, there seems to be some diversity of opinion.

Mr. Romeike and other proprietors of bureaus for supplying the public with press cuttings believe in scrapping, for with them it is a paying business. Their patrons find it is worth what they pay for the subscription; otherwise they would not subscribe for the cuttings.

Mr. Townsend has invested a great deal of money in his "Library of War Records," and will probably get what he asks for the collection, although he claims that \$50,000 will not any more than reimburse him for what he has spent in time and money. Mr. Moss mentions special collections that have been held at \$1,200 and \$2,000.

Mr. Carret thinks the future only can decide as to the value of cuttings. There are many topics coming up in all periodicals that will be of value in the future. He considers it the province of any library to collect, in this way, all historical matter touching the town or city in which it belongs; notices of worthy citizens — anything that may be of use to the future historian. The Boston Public Library has at times collected newspapers upon some great public event, such as the death of Garfield, and had them bound up entire by themselves.

Mr. Winsor doubts the advisability of a set purpose of scrapping. Mr. Saunders, after filling about twenty volumes, gave up the practice, not finding the experiment of much value. Comparatively rare calls were made for them when new, and now still fewer. Mr. Peoples, of the New York Mercantile, can see in it a field for a great expenditure of time, money and labor, for which he believes there would be little compensation, and has no hesitancy in saying that, for his library, money can be spent to better advantage in other directions, and in ways that would be of much more service to the members. Mr. Edwards, of Philadelphia, has not thought scrapping advisable for the Mercantile, and thinks, that, though scraps have their value, they cost a great deal in the item of time, and are difficult to use.

At the Boston Athenæum Mr. C. A. Cutter does no scrapping, which is rather astonishing, considering the insistency of his requests for a report on the subject. He says: "The only item I can furnish about them is that a collection was offered us a year or more ago, in about 100 octavo volumes, with an index in seven volumes. We bid \$1 a volume for it, but the owner wanted \$1,000, if I remember right. I think it was afterwards pledged as collateral for a loan of \$100."

Mr. Barnwell, of Philadelphia, cannot speak from actual experience, but is of opinion that in every library a department of this kind to cover certain subjects, would be found of great interest and of profit quite sufficient to justify the expense, unless the library were very much cramped financially. At the Cincinnati Library Mr. Chester W. Merrill thinks that scrapping is a very useful thing for a library to do, if the necessary time for it can be found, but that the difficulty would be to find the time.

Mr. Howell thinks that judicious scrapping, collecting on such subjects as the librarian knows will interest his constituency, and keeping within the limits of ability to index, would be useful in any library.

Mr. Van Name thinks, regarding the utility of the practice, that though it may be well worth the while of individuals to preserve in this way matter relating to their specialties, it is better for libraries to preserve complete files of newspapers. We cannot tell what may be wanted a century hence, and not unlikely what we should reject as waste, will then be sought after. Our American newspapers of the last century are largely occupied with fugitive news of less consequence to us than the local advertisements. Newspapers are bulky and their binding a serious expense. The scrapbook plan diminishes the bulk, but, he imagines, not the expense.

Mr. Durrie says: "As to whether our collection is used enough to justify the expense, we only say, perhaps not; but we preserve much valuable

material which would otherwise be lost, by mounting it, and if not used very largely now, it may be in the future. I do not think we err in keeping on with the work." Mr. Uhler writes: "Doubtless you are confronted, in your library, by just the same class of inquiries that we meet with here. We can never tell what kind of a question will be asked next, nor can we tell how difficult it will be to get the answer. Our library staff is so small we have little time for saving clippings, but I am fully alive to the importance of every kind of information, and would be glad to have the power to secure all the fresh items which appear unindexed in the newspapers." Mr. Uhler advises pasting on separate sheets of manilla paper, and assorting by topics in boxes on the same plan as that used in the Johns Hopkins University, at which place Mr. Vincent regards this method the best yet found for convenience. He finds the amount of use in their library somewhat difficult to compute, since it varies with the topics discussed in the classes; it being probably most used for social questions, labor troubles, strikes, land questions, etc., but biography and current events to a less degree. Mr. Vincent is of opinion that more energy has hitherto been expended on it than results justify, and a more rigid selection has of late been exercised, which would imply that they did not favor the same methods on a less liberal scale for special topics. These methods applied to a general library, and, covering the whole range of literature and science, would perhaps be less suitable.

Mr. Barton considers the theory of scrap-books a good one, but the practical working out of the theory not so easy a matter. Their Rebellion scraps have not yet been much used, but their time is coming. He thinks there should be an historiographer of each institution, and he should have his scrap-book.

Mr. Schwartz says several of their scrap-books of pictures have been worn out by continual use. They are kept in the reading-room, where they are handled more or less every day. As they wear out, new books are made, as they have material enough on hand to fill several. The pictures are taken from used-up files that could not be bound; but the pictures cut out, even if torn, can easily be joined together in the pasting. If the papers were not utilized in this way, they would only go into the waste bin. In their case, Mr. Schwartz thinks that, judging from the hard usage the scrap-books get, they certainly have paid for the outlay of time, which is the main expense.

Mr. Guild has four large 4to scrap-books full of cuttings relative to Brown University, and has commenced on a fifth volume. He considers it "the most useful work in the library, and absolutely indispensable. Every Commencement, for forty years back, is there, and all the doings thereof; also independent articles relating to the library. About \$2 is paid for a blank-book, and slips are cut out from the newspapers and pasted in. Very little time, very little expense, very little trouble, very great deal of use."

Mr. Tillinghast (Massachusetts State Library) believes that a department of scrap-books would be of great value, and would, when it became known, be one of the most valuable and useful portions of any library.

Mr. Crunden would like to keep scrap-books, but cannot spare the time; could not do much with it unless their library staff was increased, which the present state of the funds will not permit. More important things would have to be neglected, should it be undertaken at present. Would certainly preserve clippings were he in charge of a library with ample funds. Answers to many questions that are asked cannot be found in a book, but have appeared in the daily papers within a few months or a year past, if one could remember just when and where he saw the item. It is a good thing; whether it is worth what it costs depends on circumstances.

Mr. A. E. Whitaker has only one or two scrapbooks at the Mercantile Library, San Francisco. Finds gum tragacanth the best thing for pasting.

At the City Library, Springfield, Mass., Dr. Rice is inclined to the opinion that scrapping could not be made to pay with their present library force.

Mr. Harris says it would hardly be fair for him to pronounce any opinion as to the usefulness of scrap-books at Cornell. He doubts whether in their case a collection of them would be used enough to pay for the time required to get it together.

Mr. Larned, although they have no scraps at Buffalo, is much interested in the experiment, and hopes to have help enough to take it up in some happy future time, not doubting the usefulness of it. Does something in the way of clippings, such as local biographical sketches, notable events, etc., putting them into pamphlet form, and cataloguing them as such, and finds this very valuable.

Mr. Sale has not yet reached that point at the Patent Office, when it would be good policy to offer their collection for public investigation; but

it is his opinion, and that of many well qualified to judge, that the work so commenced will prove a valuable auxiliary to the library and to searchers upon matters appertaining to applied industry.

Rev. C. R. Gillett, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, does not doubt that a collection of scrap-books might be made useful, if enough time and labor were expended upon it.

Mr. Carr inclines to the opinion that for library use he should undertake scrapping with much hesitation, owing to the large amount of labor and time necessary, in proportion to the meagre showing which can be had in return therefor.

At the Free Public Library, Quincy, Ill., Mr. A. W. Tyler is favorably impressed with the scrap idea, although he has not yet developed it. He recommends pasting on sheets of manilla paper of uniform size, and classifying by the Dewey system, keeping in closed boxes, considering each leaf as a pamphlet until bound into a book.

At the Brooklyn Library the use of cuttings has been considerable, particularly the parts, such as biography, etc., that have been arranged and mounted. In some cases information has been supplied to students and newspaper reporters that could not be found elsewhere. It is believed that as the collection is developed its use will become more general. The arrangement will be by subjects, large and small in one alphabet; and, for the present, the boxes are arranged on the tables in the reference department, where they are easily accessible. The time required for arranging and mounting is the chief part of the expense; but the scraps being once arranged for pasting, the rest of the work is done by the boys at odd times. We think that, in the long run, the collection will more than repay what it costs in time and outlay.

The following libraries are reported as having no scrap collections:—

LIBRARIES.
Mercantile, New York,
Mercantile, Philadelphia,
Boston Athenæum, Boston,
Philadelphia Library Co.,
Cincinnati,
U. S. House of Reps.

LIBRARIAN.
W. T. Peoples.
John Edmands.
C. A. Cutter.
Jas. G. Barnwell.
Chester W. Merrill.
Willard Butler.

Public, Chicago, Fred. C. Hild. Society Library of New York, H. S. Butler. Maryland State, Annapolis, E. P. Duval. N. Y. Historical Society, Chas. Isham. Woodstock College, Maryland, Brother A. J. Maas. Free Public, San Francisco, J. Vance Cheney. Dartmouth College, Hanover, M. D. Bisbee. N. H., College of New Jersey, Princeton, Frederick Vinton.

Free Public, Worcester, Mass. Sam'l S. Green. Lehigh University, W. H. Chandler. Public, Detroit, Mich. H. M. Utley. A. E. Whitaker. San Francisco Mercantile, City, Springfield, Mass., Wm. Rice. Buffalo, J. N. Larned. Union Theol. Seminary, N. Y., Rev. C. R. Gillett. Am. Philos. Society, Phila. Henry Phillips. Free Public, Quincy, Ill. A. W. Tyler.

Public, Grand Rapids, Mich. John H. Carr.

To sum up: Of the forty-six librarians and others reporting on the subject of scrapbooks, twenty-two have collections of greater or less magnitude; twenty-four have not any. Of the forty-six who report, thirty-one either have scrap collections or yearnings toward them, which may stimulate to action, and in time result in something tangible; while fifteen do not regard scraps with favor, and will none of them. They are either appalled at the magnitude of the undertaking, or are convinced that scrapping would not pay for the time and labor it requires; or, possibly, they shrink from an occupation, the fascina-

element of cost is generally admitted to be the time required; but economy in this will do much. A well-selected collection of clippings, properly classified and indexed, must increase in value with age. Will not its maker, like the man who plants a tree, become a benefactor to posterity?

tion of which is very sure to increase with

the growth of one's collection. The principal

CARR. 203

REPORT ON CHARGING SYSTEMS.

BY H: J. CARR, LIBRARIAN PUBLIC LIBRARY, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Ι.

SINCE the instituting of topical "reports," which began with the Cincinnati meeting in 1882, some items have been successively treated, while others have been reported upon but rarely or not at all. Up to this date the subject of Charging Systems, among others, has not been dealt with since the report made at that time by K. A: Linderfelt. (L. j., 7:178.) Nor did he undertake a specially full report, since his paper was prepared upon very short notice, and hence related chiefly to his application of a very complete and effective method at the Milwaukee Public Library.

But at the outset he stated in a most succinct way a sort of synopsis, which, if followed out thoroughly, would result in an exhaustive treatment of the question. It will bear repeating here.

Mr. Linderfelt said he should have liked to give:—

a. "A history of the development of system in the manner of charging books to borrowers.

b. "A sketch of the methods now employed in the libraries of America.

c. "Comparisons between them, pointing out their several defects and advantages, and thus opening a way to

d. "a charging system of ideal perfection."

This present report, however, does not aim at such a well-rounded treatment of the subject, although the hope is entertained that it may, in some respects, pave the way to a more satisfactory consideration of that branch of library administration by some one else in the near future.

Mr. J. N. Larned, in his 1887 report on Library Architecture (L. j. 12:377), has very pertinently stated what seems to be a correct view regarding such a paper as this. He said: "The chief object of these successive reports which we have planned for our meetings (on certain matters of permanent interest in the library field) is the record of ideas and

experiments, of movements and developments, that may thus be preserved."

In the spirit of those sentiments, then, as near as may be, the following report has been prepared and is submitted.

The data for it have been gathered partly from notes and memoranda of prior study upon the general subject during a dozen years past, and latterly through a pretty free use of query circulars. A trifle more than 300 circulars (containing practically sixty-two questions) were sent to libraries of the United States, in all sections and of all kinds, and including a few leading libraries in Canada. They were aimed at and sent chiefly, however, to libraries which loan books to readers for home use, including both school, free-public, and pay-public, and proprietary or association libraries. two thirds of them have returned answers, of varied fulness, and usually accompanied by more or less sample blanks or explanatory forms.

In some cases very complete replies were given, together with such a detailed and lucid setting forth of their methods and the forms in use, that one could scarcely have learned more thereof by an extended personal visit. To all such parties the reporter is under especial obligations, and almost wishes that courtesy might permit naming them.

Consideration of the subject of Charging Systems and Methods, in all of its bearings, soon leads one to see that many particulars of an allied character are both implied and necessarily associated therewith.

This is especially the case concerning *public* libraries. Such as the freedom of, or restrictions on, the library privileges or use; the limitation of issues, in number or time; the particular service for which each library was intended or established; the nature of its make-up, and the classes of patrons served; the penalties exacted for infringe-

ment of its rules, etc.; all have a decided connection with the administration of any effective method.

In this instance, therefore, it seemed desirable to obtain as much information as possible concerning the diverse practice of numerous libraries upon such kindred points; and many of the queries were framed with view to drawing out such details.

The diversity of practice in some cases and tolerable uniformity in others will appear in some of the appended collations from the answers.

The work of collating over 200 such returns, upon so many questions, has not been a small one. It has also taken so much time (which could only be had from scanty spare hours) that the reporter does not now attempt to consider the *entire* subject as fully as might be wished.

Description of some special features and interesting peculiarities which have been brought out in this investigation must be deferred to future papers in the *Library journal*, if further study of the subject shall so warrant.

That this report may not prove to consist chiefly of *introduction* and *appendix*, however, some statements are submitted which, while rather historical in their way, seemed worthy of record as showing the development of thought in this line, consequent upon the growth of our library interests.

There are some very interesting phases of this subject, when looked at in its legal characteristics; such as the nature of the contract between lender and borrower and the duties and responsibilities of each. The limits of this report will not admit of their consideration, however; and so, disregarding the legal points, we may look only to practical working features.

The demand for speed and accuracy in the initial charges is readily recognized. A like result in the transactions connected with the *return* of the books is equally desirable.

The matter of intermediate entries or records for the convenience, information, or protection of the library does not especially concern the borrower. As to the library, considerations of time and expense may govern and determine how much or how little shall be done in that respect.

Charges of books loaned are not exactly analogous with ordinary mercantile charges. Nevertheless, methods in vogue for the latter have governed more or less in determining the practices to be followed by librarians for charging books to borrowers.

The old typical counting-house book-keeping called for a day-book, in which transactions should be entered consecutively as they occurred. Then such day-book entries would be transferred, or "posted" (either directly or via the journal), to the individual ledger accounts with the several customers. Should the respective customers wish to "settle up," then their accounts in the ledger would be consulted, and (if the books were fully posted), afforded a speedy answer for the purpose.

English libraries, as was to be expected among such a commercial people, did much the same way in making use of a day-book for consecutive charges of books loaned to subscribers or borrowers. The same practice, with some modification, is yet followed by most of the so-called "circulating libraries;" that is, libraries like Mudie's or Loring's, etc., which are conducted as business ventures.

There are many merits in the day-book system; and quite frequently some of our wide-awake American librarians find them out, and announce as a new system or method that which was one of the very first to be used by libraries in issuing books for use outside of the library premises.

Using the day-book method, and subsequently posting its successive charges to individual ledger accounts, it was an easy transition for some one to adopt the idea of making the charge on the ledger direct to the personal account in the outset, and so dispense with the day-book. Some mercantile houses have done the same thing in their book-keeping, without finding occasion to regret it. As a labor-saving scheme and patent on its face, such practice was followed by the majority of the libraries in the United States, until within a few years, which accounts for

CARR. 205

the less common knowledge of the day-book method among many librarians.

While the English libraries, as has been said, naturally adopted the use of a day-book or ledger system, the fact that the transactions to be recorded were loans and not sales, led them to also incline towards taking receipts for the books loaned. At first the receipting or signing of the borrower's name was done on the margin of the entry in the day-book or ledger, opposite the name or number of the book charged. That method has also been practiced occasionally in this country. Later on (and obviously derived from making on a blank or sheet of paper a schedule or list of works wanted) the idea of having such a "call-list," as we would now term it, signed and retained as a receipt or voucher, seems to have become much in favor, and, in fact, to have been the forerunner of more recent methods of using such slips and tickets in library service in the many ways with which we are familiar. To this day the taking of a receipt of some sort is an almost essential feature in the permissible use of works from a purely reference library or department; also in very many reading-rooms.

Among the legal fraternity a practice has sometimes been followed in loaning books to brother lawyers which has in it the elements of simplicity and yet of fair effectiveness. If the borrower sends by messenger (as not at all unusual) a written request for some particular book, it takes but a moment to put the note or card in the place on the shelf from which the book was taken. If borrowed in person, then, as a business measure, a memorandum of like import, on a card or scrap of paper, is made to answer in the same way, the memorandum not only keeping the place open, as it were, for the return of the book, but also standing ready to tell any other inquirer the why and wherefore of its absence. We readily recognize the method as akin to some common in Sunday-school libraries, though not always eminently successful. In one instance where a similar memorandum scheme was applied to a Sunday-school library, it so happened that the doors of the cases

fitted exceedingly close, nearly air-tight, in fact. So, when the doors were opened smartly, the vacuum formed was sufficient to suck out nearly all the slips and drop them on the floor in a decidedly mixed array. After a few experiences of that kind, the next librarian adopted another system.

We now come to the inception of the slip system of charging in its application to our public libraries. The ledger practically held its own in the libraries of the United States, till the early days of our civil war of 1861.

As late as 1856, Dr. N. B. Shurtleff (well known in the history of the Boston P. L.), in a work of eighty pages describing "a decimal system for the arrangement and administration of libraries," recommended charges to be made in a loan-book, having five accounts on a page; ten on the two pages or folio; then the ninth account on folio 365 would be 3,659, etc.

In 1861, Prof. C: C. Jewett, Superintendent of the Boston P. L., put forth in a pamphlet of twenty pages a "plan for circulation and use of the books in the Upper Hall of the [Boston] Public Library." This plan proposed to permit all holders of Lower Hall cards to have a further or special card for use in the Upper Hall. This special card was to be left at the library (in pawn, as it were), for each book drawn thereby. In addition, a receipt was to be taken on a blank form having a coupon or stub, which coupon was to be surrendered to the borrower upon return of the book, canceling by its detachment the borrower's receipt. The date of lending the book was further to be stamped or written on a ticket (or abstract of the regulations), attached to the book cover, so that the borrower could thus see when it was due, and also that such ticket might give a progressive record of the use of that particular book.

The receipts were to be placed in a drawer or pigeon-holes, arranged alphabetically in order of names of borrowers, each day's issues by themselves. The borrower's cards (which were devised for both identification and for giving lists of call numbers) being retained at the library in lieu of the books drawn, in

addition to the receipts, and were to be placed in other drawers in alphabetical order. The cardholders might also give a written order, authorizing another party to draw and receipt in the holder's own name.

The foregoing all sounds very much like an account of some "combined charging systems," which have been elaborated long since then, and urged as new devices. But so far as now known, the idea was original with Prof. Jewett. However, it does not seem to have been put into use there, or, at least, not in its full form.

Later, Jan. 9, 1866, Prof. Jewett submitted to the Trustees of the Boston Public Library, another pamphlet report of a "plan for recording loans." Its chief features were the use of a slip of paper for each loan, as being simple and adaptable to charging exigencies, and readily assorted in various ways.

The slip was to show: First, date of loan; second, some brief indication of the title of the book lent; third, shelf and order number of the book; and fourth, name and residence of the borrower. To save many borrowers the inconvenience of being obliged to sign their names, etc., it was proposed to have the slips written by the attendants. He preferred also a printed form for the slips, and use of a serial or consecutive numbering of same, through each day. Date of issue was to be stamped on each slip; also on cover of book, inside, and on the borrower's card. Date of return was in like manner to be stamped all around, but in different colored ink.

Each day's bundle of slips was to be placed in separate pigeon-holes (in order of book numbers), progressing forward till the thirteenth day, and thus showing overdue or finable books. Date on borrower's card prevented his having more than one book at a time, and the card was always to be presented in drawing or returning a book. If the card became lost, its holder must wait. before receiving a new one in its place, till it could be ascertained that no book was charged to it. That fact would be ascertained upon examination, or finally show patent in thirteen days. It was further deemed that such negligence on the part of

the borrowers should always subject them to a temporary suspension of privileges. [Nowa-days they have very often to pay a fine or penalty, in addition to waiting from fifteen to thirty days.]

If no card was presented with a book on its return, then the date on the cover would indicate the package containing the charge slip. Slips withdrawn and canceled upon return of the books were to be sorted, so as to bring together all slips for the same book, and thus show its use and frequency of subjects read upon and the like.

Those familiar with the present well-known and typical Boston Public Library chargingslips and system generally, will readily recognize its leading features in this plan of Prof. Jewett's. With minor exceptions, it seems to have been but little changed or modified during these twenty years and upwards, and is still the chief standby of a large proportion of our public libraries. One salient step in the way of economy and convenience in its application has been made by many libraries, however, in using a smaller blank slip, on which the charge entries are made entirely by the attendants. This does not require the borrower to assist in making the charge, nor take away from him his lists of call numbers which lists are often prepared at much outlay of time and effort. In doing this latter, the Boston Public Library seems to have departed from Prof. Jewett's original intentions.

So, also, one other economy is found practicable and satisfactory in many libraries, which consists in not placing any date slip or entries within the book itself (or cover), so long as the charging dates are shown on the borrower's card. A card pocket may serve as both book plate and holder for card and lists, and will practically do away with about all liability of lost cards, so long as the holder continues active in drawing books.

At about the same time as Prof. Jewett's first plan, there was also another ingenious scheme submitted by Mr. John Coffin Jones Brown (while one of the Trustees of the Public Library), entitled "A system of record devised and proposed for the use of the [Boston] Public Library, July, 1861. (Printed

CARR. 207

for the use of the Trustees.) Boston, 1866."

The points sought to be attained by Mr. Brown were a comprehensive, systematic record of use, combining simplicity and accuracy in: First, entries of loans; second, entries of returns; third, in number of books delivered daily; fourth, a knowledge of the number of books in circulation; fifth, knowing without search what books have been detained over-time, and have the borrower notified of delinquence; sixth, connecting each book with its borrower in order to aid in discovery of mutilation, or, if returned by the wrong party, that it might be credited to the right one; and seventh, preservation of the records of loans in a business-like shape.

Each borrower was to sign in a register against a consecutive number, constituting the "Borrower's Number." A card catalog was to furnish an alphabetical index to same, and a re-registration was intended once in ten years. Each person so registered was to be given an "Application Card," having thereon the borrower's number and name, and places for numbers of books to be applied for. Usual old-style public library cards served as the model for that purpose.

Secondly, there was to be prepared a "Delivery Card" for each person, made up from his signature in the register, and containing borrower's number, name, and residence, and to be placed in its numerical order in a receptacle for that purpose. Such card to be 5 1-2 x 8 inches, ruled on both sides, with space for record of 120 loans or deliveries. Each entry consisting of day, week, loan number, shelf number, and volume of book. When full to be replaced by new cards; and, in fact, constituting perpetual ledgers.

A "Daily Record" was to be made on sheets (22 inches long by 20 inches broad, with space for 1,000 loans) against a series of numbers commencing with unity each day; adding a designating number for each day, in order to distinguish one day's entries from another. Additional sheets for excess over 1,000 loans in a day. Against each daily loan number to be blanks for borrower's

number, shelf number, and volume, class number, and date of return. The sheets to be bound in a volume each year, thus making a day-book containing a compact, complete, and concise account of all the transactions of the loan department for the year. The form might also be adapted to add the titles of the books, and take signatures in receipt, if so wished.

Inside the cover of each volume was to be placed a paper for the entry of borrower's number and loan number, and thus connecting each volume lent with its borrower; also making known its relative use, and a certain credit to the right person on its return. The delivery cards were to be placed in drawers or compartments for each day of delivery, and in order of loan numbers; each card thus representing a book out of the library and finally indicating delinquents.

This plan of Mr. Brown's was probably deemed a little too complete, and so that of Prof. Jewett's, in 1866, was adopted instead (in connection with a re-registration), and in lieu of ledgers, for recording loans.

Yet modifications of Mr. Brown's scheme are readily recognized in the methods of several leading libraries to-day, and result in much satisfaction, so far as concerns thoroughness and exactitude. But they entail some extra labor, and in some respects do not admit of the fullest speed.

In 1883–84 the Ontario Association of Mechanics' Institutes (the more usual form of libraries in Canada) adopted, with the approval of the Minister of Education, a schedule of general classification for numbering purposes, together with forms of charging books, which in connection have proven quite practical and satisfactory in their use.

The classification provides for three series of numbers (for as many average sizes of books) in each of ten classes. As in Biography, the three sizes being initialed A, B, and C, and numbers following each respectively from I upward. Then there is a "Roll-Book," or ledger for accounts with each member, arranged on horizontal lines, spaced off by months across a double page; also a

"Record-Book," or ledger for accounts with each book, arranged in perpendicular columns, and having the consecutive book numbers at the head of each respectively, with the initial class letters as marginal indexes. Each of these account books intended to last a year, or, in smaller libraries, possibly two years.

In the proper column of the record-book, corresponding to the book drawn, is charged the number of the member taking such book. In the designated monthly space of the member's account in the roll-book is likewise entered date and number of book taken out. Each record canceled by pencil mark upon return of the book loaned. This procedure, it will be seen, gives a double entry.

For the sake of speed, it is the more usual custom, however, to make the charges consecutively on a day-book page, and then at leisure to post same to the other two books. This gives the further advantage of showing delinquents, and makes an ideal charging system for a constituency of rather stable character and not too many in number.

The permanent nature of its charges, and the readiness with which entries so made can be consulted, speak much in its favor. The record-book answers quite well as an "Indicator," if need be. But for a library with a shifting clientage, or one having a highly elaborated system of book numbering, or with a large and fluctuating circulation, it would probably prove too cumbrous, despite its evident improvement upon the old typical single-form member's ledger.

The Boston Athenæum, in common with other libraries, used the big ledgers up to the middle of the year 1873, at which time its Librarian, Mr. C: A. Cutter, substituted "Ledger Cards." So far as known, their introduction was original with him, and was an idea derived from card catalogs, then growing into general use. Yet later, in his tenth annual report, January, 1879, Mr. Cutter speaks of a new system of slips (in lieu of the ledger cards), by which each book taken out is charged twice. *Once*, as before, upon a series of cards arranged in the order of the

borrowers' names, which show at once what book each person has out; and *secondly*, on a series of slips signed by the borrowers and arranged in the same order as the books on the shelves, which show at once who has any given book.

For further description of that doublecharging plan, see a communication on "Mr. Cutter's Charging System," in *Library journal*, 4:445 (1879). (Equal credit is believed to be due Mr. Cutter also, for the card pocket spoken of in that same account.)

Later on, in *Library journal* 5:320 (1880), is a communication by Mr. W: E. Foster, describing a "New Charging System" at the Providence Public Library, which was a further modification of Mr. Cutter's. Following which, the A. L. A. report on charging systems by Mr. Linderfelt in 1882(*L. j.*, 7:178) proves very interesting reading, and completes our "chain of title" down to date.

II.

The sundry answers to the several queries have been collated, and are grouped in the following narrative summaries.

Total number of libraries making detailed replies, 203; of which 146 may be classed as free public, in the broad sense of the word, and are designated therein as "F. P." Twenty-two may be classed as pay libraries, or loaning to the public upon payment of current dues or fees; but not including the so-called "circulating libraries," as Loring's, Mudie's, Wilson's, etc., which are operated as a purely business matter. Said 22 are herein designated as "L." Twenty-three were association, society, or proprietary libraries, loaning, as a rule, but to stockholders or proprietors, and are designated herein as "A." Twelve were school libraries, in the more strict sense of the word, with their use, as a rule, confined to scholars and not open to the public; some being connected with colleges, others in common schools, but all agreeing in their restricted character. Designated herein as "S."

Nearly all the so-called public-school libraries are quasi-free public libraries; and, as doing absolutely or practically the work of such, are considered in this connection as "F. P."

Since the "F. P." libraries work more generally to the same end, their methods, as drawn out by

CARR. 209

the queries, are summarized fully. But as the other classes are governed by more special considerations in their organization and routine, it has not been feasible to cite their practices so uniformly.

Minimum age at which takers are allowed to draw books for home use in their own name. Of the 146 "F. P." libraries, we have stated: At 21 years, 1; at 16, 3; at 15, 12; at 14, 47; at 12, 39; at 10, 17; at 8, 3; at 7, 1; at 6, 2; at "able to write legibly," 5; and no limit prescribed, 16. By the 22 "L." libraries, we have reported: No imit prescribed, 13; at 21, 2; at 18, 1; at 12, 2; at 10, 2; at 8, 1; at "reading age," 1. By the 23 "A." libraries: No limit, 9; at 21, 5; at 12, 4; at 10, 2; not stated, 3. By the 12 "S." libraries: at 21, 3; at 15, 1; at 14, 2; at 12, 2; at 10, 1; not stated, 3.

Guarantors or Sureties. Of the 146 "F. P." libraries, 79 require guarantors for all booktakers; 37 for minors, strangers, or non-residents; 3 at option of the management; and 27 do not require any. Of the "L." libraries, 4 require guarantors for all; 1 for minors or strangers; 1 at option; and 7 none. Of the "S." libraries, 2 require guarantors for all; and 4 require none. The other "L." and "S." libraries are silent on this point, while in the "A." libraries their very ownership precludes anything of the kind.

If no formal guaranty is required, then reference to some responsible party is taken by 38 "F. P." libraries; and 22 of those aim to *verify* the reference by personal application or inquiry in one way or another.

As to the nature of security or qualifications of the guarantor, 45 "F. P." and 3 "L." libraries require the guarantor to be a property-owner or freeholder; 11, a male; and 5, either a male or an unmarried woman. In the latter case chiefly, as explained by some, because, by the laws of certain States, the bond of a married woman is of no value.

If the guaranty be required for minors only, 6 require that same be that of parent or guardian. Of the "F. P." libraries, 79 seemingly make no further requirement than that the guarantor shall be a reputable resident of either sex, and presumedly of legal age.

As a preliminary to receiving the library privieges, the signing, by the book-taker, of a formal agreement or application in a registration or signature book, is required by 48 "F. P." and 4 "L." libraries. Or, instead thereof, a like signature is taken on a separate blank by 77 "F. P." and 2 "L." libraries. And by 8 "F. P." libraries, signature is required on both book and blank.

In the "F. P." libraries, the *term* or *period* of the borrower's library privileges varies as follows: 3 renew each year; 19 each 2 years; 9 each 3 years; 1 each 4 years; 6 each 5 years; 1 each 10 years; and 107 run it on indefinitely, at the option or convenience of the library.

In the "L.," "A," or "S." libraries, it usually depends upon the term for which dues are paid, or the cessation of connection of the person with the particular association or school.

The re-registration is usually gradual and progressive among those libraries where the term is a fixed number of years; and, on the contrary, is generally made by an entire "new deal" and registration of *all* borrowers, on the part of those libraries where the period is indefinite. There are, however, exceptions both ways.

The issue of a "library card" to the borrower is pretty general among both the "F. P." and the "L." libraries, but exceptional among those of the "A." or "S." classes. As to the 146 "F. P." libraries: In 27 borrowers have a card for identification, of use for that purpose only, and retained by the borrower; while in 2 no cards are used; in 117 the borrower's card is presented in drawing and returning books, and is made, in one way or another, an essential part of the machinery for loaning; it generally shows charging dates.

It appears further that in 4 libraries the borrower's card is retained at the library as a voucher, and surrendered to its owner on return of the book; while in 5 libraries this practice is reversed, so that the library retains the card in case its holder does not draw a book.

In the 22 "L." libraries: The borrowers in 7 have cards for identification only; in 6 no cards are used; and in 9 the borrower's card shows charging dates, and becomes part of the charging machinery.

Of the "A." libraries: In 6 the borrowers have cards for identification merely; in 1 a card for dates, etc.; while 16 use no cards. So in the "S." libraries: 10 use no cards; and 2, for identification only.

[Note.—For the remainder of this summary distinctions are not drawn, as a rule, between the classes of libraries reporting; since their practices upon the points to be further considered either do

not vary strikingly, or else are not materially dependent upon the peculiar nature of the library.]

In 43 libraries the borrower's card, in addition to its service for showing charging dates, is used for "call lists," either by numbers or names of books wanted. Usually by call numbers; and in that respect such practice is akin to that most customary in Sunday-school libraries.

In 2 libraries the same result is attained by having a call list temporarily attached by its end to one side of the card. In 128 libraries the card is reserved strictly for charging dates, and no one but the library attendants permitted to mark, stamp, or write thereon. In such cases the borrower makes his or her wants known, either verbally or by lists on a separate blank or paper.

One hundred and ten libraries stamp dates on cards and charging blanks, and 30 write them.

In 99 of those libraries both issue and return dates (either stamped or written) are shown separately; in 36 the *issue* date only is made to tell the story; in 3 the *due* date is given; and in 2 others the date of *return* is the only one entered upon the card and blanks.

(These last comparisons include but 140 libraries, and do not refer to those libraries where charges are made on ledgers,—in which cases the borrowers usually have no card, or one for identification only,—but do include a few instances where, in lieu of stamping a borrower's card, an equivalent date slip in the book loaned, receives an entry by writing or stamp.)

So as to variations in use of colors: 53 libraries stamp both issue and return dates in the same color; while 27 libraries change the color. Where a distinction in color is made, the majority use blue or purple for issues (charge) and red. for return (discharge); although with II this rule is reversed.

The greater portion of the libraries which show both issue and return dates have, on the borrower's card, a specific column so headed for each entry; in such cases there seems but little practical use in changing colors. But where the entries are made successively in the same column (which is done usually where one issue date means that the previously charged book has been returned and another one issued on the same date), some advantage is found in using one color for such double-meaning date, and reserving the other color for a "clearance" or discharge stamp, in case no other book is drawn out at the same time. In fact, the need of some such distinctive "clear-

ance" has always been felt in connection with what may be called the "single-date" method. With many its use has been prevented by such need, even were there no other drawbacks, such as occur by reason of a division of the return and issue desks, etc.

In addition to the change of colors in the one date, as suggested above, several other devices to the same end are reported. Among the libraries which write the single date, it is by 9 "crossed off" as a clearance; by some with ink, by some with black pencil, and by others with colored pencil. Also in one by stamp. These are simple ways, to say the least.

Of the libraries which stamp the single date, 5 "cross off" with ink or pencil; 2 punch out the date as a clearance; I stamps the word "Returned"; I stamps a blue star following the last date; I stamps a red circle in a similar manner; 2 change color (as described before); 2 return the card in a special envelope, in which it must be presented in order to draw books again; I gives a clearance ticket; while 3 retain the card at the library till its owner wishes to draw books once more.

Where the "double dates" are used and stamped in same color, 2 libraries stamp last return date in a changed color to distinguish cases of fines due and unpaid. In 2 libraries where the single date is used, and that the return date only, the number of the book drawn is written on the borrower's card in following space, and serves as a charge; the return date stamped over it cancels and serves as a discharge or clearance. One library using the single date, and that the book-due date (and also issuing books for 7 days and 14 days respectively), stamps the due date of one kind in blue and that of the other kind in red.

In the majority of the libraries replying, the stamps used are common to all of the attendants, identification of the work done or charges made being usually secured by written initial on the ticket or entry, in case several attendants are serving, or else by their distinctive handwriting, where only one or two do all the work. In 7 libraries each attendant has a special stamp or designating character in the dater, which locates the responsibility for all work bearing such stamp.

Respecting the periods for which books are loaned or may be retained for home use, quite a striking uniformity prevails. In 132 libraries the loan period is 14 days (or 2 weeks) for all works

CARR.

issued. Other libraries make a distinction between magazines and books, or new books and older ones, or as to number of volumes and size of work, or between juvenile and adult readers, or city and country borrowers, and hence vary their loan periods accordingly. In 43 libraries the periods are 7 and 14 days (1 and 2 weeks); in 3, 7, 14, and 28 days; in 4, 14 and 21 days; in 3, 14 and 28 days; in 2, 21 days; in 4, optional or indefinite; and among 12 others the terms vary, being respectively 3, 7, and 14 days; 7 and 10 days; 7 and 21 days; 7 and 28 days; 10, 21, and 28 days; 14 and 30 days; 4 weeks; 30 days; 1 month; 1, 2, 3, and 4 weeks; 2, 3, 4, and 6 weeks; 4 and 8 weeks.

Nearly all libraries allow one or more "renewals" or reissues of the book to same person, varying the number of renewals or term thereof somewhat, according to the extent of original loan period. Twenty do not renew new books (7 day); 4 do not renew fiction. In 60 libraries the renewal is once or optional; in 17, 2 renewals; and in 1, 3 renewals are permitted. In 115 other libraries the renewal is once only, or with exceptions on new books or fiction, as noted above; while 10 do not renew at all. The renewal being usually for a like term as the original loan, although in 8 libraries the 1 renewal granted is limited to 1 week.

Fines. In connection with the loan of books for definite periods, the assessment of a fine or penalty for retention of the books beyond the allowed times is a very general custom. When such practice originated, or what were the motives that led to it, are matters which do not now especially concern us. Some library regulations express the general view fairly well, in saying: "To protect the library against loss, and to secure to all a just and equitable share in its benefits, any person detaining a book longer than the regulations permit, shall be fined . . . for each day of such retention."

As with the loan periods, there is a tolerable uniformity in the rate more commonly charged; and probably because of the same fact that the later organized libraries have been modeled on or followed the methods of others earlier established or better known. The exceptionally higher rates fixed upon in some cases may arise from local considerations and varying views regarding small change, which latter, we know, is often quite a factor in establishing the price of minor matters.

In 10 libraries a fine of I cent per day is assessed; in 106 libraries, 2 cents per day; in 18, 3 cents; in 20, 5 cents; and in 2, 10 cents per day. In I library the rate is 5 cents each 2 days; in I other it is 5 cents for the first day, and 2 cents per day thereafter. In some libraries the rate varies according as it be on a 7-day or I4-day book, being at 3 cents and 2 cents a day in I library, and at 10 cents and 5 cents a day in I other.

In yet others, the rate increases for certain intervals of over-time; in I library being 2 cents per day for the first week, and 4 cents for each day thereafter; in 3, at I cent a day for the first week, and 2 cents a day for the second week, etc.; in I other, at I cent a day for I4 days, and then 5 cents per day afterwards. (Twenty cents a day on certain special works is charged by I library whose regular rate is 3 cents per day.)

In still other libraries a week is made the basis of computation: in 1, at 3 cents; in 5, at 5 cents; in 12, at 10 cents; and in 1, at 15 cents per week. Six cents per week is reported by 3 libraries; but that may be merely another form of stating a rate of 1 cent a day. Five cents each half week is reported by 1 library, 15 cents or 10 cents per week by 1, and 10 cents or 5 cents per week by 1 other, according as the book be a 7 day or 14-day issue. In 1 library a charge of 10 cents "for notice" is stated, but not any further levy; while in 6 libraries no fine is assessed; 6 more do not reply to this query.

Presumably fractions of a week count as a whole one, where the rate is based on the week. If such is the case it would seem a better practice to charge by the day, and so give some inducement for earlier return of the book; for, if a book is a day or two overtime, the holder might be tempted to retain it during the entire fine week, since he would gain nothing by returning it sooner.

In case of the return of all books, so that the fine shall cease to run on (but the accrued amount not being immediately paid by the party), it becomes a question whether to issue more books to the delinquent pending its payment.

In 99 libraries no more books are issued to the one in such arrears; in 50 libraries it is optional with the library, or may be done on certain conditions; in 15 libraries I more issue is regularly allowed; in 3 further issue is made, according as the amount pending is "not over 10 cents," or else "less than 10 cents;" in I other, if not exceeding 25 cents; and in 24 libraries indefinite further issues (at the discretion of the librarian

presumably) are usual; II libraries either do not reply or do not fine at all.

Akin to the subject of fines for books kept overtime, is that of duplicating or replacing lost library cards to the borrower, together with the charge or penalty for the same, and the interval of notice required to elapse before so doing.

Of 155 libraries reporting, in which book-takers must needs have a prescribed card (48 others use no cards), and in which loans will not be made without its presentation, 153 make a practice of issuing a "duplicate," or replacing card, in lieu of the one missing; while in 2 a re-registration is required. Considerable variance in practice exists, however, as to requirements of notice before duplicating, and as to penalty or fee for same. 50 libraries require no notice; 3 require 1 day; 2, 3 days; 23, 7 days, or 1 week; 8, 10 days; 31, 14 days, or 2 weeks; 16, 15 days; 1, 3 weeks; 11, 30 days, or 1 month; and 8, conditional or optional with librarian.

In the majority of the libraries which prescribe a notice of 2 weeks and upward, that interval is generally fixed upon as a crude sort of safeguard against use of old card in wrong hands, or else as against a second issue to the same party in case a book was already out on that card. With more effective systems of account, no delay need really be required, except as a matter of penalty; or possibly to prevent some lazy people from claiming a card as lost, when actually they have left it at home and do not want to incur the trouble or delay needed in obtaining it.

As to fee for duplicating cards, 101 libraries make no charge; 4 charge I cent; 7, 2 cents; 3, 3 cents; 23, 5 cents; 11, 10 cents; in 3 libraries 25 cents is charged, if card be issued without a notice interval, or with no charge upon waiting 30 days; and in I, upon call for 5 cents, or in I week without charge.

As a general thing, the most of those libraries which require no notice interval also do not make any charge for duplicating or replacing lost cards. Particularly is this the case with those libraries in which the library card is used for identification only, and not as a part of the dating records; but there are marked exceptions both ways.

A notable distinction is usually apparent in charging systems of libraries, dependent upon whether the *book* or the *taker* is given precedence in the records. Of the 203 libraries replying, 81 keep simple accounts (either by ledger or slips), in which the leading factor is the *book* number; the

charges being arranged and referred to on that basis. One hundred and one libraries take a reverse method, and keep simple accounts (either by ledger or slips), in which the name or number of the *taker* is the chief basis for arranging the entry and subsequent reference to same. A more complete system is in vogue with 21 libraries, in which either a double or triple entry is made and both the number of the book and of its taker alike made a leading factor in the accounts.

In the simple accounts in which the book number leads, as well as in like accounts in which the borrower takes precedence, it is usually the case that an essential part of the charging records is at the same time in the hands of the taker while he has a book out.

This is usually in the form of a library card showing dates (as heretofore considered); or else a companion entry or date on a slip attached to the book, or made on its cover. Sometimes both of those features are used simultaneously. Twenty-nine libraries report use of a record slip attached to book; and 4 enter dates on book cover direct; the books in this last case probably having paper jackets or covers.

Of the libraries which make a simple charge on the book basis, 8 make use of permanent "book slips" or tickets, with provision for successive charges thereon; while 67 charge by means of temporary slips or tickets prepared and used for the one occasion only.

Of the libraries which make a simple charge on the borrower basis, 20 make use of permanent "taker" or "member slips," or tickets with provision for successive entries thereon; while 49 charge by means of temporary slips or tickets prepared and used for the one occasion only.

Of the 116 libraries using temporary charging slips for account with book or taker respectively, 45 do so by means of retaining a form or slip, (usually in the nature of a call list), filled out by the borrower; so that he or she is thus required to cooperate in making the record. This results in what is really an expensive way of charging loans; and has the added objection of causing considerable labor and loss of time upon the part of the borrower, while practically it does very little towards aiding those behind the counter in either speed or accuracy. On the other hand, 71 libraries which use temporary charging slips (as well as the 28 libraries which employ permanent ones), have all their charges made by the library attendants, and do not require the borrower to contribute in that respect.

CARR.

As regards accounts kept by means of a regular ledger or record book, 36 are reported; of which II are in "F. P.," 9 in "L.," 12 in "A.," and 4 in "S." libraries. In such ledgers the accounts, as a rule, are with the borrowers merely. In 5 libraries, however, the charge is made at the time of issue on a ticket or slip; which latter, after being at due convenience posted to the taker's ledger account, is left at liberty to be arranged in order of issue date, and thus gives a double-charging system, to good advantage. This method works very well indeed with a limited constituency, such as in an association or college library.

In 2 other libraries the charges, while first made in consecutive order on a day-book, are likewise posted to a member ledger; and in 1 library, from day-book to both a book ledger and a member ledger.

The just limits at command for a report of this nature have quite likely been exceeded; and hence many interesting special practices which have come to the notice of the reporter cannot now be spoken of. So, too, any critical study or comparison of merits must await other opportunity. For the chief aim of the queries sent out and the collation of the answers (so far as made) has been to ascertain as much as possible regarding the current practice of the average libraries in connection with the loaning of books, and allied topics in library administration. And in so doing, to place on record definite data for future consideration thereof by such as may be interested.

III.

It may be said further, however, that during the existence of the American Library Association much has appeared in the *Library journal*, and elsewhere, upon this general topic. Therefore, in addition to the items and replies collated from the Query circulars, as stated, the reporter appends a sort of chronological list of a goodly number of such special articles and discussions; adding some brief notes of the salient points of each one.

 Poole, W. F. Register of books borrowed. (In "Organization and management of public libraries.") U. S. Special Lib. Report, 1876, pp. 499-504.

[Temporary slips (2 x 2½ inches) headed with borrower's registration number, also showing number of book drawn, date, and initial of attendant. Slips arranged in a partitioned box or tray, in order of borrower's number; each day's issues in a separate bundle, divided by movable date blocks.]

 Perkins, F: B. [Registration and delivery service.] (In "How to make town libraries successful.") U. S. Special Lib. Report, 1876, pp. 426-427.

213

[Dated page, day-book fashion; acc. no. of book, and daily issue no. given. Date, and same issue no. noted on inside cover of book also.]

- Same. [Boston P. L. issue system.] (In "Public libraries of ten principal cities.—II.") U. S. Special Lib. Report, 1876, p. 872.
- Whitaker, A. E. [San Francisco Mercantile L. book delivery.] (In "Public libraries of ten principal cities.—X.") U. S. Special Lib. Report, 1876, pp. 998-9.

[An octagonal revolving wheel register, 3 feet in diameter by 3 feet 6 inches high; containing 2,000 holes, each 3/4 inch wide by 3 inches deep. Adopted in 1875, in lieu of two books of 2,500 pp. each.]

 Dewey, Melvil. [Amherst College check-box book accounts.] (In "Catalogs and Cataloging.") U. S. Special Lib. Report, 1876, pp. 631-2.

[Blank slips 5 by 5 cm. Call no. of book, name of borrower, and date. Arranged in numerical book-no. order, in check boxes of 100 compartments.]

 Cadwallader, B. Record blanks [of books loaned, in use by Evansville P. L.]. Lib. j., 1:254-5. (1877.)

[Permanent book check or slip, illustrated.]

7. Yates, James. The Leeds indicator. Lib. j., 1:255-6; and 443. (1877.)

[English pigeon-hole "indicator," receiving borrower's card; also daily check sheets.]

8. [Dewey, Melvil. (?)] Defacing books. Lib. j., 1:327. (1877.)

[Gummed date slips attached inside of cover to caution against marking, etc., and show dates of circulation.]

 Vinton, F: Registration of books borrowed. (In "Hints for improved library economy, drawn from usages at Princeton.") Lib. j., 2:56. (1877.)

[Borrower's receipt, in box or drawers, alfabetized by name of borrower.]

10. Cutter, C: A. Time of loans. Lib. j., 3:79.(n. and q. 20.) (1878).

[Boston Athenæum practice; 7, 14, and 30 days, introduced some years previously.]

Newburgh (N. Y.) Library. [Charging system of a novel sort. (By C: Estabrook. (?).]
 Noted in Lib. j., 3:119. (1878.)

[Ledger accounts with borrowers, supplemented by one with books.]

12. Jackson, F: Systems of charging loans, and an improved slip case. *Lib. j.* 3:230. (1878.) [Sloping check box for 14 days, with 20 subdivisions to each day. For slips 5 by 5 cm.]

13. **Dewey,** Melvil. Delinquent notices and check boxes. *Lib. j.*, 3:370-1. (1878.)

[Citing and improving upon Jackson's check box, adding colored slips with projections.]

- 14. Same. [Designating] sex in registration. Lib. 1., 3:311; 4:174. (Notes & q.) (1878.) [Odd and even numbers, and different colored ruling on cards, etc.]
- 15. Same. Charging systems: [4 papers, etc., (1878.) viz.]
 - 1. Principles underlying. *Lib. j.*, 3:217-220.
 - 2. Accounts with borrowers. Lib. j., 3:252-5.
 - 3. Accounts with books. *Lib. j.*, 3:285–8.
 - 4. Combined plan and various details. Lib. j., 3:359-365.
 - [Note.] Book and reader accounts. Lib. j., 4:131.
- Winsor, Justin. The charging system at Harvard. Lib. j., 3:338. (1878.)

[Call slips for delivery; posted at leisure to individual ledger accounts.]

17. Cutter, C: A. Another charging plan [and] Mr. Cutter's charging system. Lib. j., 4:17; and 445. (1879.)

[A double charging: manilla book slip, signed by borrower and kept in class order; white book slips, kept in order of takers. Manilla cards began Jan., 1879; use of white cards added later.]

18. Walker, R. C. A library recorder. *Lib. j.*, 4:203; and 375. (1879.)

[English "indicator," in a primitive form.]

19. Cotgreave, A. Library indicators vs. book-keeping. Lib. j., 5:51. (1879.)

[Extract from pamphlet describing Cotgreave's Indicator-book; "indicator" and "book register" combined.]

20. Schwartz, Jacob. A "combined" charging system. *Lib. j.*, 4:275-7. (1879.)

[Taker's card kept at library; date slip in book, etc.]

21. Estabrook, C:, Schwartz, J., and Dewey, M. More about charging systems. Lib. j., 5:72-5. (1879.)

[Evansville and Newburgh, etc., charging methods.]

- 22. Foster, W: E. New charging system [at Providence P. L.]. Lib. j., 5:320. (1880.) [Double-charging method; modification of Cutter's, of 1879.]
- Dewey, Melvil. Slip indicator [at Boston P. L.]. Lib. j., 5:320. (1880.)
 [Check box of books "out," etc.]
- 24. Mann, B. Pickman. Library fines. Lib. j., 4: 441-2. (1879.)

[Plus brief comments by Cutter, Dewey, and Bowker.

Massey, A. P. Colored cards [for recording loans]. Lib. j., 6:34. (Notes & q.) (1881.)

26. Chamberlain, Rev. L. T. [Charging methods] for Sunday-school libraries. Lib. j., 6:159. (1881.) (From S. S. Times.)

[Pigeon holes for each book; taker's tag to hang over the empty place of book out.]

27. [Shute's Time-saving record for] the Sunday-school library. *Lib. j.*, 6:288. (1881.) (From S. S. Times.)

[Ledger having a composite number list printed to each account for check marking.]

28. Schwartz, J., and Cutter, C. A. Scraps of script. *Lib. j.*, 7:6. (1882.)

[Respecting merits of call lists by numbers, or by names of books, etc.]

Linderfelt, K. A: Charging systems. [A. L. A. paper,— 1st report on.] Lib. j., 7:178-182. (1882.)

[Milwaukee double-charging method described in detail.]

Kite, W: Book registry [for a small library].
 Lib. j., 8:40. (Notes & q.) (1883.)

[Taker ledger (Borrower vs. book), and book ledger (Book vs. borrower); with cross entries.]

- 31. Perkins, F: B. Charging-card rack. Lib. j., 10:63. (Notes & q.) (1885.)
 [Illust. To insure serving takers in order of coming.]
- 32. Cutter, C: A. Inconvenience of library cards. (Editorial.) *Lib. j.*, 10:48. (1883.)

[Commenting vs. new practice at Phil. Mercantile L., per extracts from its annual report in L. j., 10:57.]

- 33. Stetson, W. K. Charging [by day-books]. Lib. j., 11:121. (Notes.) (1886.) [Consecutive entries in a daily register.]
- 34. Arnold, G: U. Charging by day-book. *Lib. j.*, 11:167. (Notes.) (1886.)

[Commenting on Stetson's plan of daily register, and recommending it for larger circulation than first named.]

Little, G: T. A charging system for small libraries. [A. L. A. paper.] Lib. j., 11:212-3. (1886.)

[Putting on shelves for each book loaned a wooden dummy showing name of borrower.]

36. Larned, J. N. Some new devices and arrangements. *Lib. j.*, 11:295. (1886.)

[Double-entry card scheme for charging and self-dating.]

Restricted reference books. [Columbia College Library issue slips for,] Lib. notes, 2:216. (Dec., 1887.)

[Form illust. and commented upon.]

- 38. Dated book-marks. (H. C. Bolton.) 'Lib. notes, 2:216. (Dec., 1887.)
 [Form illust. and commented upon.]
- 39. **Peck**, A. L. Charging by means of baggage checks. *Lib. j.*, 13:315. (1888.)

[Pins and checks for borrowers, and same for books; cross exchange of checks to the respective pins.]

GREEN. 215

THE LIBRARY IN ITS RELATIONS TO PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

BY SAMUEL SWETT GREEN, LIBRARIAN OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, WORCESTER, MASS.

A T the meeting of this association which was held at Lake George, a report was made on the School of Library Economy, which it was then proposed to establish, and which has now been in existence for three years, in which the writer, addressing the librarians present at the conference, said: "We shall most of us agree, probably, that the most important departments of college instruction for us were (and are) the courses in language, literature, and history."

This remark seems to indicate inadequacy of appreciation of the value of the work that a librarian may do in aiding persons engaged in mechanical and other industrial pursuits. Knowledge of the principles of the natural sciences is of the greatest importance to a librarian who is to become a guide and teacher in a town which thrives because of its industries or in which a technical turn is given to a considerable portion of the education imparted in the place.

My tastes lead me to the study of history and the philosophical explanations of social, moral, and religious phenomena.

My duties as a librarian require me to serve persons interested, largely, in the principles and applications of mechanics and other subjects of inquiry belonging to the province of natural philosophy, chemistry, and other physiical sciences.

Mr. Perkins, of San Francisco, shows that he feels the importance of this part of the work of a librarian. In speaking of the functions of a popular library, he writes: "Its first object is to supply books to persons wishing to improve their knowledge of their occupations, etc." He states, furthermore, that books of that kind "are constantly and eagerly used" in the Public Library of San Francisco, of which he was recently the Librarian.

Miss Hewins, of Hartford, writes, in regard to the selection of books to be placed in small libraries: "The books which you buy should depend, like your catalogue, on your class of readers. A library in a village where there are farms and gardens should have the latest and best books upon farming, gardening, the care of cattle and poultry, and several agricultural and horticultural papers and magazines, that may be allowed to circulate after they are bound. . . . A town with telephones, electric lights, machine-shops, and manufactories, where many young men of intelligence electrical engineers, machinists, and draughtsmen, needs all the newest books that it can afford to buy on electricity, applied mechanics, and mechanical drawing. We find in Hartford a steadily increasing demand for books of these classes."

Samuel Smiles, in his work entitled, "Lives of the Engineers," undertakes to give an account of some of the principal men who were influential in enlarging the internal resources of England. In speaking of the subjects of his biographies, he writes: "In one case the object of interest is a captain, like Perry; a wheelwright, like Brindley; an attorney's clerk, like Telford; or an engine brakeman, like Stephenson."

After reading such a passage as this, a superficial man will not improbably draw the hasty inference that the self-reliance and mental vigor which are needed in solving the great problems that present themselves to practical men are either inborn or the result of the discipline alone of poverty and neglect.

It cannot be doubted, however, by thoughtful men that Brindley and Stephenson, however admirable was the work which they did, would have worked easier and accomplished more if they had had a good preparatory education and access to books in which the experiences and achievements of other practical men are recorded.

The natural intellectual vigor of the selftaught man is reinforced and becomes more wisely and prolifically productive when his own experience has been enlarged and enlightened by feeding upon the experiences of other men as they are found set forth in books. He gains by learning of the experiments which have led to their successes, and equally by becoming acquainted with the mistakes which have resulted in failure.

Self-made men are generally conscious of their deficiencies and of the disadvantages under which they have labored, and anxious to have their children well educated and given access to the wisdom and knowledge which have crystallized in the form of literature. "Certainly," writes Mr. Andrew McFarland Davis, "so far as Stephenson was concerned, we know that he was painfully conscious of the impediment which the lack of education proved to his progress in life, and to the extent of his ability he sought to overcome the same in the career of his son Robert, by furnishing him with an education at the Edinburgh University.

The methods employed by the latter in after life, in the construction of the Brittania Tubular Bridge, were so thoroughly scientific, they were so distinctly in accord with what we expect from an educated mind, there was so little left to chance, and so much of the debatable ground was explored in advance, that they furnish an admirable illustration of the ways of modern science, and refute the idea that culture crushes ingenuity and perseverance.

The problem laid before Robert Stephenson was this: The Island of Anglesey is separated from Wales by a navigable strait, through which each day tides violently race, rising and falling to the height of from twenty to twenty-five feet. A railway bridge was to be constructed here, high enough above the water to enable vessels to pass beneath, and which should not interfere with navigation while being erected. The proposition to use a suspension bridge was not approved. A cast-iron arch had been suggested; but, if there had been no other objection, the interference of the centering with the navigation of the straits was necessarily fatal to its adoption. The novel idea of an iron tube was suggested, and a series of experiments were begun to

determine the breaking weight of such a structure, the proper distribution of materials to resist the strains of compression on top, and the tensile strains on the bottom, and what would be the best section — whether circular, elliptical, or rectangular. Tubes of various shapes were subjected to breaking strains, and the results of the experiments were accepted, even where they dispelled the theories of the experimenters.

Finally a miniature tube was constructed, similar in proportion, section, and distribution of material to the one which the results of the experiments had led them to adopt. When it was seen that this fully withstood the tests to which it was submitted, it was determined to proceed with the work. A suitable spot was selected on the Caernarvon shore, where the tubes which were to span the water were constructed. When completed they were floated on pontoons to the recesses in the piers prepared for them, and were raised by hydraulic power to the proper height. Masonry was carried up beneath them as they were raised, and the task was accomplished of making a railway bridge under the peculiar restraints imposed.

At every step during all these proceedings, records were kept of each experiment, and of the effect of the wind and weather upon the structure — thus adding a vast amount of valuable information to the scientific records of the age.

All this is essentially different from the expensive experiments in practice of Edwards, the stone mason, known as the bridge builder, who, in working out the problem of spanning the river Taff, in Wales, in the middle of the last century, saw two of his bridges totally destroyed, before he conquered all the difficulties in his way and succeeded in building the bridge which still stands as a monument to his genius and perseverance. It is radically different from the sublime faith in himself, with which Brindley met the sneers of those who scoffed at his projects; but not every man who believes in himself can hope for the success of a Brindley, nor would his success, or that of Edwards, have been less real if it had been less experimental - if, instead of

GREEN.

being based upon practice, it had been founded on instruction."

Why introduce here a defence of the value of training in schools, and of book learning to men engaged in industrial pursuits? Is it likely that librarians need to study the lesson which is taught in the narrative which has just been given? Perhaps it is not likely. Still, I have known librarians, who, having engaged in the occupation to which they belonged merely for the purpose of earning a livelihood, had no living faith in the value of learning to be had from books in the conduct of practical affairs.

At any rate librarians are frequently brought into contact with successful men of affairs whom it is advantageous to convince that book knowledge is of every-day service in common pursuits; and success in making friends for a library, and in causing it to do a good work in the community, often depends largely upon the power to show that practical benefits attend the acquisition of knowledge. The size of the annual municipal appropriation for the support of an institution is sometimes dependent on the ability of its officers to demonstrate that the privilege of a free use of a large collection of books treating of scientific and technical subjects adds to the material prosperity of a town or city.

The Librarian of the Public Library of Cincinnati, in an annual report which was made by him a few years ago, wrote as follows:—

"It is seldom that we can measure in dollars and cents the usefulness of an institution whose benefits silently permeate the whole community, but occasionally an illustration presents itself. I am authorized by Judge M. W. Oliver and E. W. Kittridge, Esq., to state that the information derived from three volumes in the library, which could not have been obtained elsewhere at the time, saved the people of Cincinnati, in the contract with the Gas Company, at least \$33,500 annually for the next ten years.

How much more of the reduction of the price of gas was due to these books, cannot be certainly known.

There can be no doubt that 7 cents per

1,000 feet reduction was due to the assistance rendered by these books.

This one item is alone more than one-half the annual cost of the library, and is nearly equal to the amount paid by the Board of Education from the general educational fund for library purposes."

The firm of Norcross Brothers stands high on the list of contractors and builders. Trinity Church in Boston, some of the finest buildings belonging to Harvard College, many costly edifices in New York City and in Pennsylvania and other States, have been erected by it. It has put up two large buildings in St. Louis. The late distinguished architect, Henry H. Richardson, always preferred to have his plans carried out by this firm.

Mr. O. W. Norcross, the leading spirit in this concern, told me a few years ago that he had for a long time been a constant reader of books and papers which treat of subjects connected with the branches of business in which he is engaged. He added that if he had had any success in his chosen avocation, and that success had certainly been very great, it was owing to the practice of keeping himself acquainted with the literature of his occupation.

Mr. Norcross's home is in Worcester. He wrote in 1880 in regard to the Public Library there: "The reading and library facilities which it gives are of great value, and have in my own case been of great assistance in my business. As a matter touching the value of a good library and its being appreciated, I will say that when we have taken men from Worcester and Boston to work in other places there has been a general complaint of the want of good reading and library facilities."

A large manufacturer in the same city wrote at the same time respecting his workmen: "Our superintendent informs me that hundreds of our employés make very free use of the library, gaining therefrom much of good to themselves, and, in some special cases, obtaining from it information of great value to us in our business."

Mr. Morgan, lately the active manager of the great Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, said of the library: "It has been of great benefit to young men of my acquaintance (and under my direction); to me in my work it has been of much advantage."

A manufacturer of chemicals, who had often used the library, wrote in 1880: "In the Green Library I have seen mechanics and artisans perusing, not current literature or pictorials, but scientific journals. I have seen hundreds of the pupils of our public and private schools busily at work with books of reference and other works, to help them in their compositions and other duties. I have seen manufacturers searching after works on industrial arts, to help them in something pertaining to their business. I have seen young men of the poorer classes reading magazines and current literature which they could not afford to buy. I have been surprised to find that certain works which I have called for were 'out,' as I had supposed they would not be much read, and also surprised to find them well thumbed, when I did get hold of them."

A chair manufacturer, who did a large business, said: "It has been a great convenience to me that I could step into the Green Library and have the various patent office reports and books on French designing put quickly before me."

If all the owners, officers, foremen, and journeymen of a great machine shop or large manufacturing establishment were to make a constant use of books and papers which give the latest information in the departments of natural science and the useful arts, it is evident that the work which they have to do would be done with greatly increased intelligence, and that knowledge would be gained which would lead to advantageous changes in processes and to the introduction of improved tools and machinery, as well as to the manufacture of new articles of commerce.

It is not to be expected that all persons connected with industrial occupations will avail themselves of the privilege of using libraries freely, although the object be that of gaining knowledge that would be useful to them in their daily pursuits. Still, many will do so, and gratefully make a constant use of libraries.

When well-supplied repositories of books

and papers relating to the arts of life are thrown open to the public, such persons use them as have the capacity and inclination to do so, and it will generally be found that the number of those who are ready to take advantage of the opportunities offered is very considerable.

Sow knowledge broadcast through libraries, and, as in the case of public schools, a rich harvest will follow.

The Free Public Library in Worcester has had a somewhat fruitful experience in the province of aiding workmen and other persons engaged in industrial pursuits or interested in such matters.

I do not see how I can better show what kind of work in this direction is practicable, and point out the way in which it can be done, than by describing at some length the operation of plans in use in that institution. Without apology, therefore, I shall proceed to instance numerous cases in which aid has been given there, and to show how it has been afforded.

Here follow questions and answers as asked and given in that library. I bespeak your patience during a somewhat tedious enumeration.

"What are the methods of testing the amount of heat produced in the consumption of different kinds of fuel?" The Librarian consults the catalogue, and goes to the shelves which contain books that are likely to give the information desired, and, after a search of a few minutes, hands the inquirer a volume of "Percy's Metallurgy."

The amount of the resistance of the air to the passage of projectiles is shown by reference to "Benton's Ordnance and Gunnery."

For the processes in use in the manufacture of floor or oil cloth, reference is made to "Tomlinson's Encyclopædia of Useful Arts," and to "Ure's Dictionary," in which places the knowledge sought for is found.

Late reports are furnished to show what results have been reached after the experiments made respecting the utilization of sewage at Croydon, Leamington, etc., in England.

The City Solicitor desires to see volumes

GREEN. 219

issued by the British Government which contain the evidence taken by a commission appointed to examine into the same subject. The City Engineer wishes to consult, at another time, the reports of the doings of commissioners appointed in Great Britain to consider the subject of the Pollution of Streams. An order is sent to our London agents for sets of both the series of public documents.

Books on sanitary engineering and copies of regulations in use in other cities respecting kinds of plumbing which may be allowed are supplied to the clerk of the city Board of Health.

An inquirer wishes for a late word concerning a gelatine process, known as the dry-plate process, in use among photographers. A recent work on practical photography is handed to the applicant for information and, by means of indexes, articles are found, for him, treating of the subject, in the *Scieni tific American*, and the Supplement to that paper.

Amateur photographers call for books to give them aid, and men whose business it is to take sun pictures examine regularly the numbers of current periodicals containing technical information, and ask for new books which will explain to them improved methods that are coming into vogue for doing work in which they are interested.

"What coloring matters will dissolve in benzine and naphtha without a precipitate?" asks an artisan. Books of receipts are given to him which contain the answer to his question.

"Wood & Bache's Dispensatory" is handed to an inquirer to show him how essence of lemon, extract of ginger, essence of peppermint and paregoric are made.

During the last few years there has been an unfailing interest in the community to learn regarding the latest discoveries and inventions in respect to electric lighting and telephonic communication, and students have been referred frequently to recently published books and to periodicals of general scientific value, or such as are devoted to the description of instruments and the exposition of processes

used in the applications of the force of electricity to practical affairs.

"How is vinegar adulterated?"

"How are fireworks manufactured?"

"Please give me an analytical chemistry."
"I should like a good account of earth oils."

A recent description of the dynamometer is desired. "Knight's Mechanical Dictionary" gives it.

An apparatus for drying crystals is wanted, and a number of the Supplement to the Scientific American gives an account of one.

An analysis of certain materials used in dyeing is called for. Some information on the subject is given, and it is found that the question would probably be perfectly answered by statements in a book not in the library. The inquirer can wait for the book to be imported, and the librarian sends to London for it. Had the applicant been desirous of having an answer to his question at once, the librarian would have tried to borrow the book desired from some other library.

A treatise on the manufacture of sulphuric acid is asked for.

Recent works on electro-plating are wanted. "Please give me a book to describe the art

of tea-blending, and the chemistry of tea and coffee."

"What is telpherage?"

"Can you help me to find a work that will explain to me the processes by which explosives, such as gun-powder, gun-cotton, etc., are prepared?"

A treatise on the manufacture of steel is desired by a man who is employed in the office of a large iron-working establishment.

An account of aniline dyes is sought for. The value of different kinds of oil as lubricants is to be estimated.

"What is the latest word of science regarding the effects of alcohol on the human system?" The inquirer, being a man who is in the habit of using books, is referred to "Poole's Index," the "Index Medicus," and other indexes, and has placed before him the standard works on the subject, and is left to make his own investigations.

The proprietors of a large manufacturing establishment, wishing to advertise by issuing

a little volume that would be prized by persons whom they desired for customers, and, suspecting, too, that many facts might be unearthed which they would themselves find it useful to know, employed a literary worker to make a careful examination of all the volumes in sets of periodicals and of treatises that would probably contain information that they would wish to render accessible to themselves and others.

The gentleman engaged spent months in doing this work, and the notes which he made were printed for the use of the company. The same investigator keeps on the lookout to see whether new matter of value to his employers may not be found in current numbers of scientific periodicals and in technical works newly published.

Books which teach the elements of mechanical drawing and works on the same subject for advanced students are constantly in demand.

"What kind of acid should I use in etching on glass and on stone?" A treatise and a book of receipts is given to the inquirer.

A young man is supplied with a volume which gives explanations respecting modeling in clay.

Inquiry is made in regard to the situation and characteristics of the principal schools in Europe in which instruction is given in architecture.

"How shall I draw a Moorish arch?" asks a young designer who has been instructed to introduce one into plans for a fireplace.

"Please show me representations of the leaf of the black-walnut tree to use in carving furniture."

Another wood-carver has books given to him to show styles of ornamentation that were in use in the period of the renaissance. Several volumes are placed before him, and he takes their titles, in order that he may call for them from time to time. The same inquirer often asks for illustrations of the carving in vogue in other epochs and in different countries.

Another man whose business it is to make nice furniture asks frequently for designs of chairs, tables, cabinets, and altars. Such works as the *Journal de menuiserie* and the productions of Ungewitter and Talbert are much used by him.

A young man finds that he has the knack of modeling faces and images. He comes to you constantly during several years to examine engravings and representations of different objects of art or in nature, and you find him gradually acquiring a considerable local reputation as a sculptor.

A scene-painter comes to you to look at specimens of exterior and interior architecture in the middle ages, with the object of getting suggestions to use in preparing scenery for the stage.

" How can I make plaster casts?"

"Show me, if you please, specimens of ornamental work in metals."

Plans, elevations, and specifications of houses are in constant demand. Designs for low-priced houses are particularly desired.

Sometimes young men are at work in the upper rooms of the library building, copying from works that contain detailed drawings of machinery, such as the volumes of *Engineering* or an elaborate publication filled with illustrations of Corliss engines.

They are obliged to work in the building because they need the use of books which, owing to legal restrictions, cannot be removed from the premises.

Works on household art and interior decoration are continually in use.

A householder who is fitting up a room, or a gentleman who is building a new house, brings a painter with him to the library, and together they decide upon the style of ornamentation to be employed, or the painter comes by himself to obtain useful suggestions. French and German publications are much used in aiding persons seeking information of this kind.

Students from the Polytechnic Institute call frequently for books of alphabets and borders and corners to use in finishing drawings.

A marble and stone worker asks for representations of monuments and memorial tablets, and is shown French and German folios which have been published for the use of workmen in those materials.

GREEN.

"What is the cost of production by horsepower, as compared with that of steam-power?" inquires an investigator. "Rigg's Practical Treatise on the Steam-Engine" contains the answer to his question.

Valuable aid is given, partially in the form of tabulated statements, regarding compressed air.

"In what articles of food is there the greatest percentage of nutriment?"

Inquiry is made as to the place in which a specified decision of the United States Commissioner of Patents, recently rendered, may be found. Late numbers of the *Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office* are put into the hands of the inquirer.

Information is wanted regarding the preparations of caoutchouc, in use in dentistry. A man wishing to know how India rubber is dyed pink, has a volume of the work known as "British Industries" given to him.

"Please give me the best book you have treating of the subject of trout culture."

The prices of certain French, German, and Italian mathematical works are sought for.

A history of steam navigation is desired. Preble's is furnished to the inquirer.

Statistics and methods regarding the cultivation of oysters are asked for, and found in one of the treatises contained in the volumes in which the observations and investigations of specialists employed by the United States in taking the last census are recorded.

A man who is going West calls for a book that describes sheep-farming and the different breeds of sheep.

The process of making ensilage is asked for.

A hand-book is desired by a tuner of pianos. An organ builder wishes to see a recently published elaborate work on organ cases.

"What legislation has there been in the United States and the different States regarding fences?" The question is easily answered by reference to codified statutes and annual supplementary volumes.

"Please show me the last tariff bill that has been enacted, with whatever amendments have been made to it." The reports of the Patent Office Commissioner, which contain specifications and drawings of patents, are used every day.

22 I

"What are the laws of the United States and of Massachusetts relating to the use of steam carriages on common roads?" The answer to this question is readily given, as was that regarding legislation respecting fences, by reference to the "Revised and Public Statutes" and volumes published in continuation of them.

Artisans call for assistance. A workman wishes to begin a course of elementary reading that will enable him to understand the principles of mechanics and some of its applications. He is supplied in the first place with Goodeve's little book.

Others who desire to study the growth of the steam engine, and to become acquainted with mechanical developments as shown in the biographies of the great industrial benefactors of this century, are referred to the works of Thurston and Smiles.

A book describing high-pressure engines is desired by a man who has charge of an engine of that kind in a saw mill.

Another man who has recently been placed in charge of a compound engine asks for a volume to explain the construction and working of that kind of machinery. No book is at hand that will serve his purpose, and, as he is not impatient for the information he desires, a book is hunted up, by means of catalogues of publishers, that will be of assistance to him, and an order for its purchase is sent at once to London. Had the inquirer been in a hurry, the work would have been sought for in this country, although it could only be had here at a higher price than that at which it could be bought in England.

Works on plumbing are used both by workmen and by householders.

A carpenter is supplied with a work to show what are the principles and processes of carpentry.

A young man finds difficulty in picking out books on mechanical subjects that interest him. The librarian finds out his tastes and wishes in a short conversation, and promises to have a dozen volumes ready for him to select from the next evening that he can come to the library.

An illustration and account of a certain kind of truss-roof, of which an imperfect description has been given in the specifications furnished to a carpenter, are provided.

"Riddell's Mechanics' Geometry" is used to answer a question regarding the framing of a building.

Two jewellers had made a fan-blower which would not work. They were shown descriptions of fan-blowers of different kinds, which enabled them to detect the defect in the one they had constructed.

A tinworker desires a book concerning his trade.

A painter wishes books that he can take to his shop or home, descriptive and illustrative of ornamental designs, and the processes that are useful in helping to reproduce them.

Materials are wanted by a teacher and furnished to him, for preparing a hand-book to be used by beginners in a shop attached to a school in which mechanics are taught practically as well as in theory.

Cuts representing derricks of different fashions, with accounts of the plans on which they are constructed, are desired and shown to the inquirer in "Knight's New Mechanical Dictionary," and in the articles referred to in that work in the dictionaries of Appleton, Tomlinson and Spon.

An article or book on drop-hammers and drop-forging is called for.

"How can I make a telephone?"

"Willis's Teeth of Gear-wheels" gives an answer to some question.

A monograph on the steel square is hunted up. Something is wanted concerning the process of riveting steam boilers.

"Please give me a book to explain the process of spinning brass." Reference is made to "Holtzapfel on Turning" and to "Knight's Dictionary."

A list is desired of different articles that are made of paper.

A young man from the Union Water Meter Company asks what late information can be given him regarding regulating valves.

An iron-worker asks for a work that will explain how to construct a steam engine.

"What is the comparative speed of differently-shaped vessels?"

"Give me a book on flumes as connected with water wheels."

A volume is required which will explain how tools are best sharpened and polished.

A treatise on shafting is desired. "Rankine's Mill Working Machinery" serves the needs of the applicant.

Rope-making is to be described.

Such a book as Riddell's "The Practical Carpenter and Joiner," illustrated by card-board models, is in constant use.

A book descriptive of the process of planing iron is called for. The one recommended is out, but the applicant is informed that it will be retained for him when it is brought in.

The librarian of the public library of a neighboring city sends for information desired by a stone-cutter in that city concerning the appearance of the crosses at Iona. Pictures of the crosses are sent to him.

An iron-worker wishes an account of rolling machinery.

Diatomaceous earth is used for purposes of polishing. "How is it prepared for use?" A treatise on Diatomaceæ and hand-books for jewellers are furnished to the inquirer. They do not give the desired information, however. The address is then given to him of a gentleman who can probably tell him what he wishes to know, and will undoubtedly be willing to do so. The inquirer returns a day or two after to say that he has found out, from the gentleman to whom he was sent, that the earth has to be burnt. Thus nothing but silica is left. He had wished to know the analysis of the polishing powder, but found out that it was useless to analyze it, as it consists almost entirely of silica.

"What weights will threads of silk of specified diameters sustain?"

An engine-maker calls at the library to see a back number of *Engineering* in which there is a picture of a certain kind of engine. He finds that the cut is a representation of the engine which he had patented, and that par-

ties who had no right to do so were making it for sale.

The subject of gas engines is to be looked up. References which we had previously indexed are given to the inquirer, and an attendant places in his hand volumes of the Scientific American and Supplement, Iron, the Iron Age, Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine, Engineer, and Engineering.

An inquirer is furnished with descriptions of machinery and apparatus in use in raising vessels, etc.

Books are desired to tell how to gild, bronze, and repair picture-frames, and to show how to use silver instead of mercury in making looking-glasses.

"Can you give me a list of the iron laboratories in the United States?" asks a member of the graduating class of the Polytechnic Institute. A list is given him, and for changes that have occurred since its publication he is referred to Mr. Swank, the Secretary of the Iron and Steel Association, Philadelphia.

A work is called for to explain the processes in the manufacture of iron and steel.

"What is the power of resistance in certain kinds of steel?" Jeans's work on the manufacture of steel supplies the answer to the latter question.

A catechism of the locomotive engine is wanted.

"Please give me a book that will describe the machinery used in the manufacture of cane and beet sugars."

Representations of door and window mouldings and of doors are desired. Volumes of the *Journal de Menuiserie* afford the information sought for.

Numberless other examples might be given to show the kind of aid that a librarian furnished with a good collection of suitable books may afford to persons engaged in mechanical and other industrial pursuits, but enough have been presented.

When an applicant is timid about writing or applying to the person to whom you refer him for information, you write yourself to procure it for him.

In doing the work which they have illus-

trated, it is evident that the librarian needs to have considerable knowledge.

223

It is unnecessary that he should be a specialist in some department of natural science, although he would be the better prepared to perform his duties if he were the possessor of minute information concerning some branch of knowledge, and had become acquainted with the methods of profound investigation. It is not necessary, even, that he should have an aptitude for the study of the physical sciences or handiness in mechanical pursuits.

It is important, however, that a librarian should have received elementary instruction in such departments of knowledge as physics, chemistry, etc.

The amount of such instruction that can be obtained in the average courses of colleges is sufficient if supplemented by the occasional reading of little books, written by men of science, which contain late results of observation and experiment.

In doing work of the kind now under consideration, books must be selected for the library with the aim of rendering the contemplated aid.

In making the selection great assistance may be had by reading book notices that are to be found in scientific papers and magazines. Of these, you need to be liberally provided with current numbers and bound volumes.

The catalogues of such publishers as Baird, the successors of Van Nostrand, Wiley, and the Spons are in constant use in picking out books to be bought for a library.

It is necessary to bear in mind the fact that scientific books grow old rapidly, and soon cease to have other than an historical value.

Dictionaries such as the Arts and Sciences division of the "Penny Cyclopædia," and those of Tomlinson, Ure, Knight, Spon, and Watts,—those which treat of architecture and civil engineering,—and encyclopædias such as Johnson's and the Britannica are of great service, both to the librarian and students.

Books of workshop and other receipts are very useful.

A large supply of scientific and technical papers and magazines is indispensable, and

these must be picked out to place in the reading-rooms with especial reference to the actual needs of the constituency of the library and the frequenters of the rooms. These should be selected, too, as well as books, with a careful regard to the capacity and amount of knowledge possessed by the persons who are to use them.

A manufacturer in Providence told me that he once imported a number of books that would be useful to persons engaged in the occupation of making jewelry, but that they were not used by the workmen, for whom they were intended. Perhaps the books bought were not adapted to the capabilities and tastes of the readers. It may be that they were provided prematurely, at a time when no interest had arisen in respect to the subject matter of their contents, or before attempts had been made to awaken such an interest. I remember that a club was formed in Worcester a few years ago by several jewelers, and that its members were greedy to obtain books that gave technical information and a history of processes. When times are ripe, seize the opportunity, and stimulate and aid inquiry.

I should not think of placing in a library sets of German periodicals containing information regarding particular departments of physical science until it had become evident that students using the library really needed them.

Thus I bought a set of "Poggendorff's Annalen der Physik und Chemie," only when a professor came to the Polytechnic Institute who needed the work to use himself, and desired to refer pupils to it.

So, too, I waited until a bright young man who had studied in Germany came to the same institution to give instruction in chemistry, before buying "Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Chemie," and "Liebig's Annalen der Chemie."

The same rule should govern in deciding whether or not to procure for the reading-rooms and library current numbers and sets of such periodicals as *Dingler's Polytechnisches Journal* and the *Comptes Rendues Hebdomadaires des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences*.

Much use, however, will be made of the numbers and volumes of periodicals of the

kinds that have been mentioned, and of the transactions and proceedings of learned scientific societies, when such works are bought with reference to wants actually existing in the community. Thus, for example, the volumes which contain the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London are in frequent request in Worcester. A professor made himself familiar with their contents, and, besides using them himself, constantly refers students to them. Wishing them to study by topics and to use monographs prepared by original investigators, he gives them references to these and other works which contain the records of such studies, and has them used in the preparation of required exercises.

Sometimes a citizen goes to the Polytechnic Institute to get information regarding the solution of some problem that he is trying to solve, and is referred to a paper in the transactions of a society or to an article in a scientific journal.

The value to a library of sets of scientific and technical periodicals and proceedings depends largely upon the use which the librarian makes of them in imparting information to inquirers. If he has formed the habit, when asked for an answer to a question, of considering in what paper or magazine he is likely to find a subject of the kind regarding which knowledge is desired best treated, he will frequently refer seekers for information to the indexes of periodicals to aid them in obtaining it. He will often cause to be used, for purposes of reference and study, volumes of periodicals such as Silliman's Journal, the Transactions and Proceedings of the Society of Arts, the Journal of the Franklin Institute, the Scientific American and Supplement, the London Engineer, London Engineering, Nature, the Builder, the Workshop, etc.

It is important, in doing the kind of work now under consideration, to make as large a collection as can be got together of indexes and catalogues.

Thus the lists of the more valuable articles that have appeared in the *Scientific American* and the *Scientific American* Supplement, which are issued from time to time by the publishers of those papers, will be found very useful.

GREEN. 225

So, too, will the annual indexes of scientific and technical periodicals. Particularly valuable are those indexes which have been made up by consolidating, every ten years and again every fifty years, the annual indexes of papers and magazines.

The Catalogue of Scientific Papers (1800–1873), compiled and published by the Royal Society of London, although the entries in it are made under authors only, and not under subject headings, is of no inconsiderable service to librarians and students.

The catalogue of the publications of the Smithsonian Institution (1846–1882), made by William J. Rhees; the catalogue of scientific and technical periodicals (1665 to 1882), etc., prepared by H. C. Bolton; the different lists of United States Public Documents which have been published; an index of engineering periodicals (1883 to 1887 inclusive), by Francis E. Galloupe; general and special bibliographies and catalogues of the Patent Office Library, and other libraries which make a specialty of collecting works on the physical sciences and their applications, are important aids in finding out sources of information.

References to books and papers at the close of articles in certain dictionaries and encyclopædias often afford valuable assistance to investigators.

Thus it would be difficult to estimate too highly the usefulness of the references to articles in recent numbers of scientific and technical papers, to be found in profusion under the different headings in "Knight's New Mechanical Dictionary."

The librarian needs to be on the lookout to make provision for the wants of a community as soon as he sees that they are likely to manifest themselves.

When it became evident, a few years ago, that there was springing up in Worcester an unusual interest in electricity and its applications, a large number of books and two sets of the best periodicals were bought, and current numbers of the most valuable serial publications were secured and placed upon the tables in the reading-rooms.

By pursuing such a course the library found itself ready to meet all the requirements of students and readers as they appeared, and became the possessor of a very valuable collection of books, which, in some of its features, it would be hard to duplicate, now that attention has been generally drawn to the class of subjects handled in works of this kind.

Manufacturers have to change from time to time the character of goods which they make. I have in mind an establishment where, to meet the demands made by a passing fashion, great quantities of hoop-skirt wire were manufactured.

For several years past there has been an immense production by the same concern of barbed wire, to be used in making fences. Now, as I notice, it is manufacturing wire to supply the needs of men engaged in the fabrication of a certain kind of nails, that is coming largely into use at the present time.

The librarian notes the changes in wares made in the town to whose citizens he ministers, and in buying books has in mind fresh demands, as well as recurring wants.

The National Publishing and Printing Co., 296 Third street, Milwaukee, proposes, if it receives sufficient encouragement, to publish "Handy Lists of Technical Literature." Its circular contains the following statement: "Mr. K. A. Linderfelt . . . gives (the work) his hearty indorsement."*

We may be sure from that indorsement that the enterprise is worthy of encouragement. A good work of the kind which it is proposed to publish, would be of great value to persons engaged in selecting libraries of works that are needed by persons engaged in industrial pursuits.

Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin, Erastus B. Bigelow, the well-known inventor of carpet machinery, Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine, and Thomas Blanchard were all natives of Worcester County, Mass. That county has always been a centre of inventive activity; it is also a banner county as regards libraries. There are forty or fifty public libraries in the towns of the county.

Libraries when managed with good judgment may do much to stimulate invention, as well as to make labor intelligent, and add to the value of mechanical products.

*Part I. has been published since this paper was read. It covers "Useful arts in general, Products and processes used in manufacture, Technology and trades."

READING FOR THE YOUNG.

REPORT BY MISS MARY SARGENT, LIBRARIAN MIDDLESEX MECHANICS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, LOWELL, MASS.

FOLLOWING in the footsteps of some of my predecessors, perhaps in this report it will be best to place before you extracts from the responses received to my circular asking about the methods employed and the work accomplished in this direction in different libraries; from which extracts each one can draw his own conclusions. Had I been able to command more time, it might have been interesting to view the subject from the teachers' and the parents' standpoints, as in the reports received from the different libraries, there are but few who seem able to record little if any recognition by teachers or boards of education of the assistance given by libraries to supplement school work. But, first of all, I would like to express my appreciation of and gratitude for the kindness of those who so promptly and fully responded to my request for information, and also to those "who were simply good in thought, howe'er they failed in action," there being many from whom nothing has been

The conclusions which may be drawn from these reports are, it seems to me:—

That although the interest for the young is increasing among librarians and teachers (twenty-six out of forty-nine libraries reporting work with the public schools), the importance of the work needs to be brought more clearly to those who have the power to supply the necessary funds for its effective prosecution.

That if the teachers who have not yet availed themselves of the privileges granted, could realize how much lighter and pleasanter their own work might, in this way, be made, their hearty coöperation with librarians would be forthcoming; and that, with time allowed for general exercises, more could be accomplished in the true education of children than by a strict adherence to prescribed textbooks.

From the reports of the Children's Library Association, New York, the Nottingham Library, England, and the sympathy which Mr. Green, of Worcester, expressed in the work of the former, we see that it is coming to be considered quite essential to begin the work with the very young. Some one writes: "There is a choice in books as well as in friends, and the mind sinks or rises to the level of its habitual society." So even to those not even able to read, the influence of good pictures, pleasant rooms, and a friendly reception are not without their educational effect.

So much stress is laid upon personal influence that, in some cases, it is suggested that special persons should be appointed to this department of library work who, through their love for children and an appreciation of their needs, seem especially fitted to render them the best assistance.

Though there seems to be a general endeavor to substitute a more useful class of reading for the aimless books which have so long been favorites, the beneficial results from the reading of good novels must not be overlooked. I must confess to a sympathy with the testimony of Lowell (unlike Howells): "I can conceive of no healthier reading for boy, or girl either, than Scott's novels or Cooper's, to speak only of the dead. I have found them very good reading, at least for one young man, for one middle-aged man, and for one who is growing old. Let us not make life duller than it is." My own testimony would be for few books, but those of the best, and my advice to young people "that they should confine themselves to the supreme books in whatever literature."

The workers in this field must take comfort in the thought that "every good habit corrects some wrong tendency," and that the credit of the good results is due "to thousands working together through a long series of years." CALIFORNIA. SACRAMENTO. Mrs. C. G. Hancock, Libr.—"Our library has no connection with the public schools, save that we try to keep all the books that are called for by the scholars in connection with their studies. We have no methods to influence any one, young or old, in the selection of books. Whenever any one asks for help, I always try to give them something a little better than they have been in the habit of reading. People here read mostly for entertainment, not knowledge, and we cannot remodel the world or this little fragment of it in anything less than a cycle. I find voluntary advice is not kindly received."

CONNECTICUT. HARTFORD. Library Association. Miss C. M. Hewins, Libr.—"We have nothing new to report. The methods adopted are general friendliness, and a display of good attractive books for boys and girls. We mark in every bulletin all the new ones recommended for them, and have a catalogue under way of printed titles." In the Traveler's record for February and March, 1889, are two very excellent and interesting letters to girls from Miss Hewins, entitled "Some novels to read," also in the August number of 1888, of the same paper, "A letter to quotation hunters."

NEW HAVEN. W. K. Stetson, Libr.—"Our library has no formal connection with the schools. We have simply supplied the different schoolrooms with copies of our bulletin. Our means hardly admit of anything special at present. We have indicated books especially adapted for young readers in our bulletins. We try to get them to take out 'improving' books when they ask for 'something.'"

NORWICH. F. W. Robinson, *Libr*. — "The Superintendent of Schools gives us lists, and the teachers send for special books, and require reports on what is read."

ILLINOIS. CHICAGO. F: H. Hild, Libr.— "An arrangement has been made, by which teachers in the public schools may draw from the library for the use of their classes a reasonable number of books, subject to the usual regulations as to the time they may be retained. I find that few teachers avail themselves of this privilege, the average number of volumes issued in this way per month being not more than 300. This is no doubt partly due to the fact that the Board of Education has established school libraries, containing well-

selected collections of books for the young, in almost every public school in the city. In a large library like this it is not possible to accomplish much in the way of influencing young people in their selection of books by personal assistance. A list of juvenile books, including the titles of many books in different departments of the library suitable for young readers, has been published, which increased the demand for those books to such an extent that it was found necessary to purchase extra copies of a large number of them."

LOUISIANA. NEW ORLEANS. Tulane University. W. D. Rogers, Libr.—"Students are allowed access to the shelves of the library. The professors recommend the books to be read by the students. The high school has a circulating library of several hundred well-selected volumes. No printed lists."

MAINE. BANGOR. Mrs. M. H. Curran, Libr.—
"We recommend books when we can, and some
of the teachers take great pains to prepare lists
for their pupils."

MASSACHUSETTS. BOSTON. Public Library.— Miss Jenkins writes: "Our chief relations are still with the children and young people themselves. Very little ones are welcomed, and eagerly use our picture books and juvenile periodicals long before we can give them a library card. In a conspicuous place in the hall is placed a bookshelf which is kept constantly filled with bright, interesting books for boys and girls, and is the point of attraction to all the children. Lists of juvenile books are conspicuously posted in the hall; these lists are written upon small cards, and are so arranged that cards can be added, withdrawn, substituted at any point, and thus interest constantly excited. We have also a manuscript. list for supplementary reading in American and English history and geography; this is for the general use of the pupils in the public schools, and upon it is based the work of our pupil card system. This system enables the pupils of the master's class and the one next below it, who are not fourteen years of age, to have books in connection with the lessons. We are greatly encouraged by the success of this plan. Dr. Chamberlain's method of critical reading is most successfully carried out under the management of the supervisor of language in our public schools, and its good effects are seen in the high standard of reading chosen by the pupils who have had the

benefit of it. We are forming now a shelf of reference books for the children, in order to call their attention to our nutshells of knowledge, and to teach them how to look up questions for themselves, and to prepare them for an intelligent using of the large encyclopædias and reference books in our reference department." Miss Jenkins still continues her work in a reading-circle of little girls.

Boston. Athenæum Library.— Mr. C. A. Cutter reports that the library has no connection with the public schools, but "various art schools use the library much." No separate lists for children are published, but the best in that literature is noted in his bulletins, and copied in other libraries.

Brockton. M. F. Southworth, Libr.—"The teachers of the High School and the principals of the Grammar Schools are allowed free access to the book shelves, and the former take out for the use in the school as many books as they please, which they are allowed to keep through the term. Many of the teachers recommend books to their pupils, and in the High School Stylus, a paper carried on by the members of the school and published monthly, there is generally a list of books selected by one of the teachers. The principal of one of the grammar schools recently urged his geography class to read at least one book on Africa while studying that country, many of the class complying with his request. Another principal has recently asked to be allowed to take out twenty-five books at once, as he has created such an interest among his scholars that they come before school, and are willing to stay after school for the sake of reading the books which he has put in their hands. I frequently recommend books to children, and sometimes select them for them, always trying to put something in their way which they would not be likely to think of for themselves. I offer them something entertaining in history, biography, or travels; if they do not like my selection I find as good a story as I can induce them to read."

BROOKLINE. Miss M. A. Bean, Libr.— "Although we have done more and better work with the schools this year than ever before, we are far from 'high water-mark' in this respect. We have made extensive additions to our building this year, and one room has been finished with reference to future school work. In this whole

matter of juvenile reading, I am convinced, from a somewhat close observation in our library, that as the standard of books for the young is improved, they will follow it. This winter Henty's historical stories have been having a great run with us, and 'Little Lord Fauntleroy' and 'Sarah Crewe' are never in long enough to get back on their shelves. Jas. Otis, Kirk Munroe, and Homer Greene are favorite authors, and our bound volumes of St. Nicholas, Wide awake, and Harper's young people are in constant demand. It is true that 'Oliver Optic' still does duty, but there is a decided falling off in his devotees, as well as of many other writers of his stamp, for which we are truly thankful."

CAMBRIDGE. Miss A. L. Hayward, Libr.—
"We are about to allow each teacher to draw ten
books at a time, or to have ten cards. We can do
little here to influence young people in the selection of books; the teachers and parents can do
much more. Our Superintendent of Schools has
a fine selected list of books for the young. I gave
an address to the public-school teachers about two
years ago on 'How to Use the Public Library,'
and gave lists of authors and subjects, and some
special books."

CHELSEA. Miss M. J. Simpson, Libr.— "The Superintendent of Schools and the principals are allowed a special school card on which four books can be taken out and kept four weeks before renewal." Here also personal influence is used in the selections of books.

CLINTON. Bigelow Free Public Library. C. L. Greene, Libr.—Substantially the same testimony as from Chelsea. Teachers' cards are issued, though the number of books allowed on each card is not specified. "We mainly try to influence the young people through their teachers, each of whom has a catalogue of the library."

CONCORD. Miss Ellen F. Whitney, Libr.—"I use Miss Hewins's 'Books for the young,' for the young readers. I have marked our library numbers against the books. Each teacher in the schools has a 'school card.' On this school card the teacher may take as many books for school use as he wishes, the teacher being responsible for the books. There are frequently more than fifty library books in the High School at one time. The other schools have the same privilege, but do not use it to the same extent."

HAVERHILL. Edward Capen, Libr.— "We have no special connection with the school; such only as arises from intercourse daily, almost hourly, and from conferring with the teachers." Here aid is "cheerfully and faithfully" given to teachers in assisting them to find all that the library affords on special subjects for school work. "Each person in the library service has an influence more or less direct over the young who are in quest of good reading. . . But this influence is small, unless the parents at home have knowledge, and judgment, and control sufficient to aid the management by their counsel and authority. We use the book lists of other libraries when we are informed about them."

LANCASTER. State Industrial School for Girls. L. L. Brackett, *Libr*.—"We have no special methods, but what has been the most help to us, to elevate the ideas in the choice of reading, has been evening entertainments from different authors."

LAWRENCE. F: H. Hedge, Jr., Libr.—"Our reference-room is open to scholars and teachers, and I do all in my power to help those who apply to me in searching for the desired information. We have twice had lists prepared for scholars in the High and Grammar schools."

LOWELL. City Library. C: H. Burbank, Libr. -"The teachers here are granted an unlimited number of books to be used either in connection with the studies or to be distributed among the scholars for home reading; but as yet, among a corps of nearly 200 teachers, the Librarian reports that only about fifteen or twenty have availed themselves of this privilege. Perhaps this may be in a measure accounted for by the fact that about ninety of these teachers are in the primary grade, and in this, as in most libraries, few books are purchased suitable for the youngest readers; and also that in the primary schools more supplementary reading is supplied by the Board of Education. The teachers of the High and of two of the Grammar schools deserve much commendation for the work accomplished. Lists of books and lists of topics are sent to the Librarian, who, with his assistants, is only too well pleased to supply the demand and render all the assistance possible. The pupils of one of the grammar schools, at the suggestion and with the help of their teachers, by means of an entertainment were able to raise money sufficient to purchase a library

of about 200 carefully selected books, which I am informed have been much enjoyed and have tended to raise the standard of reading among the scholars. In the other grammar school referred to, one of the teachers, inspired by reading Miss Hewins's manual, 'Books for the young,' suggested books for her pupils to read, with most excellent results. The reading recommended has been mostly books of history, travel, science, etc. She has from the library twenty or thirty volumes at a time, for which she finds eager readers; sometimes permission being asked by the scholar to retain the books a longer time than usual, that the parents may read them also. She assured me she finds no difficulty in inducing the children to accept her selection; perhaps I may be allowed to say here what I did not say to her, that her own personality was not without its effect upon them. Such books as Champlin's 'Civil war,' Richardson's 'Story of our country,' Coffin's 'Building of the nation,' were read by twenty-eight out of a school of thirty-four pupils. Other teachers in the building have since followed her example with similar gratifying results."

Lowell. Library of Middlesex Mechan-, ics' Association. M. E. Sargent, Libr .- "This not being a free library, reaches a smaller number of the pupils of the schools, but the young people who enjoy its privileges make constant use of it for school work. The little folks are our most frequent visitors, asking help on any subject from 'How shall I find how they got the wooden horse into Troy,' and about 'Electric motors,' to a book 'that will tell of the occupations of women in all ages.' It is the endeavor to have books suitable for even the youngest readers. Two years ago, nearly 400 books from the different departments of the general library were transferred to the juvenile section, where now the children have a library of about 1,000 volumes, which, having access to the shelves, they very much enjoy. A part of these books were purchased, with the proceeds of an entertainment by themselves; so that they have a personal interest in their department, and the charging cards testify to their growing interest in the better books. Upon one of the lists of books for purchase presented by the children, it was gratifying to find 'The Story of the nations' series, and Church's 'Classics.' Lanier's 'Boys' King Arthur,' 'Froissart,' 'Mabinogion,' Coffin's and Drake's books have been much read. Wood's 'Backyard zoo,' 'Four feet, two feet, and no feet,' and other books of a similar character,

have proved very entertaining to the little ones."

LYNN. J. C. Houghton, Libr .- "We recognize the importance of direct, personal assistance to the young, both in the selection of books for home reading and for researches in connection with their school studies, but we have found something is needed besides good plans and faithful personal assistance. There should be a room, or rooms, well adapted to this juvenile work, in which the young people could receive attention from an assistant specially fitted for this line of work. We have neither of these requisites; our rooms are crowded, young people must do their work in the general reading-room, and if they need help it must come from the assistants already engaged in the routine business of the library. Nevertheless much good work has been done. Our young people are experts in the use of the catalogue, especially in that portion of it known as the 'Young Folk's Department.'"

NEWTON. Miss E. P. Thurston, Libr. - From the report of 1888: "The library has continued to assist in the educational work of the schools, by sending to any teacher books on whatever subject desired, and the teachers seem to be unanimous in feeling that it is a great advantage, and in appreciating their privileges. They affirm that the scholars are eager for the books, and this especially in some districts where books are not easy of access to the children. The teachers of the lower grades report that the little ones learn their lessons more willingly and with more promptness, in order that they may be allowed the books afterward." Miss Thurston writes: "We have continued the work begun by Miss James, and of the twenty public schools of Newton eighteen have availed themselves of the privileges granted. We sent 3,882 books to the schools in 1888."

NORTH ADAMS. Miss C. A. Dunton, Libr.—
"We are doing all we can in the library to have our young people improve in their style of reading, and the teachers in our schools are much interested in the work; but as yet no definite plan has been organized, neither have we any lists of books prepared. Lack of means is our excuse for having done so little."

NORTH EASTON. Ames Free Library. Chas. R. Bullard, Libr.—"Our teachers are allowed four

extra cards, to be used in drawing books suitable for use in the schoolroom. For influencing the young in the selection of books, no special methods are adopted. Suggestions, hints, and a bit of advice now and then from the librarian serve in a general way to accomplish the object, in part at least. A catalogue of books for children was issued in 1887."

SOMERVILLE. Miss H. A. Adams, Libr.—"The students select books from a 'Student's catalogue,' selected from our catalogue by our School Committee. The pupils come with their lists made up, and we give them what is best suited for their purpose. Our cyclopædias and books of reference are constantly in use, and our deliveryroom is so full at the close of school that we have sometimes given out 100 books in an hour."

TAUNTON. E. C. Arnold, Libr.—"We allow teachers in the High School and Academy to draw six volumes each, constantly for use in their classes, in addition to those they and their pupils are entitled to individually. . . . I have had a notice conspicuously posted for years, inviting alpersons needing assistance in pursuit of informal tion on any subject to apply to the Librarian or his assistants. Ordinarily I have not felt called upon to volunteer suggestions unasked, lest I might interfere with the province of parents or teachers, though I esteem it one of my pleasantest duties to render all the aid in my power when so desired. In addition to lists for juveniles in the classified index of the general library, certain books, appropriate for the young, are marked with a dagger."

WALTHAM. Miss S. Johnson, *Libr*.—"The teachers are allowed four books at a time, to be retained four weeks if so desired for school work. There is a separate bulletin board for juvenile books, and another on which are pasted the monthly accessions for them." A catalogue of books recommended for young people, prepared under the direction of the Superintendent of Schools, was issued in 1882.

WATERTOWN. Solon F. Whitney, Libr.—"We allow teachers 'teacher's cards,' with the privilege to take ten books of use to children. I speak at teachers' meetings, and propose to visit schools to explain and strive for more active coöperation. We influence the young at the library by personal aid given by myself and my assistants; also by

appeal to parents in reports, and by items in the local press, written, of course, by the Librarian. Lists of books have not yet been specially prepared, although we have used all the aids we can get; for example, Supt. Eliot's lists published for the Boston schools some years ago, lists prepared by Mr. Prince, of Waltham, agent of the Board of Education, and other lists. All these mechanical aids are useful to the librarian in raising the character of his work, but nothing will take the place of constant and incessant work in the delivery of books, when it is easiest to influence choice. A list of books prepared especially for the young, I have feared would be in danger of becoming a list of books to be avoided by the young, who are jealous of undue influence."

WORCESTER. Free Public Library. Green, Libr .- Mr. Green's work for the young is too well-known and appreciated to need any com-Mr. Higginson, in an address at the dedication of the Damon Memorial Library in Holden, Mass., says: "We are within eight miles of the city (Worcester) and the man (S. S. Green) under whose auspices it has been conclusively proved that the school and the library are practically one enterprise; that they interlock, and that each is imperfect and insufficient without the other." What has been accomplished in Worcester is ably and fully reported upon in two elaborate essays, one published in the Library journal (v. 5, p. 235-45), the other printed as an appendix to the 48th annual report of the Massachusetts Board of Education. An account of the beneficial results of his latest experiment, that of placing small libraries in the several rooms of one of the grammar school buildings, was given at the Thousand Islands Conference in 1887 (Lib. jnl., 12:401-2). From Mr. Green's note: "We do not print lists of books for the young, but I intend always to have assistants enough, so that any person who wants it, whether old or young, may have such aid as he desires in selecting a single book or a list of books."

MICHIGAN. DETROIT. H. M. Utley, Libr.—
"A contract exists between the Board of Education and the Public Library Commission, by which the former becomes responsible for books lost or damaged, and also assumes the expense of transporting books from the library to the schools and return. A committee of principals selected the books, limiting their use for the present to the High schools and the upper grades of the Grammar

schools. These books are used as supplementary reading, and in connection with studies. From six to thirty copies of each book are furnished, and they are periodically returned to the library and transferred, each school obtaining a fresh installment. The library authorities have never printed any separate lists of books for the young, but have practically adopted such a list, prepared by a clergyman of this city, and sold extensively for 10 cents. The list referred to is founded on the excellent list prepared some years ago by Mr. Larned, of Buffalo, but amended somewhat, and brought down to date." From report 1888: "The teachers who make use of these books in their classes express great enthusiasm over the better work they are thereby able to accomplish." The principal of the High School, in his last annual report, 1887-88, to the Board of Education, has this to say: "In the same direction is the gain to our work, resulting from the arrangement made this year with the Public Library. It is hardly too much to say that this has revolutionized our work in some branches. Large numbers of reference works have been furnished us to keep as long as needed. A sufficient number of copies of particular books have been furnished to enable us to get them actually into the hands of all the students. This has made it possible to broaden our historical and literary work as we could in no other way. It has been almost equally valuable in furnishing us reference works in science. Surely the greatest good in mere intellectual education that we can do for the large majority, is in the cultivation of a taste for good reading. We cannot do this by talking about books. A love of good reading comes not from precept but from practice. May we not hope to educate a class of readers for the Public Library, whose taste will look a little higher than the ephemeral fiction of the day?"

Grand Rapids. H. J. Carr, Libr.— "Teachers' cards may be drawn, for use in classes and school work only. Some of the teachers availed themselves of the special privilege gladly, and seemed to esteem it; others found it a burden and extra care, and did not especially appreciate it. No special methods are adopted to influence the young in the selection of books, beyond such personal attendance as, when asked for, can be rendered by the Librarian and assistants without infringing on the time and rights of others waiting to be served."

MISSOURI. ST. LOUIS. F. M. Crunden, Libr. — From report 1887-88: "The relation of the

public library to the public school is intimate and vital. Every year brings fuller recognition of this. The schools everywhere teach their pupils to read: but to learn how and what to read requires a library (it should be free to all), where the pupil may act upon the suggestions, or carry out the instructions of the wise teacher." From note of Librarian: "This library, formerly called the Public School Library, derives its chief support from and is governed by the Board of Public Schools. Though free for reference purposes, a membership fee of \$2 is required for the privilege of taking books home, which for public-school pupils is reduced to \$1 per year. Except a few of the popular books, such as Adams, Alger, Fosdick, et al. (and these in limited quantities), only the best books are bought for the juvenile collection. A graded list has been printed. Children applying for books receive personal advice, and when particular books are not called for the best are given them. High school classes are frequently brought to the library by their teachers, to look over books relating to subjects they are studying, especially illustrated works; and some visits have been made by classes of grammar school pupils. Recently fifty copies of a juvenile classic have been sent to each of four grammar schools, whose principals have shown marked interest in children's reading. These books will be interchanged, and if the experiment proves a success it will be extended next year to other schools."

NEBRASKA. OMAHA. Miss Jessie Allen, Libr.—"This library has no real connection with the public schools, being maintained by a district tax and having its own Board of Directors. We always signify our willingness to aid pupils, either in selecting books for school use, advising general reading, and showing how to use the reference books. Except in this personal way, and by publishing lists of new accessions, sometimes with and sometimes without comment, we have never been able to offer assistance."

NEW HAMPSHIRE. DOVER. Miss C. H. Garland, Libr.—"There is a corner of our deliveryroom, where the principal of the largest Grammar school occasionally brings part of a class to study up some one subject. We also keep a good variety of supplementary reading for the scholars of the Grammar schools. The library, however, is able to do more effectual work in coöperation with the High school teachers and scholars. . . There is a shelf in the reference-room for the books

which the teachers select and place there; and each afternoon these books are consulted by scholars who come to the reference-room for that purpose. The High school teachers are also allowed to have several books at a time to be used in school work. Much personal aid is also given to individual scholars, by the attendants. We print no list. Lack of funds cripples us here, as in many other directions."

New York. Buffalo. J. N. Larned, Libr.—
"A considerable number of library tickets are issued each year to pupils in the schools who are recommended by their teachers." An excellent classified list of books, which has been much appreciated and used by other librarians, was issued in 1881.

GLOVERSVILLE. A. L. PECK, Libr. -- Some of the special features of the work of this library were printed in the Library journal of 1880, since which time the work has been carried on in substantially the same manner as therein described. "During the last three years I formed every fall one or two reading circles among the school children of the Grammar and High schools. Each child reads one book, sometimes a portion of a book only, and reports at certain times at the various meetings. During this winter the readingcircle of the pupils of the high school read Scott's 'Lady of the lake,' 'Marmion,' and 'The Lay of the last minstrel,' Gray's 'Elegy,' and Tennyson's 'Enoch Arden.' These reading circles met formerly in the schoolhouse, later on from house to house, but since the library moved into large and commodious quarters these meetings are held in the Librarian's office. While I am always ready to render assistance to any of the patrons, the children have always received my special care and attention. I completed four lists of 'Books for the Young;' three of these are already in use, and have proved to be very useful. The number of children taking books from the library is increasing, and the character of the reading has improved."

HORNELSVILLE. From R. N. Tuttle, Chairman of Managers.—"To pupils under the age of fifteen, books have been loaned from our scientific and historical departments (including travels and fiction appropriate to these subjects) free, but only on written recommendation of the teachers each time, stating name of pupil and name of book. Teachers have been quite successful

in interesting pupils in these departments of study."

NEW YORK CITY .- Children's Library Association. - Extract from circular received: may not be credible to most persons that there are probably 50,000 children in New York City who never see the inside of an attractive illustrated book. We believe that the free distribution of such books, and of the best illustrated newspapers, among these young children is the best antidote to the vile newspaper and cheap novels which circulate so freely." Extract from Constitution: "Its object shall be to create and foster among children too young to be admitted to the public libraries, a taste for wholesome reading. So far as its means will allow, it will supply the children for use, both at home and in free libraries and reading-rooms, with the books and serials best adapted to profit them, and to prepare them for the wisest use of the public libraries." From Miss Hanaway: "We find that it is not necessary to adopt methods to influence the children. We simply state that the room is open and free of charge. They are eager to get reading, and gladly go after school hours. We have stereopticon views after the first hour and a half, and also dissecting maps. The attendance is an average of forty a day. We recently moved from the Bruce Memorial Building, on W. 42d street, and feared it would be detrimental to our attendance. our surprise, without any notice being given, the children flocked in from the surrounding schools, and we were obliged to send volunteers to assist. At present we have no printed catalogue, as our funds are low, and we are obliged to economize."

NEW JERSEY. PATERSON. G. F. Winchester, Libr.—"Special 'teachers' cards' have been issued. Teachers are allowed to take six books at a time on a card. The books taken are generally for the use of the scholars, whose reading the teachers are supposed to direct. Good books are always suggested to the children by the Librarian whenever opportunity occurs."

OHIO. AKRON. J. A. Beebe, *Libr.*—"The teachers send children to the library for information on the subject of their compositions."

PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA. Mercantile Library. J. Edmands, *Libr.*—"Owing to a lack of means, and perhaps to lack of appreciation of its importance, our board has taken no action on my

suggestion to employ a person to act as adviser and helper to young readers. I have begun the preparation of a list of books for the young without any assurance that the board will print it."

PHILADELPHIA. Philadelphia Library Company. J. G. Barnwell, Libr.— The library has no connection with the schools. The printed lists of other libraries and books of known merit, adapted to the tastes and capacities of the respective persons seeking help, are recommended.—"I am very much interested in the subject of the 'Reading of the young,' and have given to it a good deal of personal attention, but without very definite method. We have no special lists of books, except that in our last bulletin we collected some appropriate titles, under the head of 'Books for young people.'"

WILKES-BARRE. Osterhout Library. Miss H. P. James, Libr .- I give Miss James's response to my circular in full, feeling that all will be as glad as I was to hear from her in her new field of labor: "I wish I could give you even a line, but, being, as it were, an infant in arms, I feel we are not old enough to relate any experiences, or to have any to relate. In selecting our books, I was careful to leave out all sensational reading, and give the preference to stories with some historical basis. We have a good store of Henty's books, and have appended a note to each entry, showing the time or incidents covered. The boys take to them, and do not forsake us because we have neither 'Optic,' 'Alger,' or 'Castlemon,' and only three of Verne. Of course we have all the books of Coffin, Drake, Knox, Butterworth, French, and Scudder. In the reference-room I have a goodly constituency of small readers with ragged clothes, not very clean faces, but their hands are clean. The lavatory close by the door is visited before they come to me for books, as they have learned that it is indispensable. Then they come in smiling for a St. Nicholas or perhaps some other book they want. I am very much gratified to have been able to get so many in, already. I feared that the beauty of the room might be a little forbidding, but they don't mind it in the least. A better behaved set than the little ragamuffins are would be hard to find. I'd like a large room devoted to them, but that is not possible here at present."

RHODE ISLAND. PAWTUCKET. Mrs. M. A. Sanders, Libr. — To an account of the excellent

work of this library, many of us listened with much interest at the Thousand Islands Conference. Also a paper read before the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction by the Librarian, relative to the library's connection with the schools, appears in the March number of the Library journal, 1889. From Mrs. Sanders's response to my circular, I quote: "In December the Trustees passed a vote that 'All pupils of the public schools that read and write in a manner satisfactory to the Trustees, may be entitled to the use of the library.' I sometimes tell a child a little of the contents of a book just enough to excite an interest, and then ask him to tell me, when it is returned, how and why he likes or dislikes it. I often get a very creditable review in a childish way." No printed

PROVIDENCE. W. E. Foster, Libr. — From the report of 1888, relative to the coöperation between the Public Library and the Public School: "In few places in this country were efforts in this direction made earlier than here; while, owing solely to limited funds, this city has in the past ten years been completely outstripped by others in this particular. A slight step in advance was felt to be possible during the last quarter of the year. It has from the first been felt that a larger amount of use of the library on the part of the teachers and pupils was a matter of great importance; but the inevitable difficulty met with was that the concentration of this use of individual books had repeatedly had the result of creating a scarcity, as there were by no means enough to go around." To overcome this difficulty, was first an appropriation of \$200 for duplicating books suitable for the object; next, the preparation of a special catalogue of these books; and then the increase of the number of books which can be taken on the special 'teachers' card' from seven to ten. "All these steps, which are either now fully taken or in process of fulfillment, will constitute an important reënforcement of the library's measures of cooperation with the schools." In a very interesting illustrated article, descriptive of this library, in the Providence Sunday journal, March 10, 1889, is quoted a statement of the principal of one of the grammar schools. Speaking of the beneficial results which he had personally seen follow the long-continued coöperation between the library and the school, to improve the standard of reading among the pupils, he said: "While ten years ago it was common to find a boy bringing 'nickel stories' to school, now a boy who did it

would become unpopular with his classmates." Mr. Foster writes: "What is true of this school is true also of others here."

TENNESSEE. RUGBY. M. S. Percival, *Libr.*—
"The library Trustees have given extra privileges
in our schools. In the selection of books, the
Librarian's personal influence has been exerted in
favor of historical and scientific reading, sometimes by request of parents; but as a rule great
carelessness exists, there being apparently but
little watchfulness on the part of parents."

VERMONT. BURLINGTON. Fletcher Free Library. Miss S. C. Hagar, Libr. - From the annual report of the Superintendent of Schools, 1888: "I place a very high estimate upon the value of the library in its relation to our schools, and have often called attention to its use and helpfulness in the work of instruction and training conducted in the schools." In the same report is found similar testimony from several of the teachers, acknowledging the hearty coöperation and invaluable help of the Librarian and her assistants. "I have strong reasons for thinking that pupils as a whole are reading a better class of books than formerly. . . . Doubtless there is yet ample room for improvement in this respect, but I believe there is a change, and that in the right direction; and that if parents, librarians, and teachers would make common cause in this matter, great and lasting good could be done in behalf of popular education through the practical and ever-ready means afforded by our public library." This report also contains a long list of books, over 750, read and circulated in the intermediate schools during the year. This good work seems to be carried on in the schools of all grades, even to some extent among the pupils of the primary schools. Miss Hagar writes: "The Librarian depends on her own personal influence to guide the young in their choice of books. . . . The boys are always more easily influenced to like useful reading; the girls rarely take anything for amusement but stories, but if they have an essay to write they will work harder than the boys to get it up." We trust Miss Hagar's girls are exceptional.

WISCONSIN. MADISON. From the State Superintendent of Schools were received lists of books appropriate for and used in the public-school libraries of that State.

MILWAUKEE. K. A. Linderfelt, Libr .- From

Mr. Linderfelt's report to the Trustees upon the operation of a recent experiment by which library books have been distributed by teachers to the public-school children, a resolution was passed by the Board of Trustees to permit teachers interested in supplying reading matter to their pupils, to select books from the shelves of the library. "In accordance with the notice informing teachers of the action of the library board, twenty-nine teachers applied for the privilege. . . . Before obtaining books from teachers, pupils were required to secure the necessary library cards, guarantees, etc. . . The issuance of books by teachers to pupils is made in the same manner as in the library." . . . According to the reports of teachers, as results of this experiment, 830 books were taken from the library and distributed among the teachers of the various schools; "2,498 issues of these books have been made, and the volumes have been retained at the schools an average of five and one-half weeks. From twenty teachers replying to my inquiries as to the advantage of this system, I have received many encouraging comments. Pupils in the schools in the outlying wards cannot obtain good English books in any other way, and such matter as is supplied is of incalculable benefit to the borrowers. The reading of the pupils has a decidedly beneficial effect upon the general school work. . . . The selections made by the teachers are specially adapted to the capacity of the child, and the opportunity thus furnished removes, in a great measure, the temptation to read the trashy literature too easily obtained by young readers; a decided improvement in the taste of children is noticeable. Many complimentary remarks are received from parents, and great satisfaction has been expressed that pupils whose opportunities for reading at home are so limited, should enjoy the benefit of such excellent works as have been put into their hands. . . . Books of doubtful character, the perusal of which may amuse without instructing, and which may create a taste for reading not to be satisfied by works which cultivate the intelligence and inform the mind, are by this method left out of use, and the most positive advantages to be derived from the art of reading are made available. . . . Pedagogues have learned at last that the greatest means of education is to be found in the intelligent reading of suitable books. . . . It is certain that the thousands of boys and girls enjoying opportunities of reading suitable books obtained from the library, will greatly appreciate the advantages

of these institutions in future, after withdrawal from school, where they have acquired the habit of reading." Mr. Linderfelt adds that this report "relates to an extended systematic trial of what has been done for a long time sporadically. It will be a permanent institution."

ENGLAND. NOTTINGHAM. Children's Lending Library. J. P. Briscoe, Libr. - From a paper sent by the Librarian, read by him at the Plymouth meeting of the Library Association, September, 1885, and published in the Library chronicle: "Children are not content in these days to spend all their leisure moments in running about the streets, in attending to the younger members of the family, and in other ways peculiar to preced ing generations. Even at the age of seven or eight years boys and girls are able to read with great facility and with some degree of intelligence. This feature in the juveniles of to-day should be carefully considered by all whose desire it is to promote the welfare of the rising generation. The love of reading should be fostered in such a manner as will afford both recreation and knowledge. How is this to be effected? To satisfy the craving for books by several children of both sexes in any household means a considerable outlay on the part of their parents, - an expenditure which the middle and working classes cannot afford. As these sections of the community constitute the greater part of the people, we must consequently consider their needs, and, as far as practicable, supply their wants. This can best be done by the extension of the public-library system, by the establishment of free public libraries for children. In some of our rate-supported libraries juvenile sections have been formed. Here juvenile borrowers have to mix with adults, often to the inconvenience of both. It is highly desirable that children's libraries should, where practicable, be located in rooms to themselves and in the same building as an adult library, where they can be under the supervision of the principal libra-Great care should be exercised in the appointment of a librarian. A person holding this position ought to have, in addition to the ordinary qualifications of a library assistant, a love for children and to be accustomed to their management. . . . Who are responsible for creating a love for good reading and the proper selection of books - librarians or parents? Undoubtedly the latter, for several obvious reasons, although librarians may, as far as circumstances will permit, be consulted on this matter. . . .

The cost of maintaining libraries for the young varies according to circumstances. The annual expenditure for our children's library, of nearly 3,000 volumes, with a daily average issue of nearly 100 volumes, is about 100 per annum. Children's libraries for small towns and villages, open on, say

two evenings per week, can, however, be established and maintained at a much smaller cost than that indicated, the sum varying greatly with local circumstances." (*Library chronicle*, April, 1886.) There was also received a list of admirably selected books to be found in this library.

USES OF SUBJECT CATALOGS AND SUBJECT LISTS.

BY W: E. FOSTER, LIBRARIAN PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

WITH the gradual multiplication of bibliographical helps of all kinds, and the wider recognition of the value of such helps, a wise avoidance of the objections which present themselves to the carrying out of a scheme of subject cataloging in any individual library becomes a practical question. Those oftenest met with are the two following: That it is labor lost, because duplicating what is done elsewhere; and that it does not really serve the end intended.

To consider the second of these first in order, we need to remember that the classes of persons for whose benefit such work as this is undertaken, will vary widely with the character of the library. In the case, for instance, of an entomological society's library, they would of necessity be specialists, almost exclusively. In the case of a society, specialists also, natural history though in a less degree; in a college library, still less; in a public library of the ordinary type, even less; reaching, perhaps, the minimum in the case of a mechanics' library association, or a newsboys' free library and readingroom, or a working girls' institute and library. And yet, any one who has been in charge of one of these last-named types of libraries must have been struck with the extent to which the tendency to specialized methods of reading develops itself in what might be considered the unlikeliest quarters, - particularly when the library atmosphere is constantly rendered a congenial one for the development and encouragement of this tendency. If the librarian, and this is exceptionally true of the great majority of our public libraries, can see in his clientage - much of it as it first comes to him almost wholly aimless in its demand for books—the potential readers of specialized method and aim of a few years hence, he is likely to come to regard any and every form of subject catalog and bibliography as material for his purpose.

One word, however, as to the specific use to be made of it. In saying that it will prove material for his purpose, I am by no means saying that in every instance the bibliographical help is to be put into the hands of the untrained reader, just as issued in its original form, with no word of explanation, no modification, no simplification. In many instances, it will have to be "translated into the terms of the untrained reader," so to speak, whether by placing it before him with a verbal explanation, or by rewriting portions of it, or by selecting from an extended list those references which are of widest application. All of these are alike important and necessary ways of meeting the case. Perhaps a concrete illustration will best indicate the exact bearing of this portion of the subject. A stonecutter, we will suppose, comes into the library, saying: "My little girl is in the grammar school, and she wants something about Longfellow's house at Cambridge for a school exercise." Or a newsboy, we will suppose, comes to the librarian of the Newsboys' Free Library, saying: "Mister, I took out this book about Washington, but it don't tell about his coming to New York to the Inauguration;" or a shop girl says: "I have had out Macaulay's 'History of England,' but I can't find much in it about William the Conqueror." In each of these instances, the librarian either places before the inquirer a printed

subject catalog of the library, formed after the method of the Brooklyn catalog or the Brooklyn catalog itself, explaining that it is not the catalog of that library; or, in the case of the periods of English history, such a book as Adams's "Manual of historical literature;" or refers the inquirer to the card catalog of the library; or explains verbally what there is to be told, either after having consulted for himself one of these lists or not.

Now, all these instances represent one pole, so to speak, of the matter,—namely, the reader with the minimum of intelligent appreciation of the subject. At the opposite pole, we shall find the other class for whom, if for any persons, the subject catalogs referred to might be supposed not to serve a purpose,—namely, the special student, the man with the maximum of intelligent appreciation of his special subject.

We will suppose that the library in question is a college library, and that the specialist is an instructor in history, and that one of the subjects which comes before him for investigation is "The Indian tribes of this continent." Now, it is well to admit in the outset that he will necessarily have been familiar previously with a great part of the field of investigation,-that portion of it which naturally grows out of a study of the early explorations and discoveries of the continent, or of the series of wars of the early colonists with the Indian tribes. His studies, however, have not led him to any such extent through such phases of the question as the following: -Government action in re-locating the tribes, 1830-42; the relations of these re-locations to the movement towards peopling the trans-Mississippi region with white settlers, 1848-88; the methods of the United States and the Canadian government in dealing with the Indian tribes compared; the successive efforts since 1880 testing the capacity of the native Indian for the institutions of civilization and education; and a comparative view of the present distribution of the tribes by race and language. Place before such a man, however, a few such subject catalogs as the Brooklyn and Boston Athenæum catalogs, Poole's Index, some of the various reference lists on the Indian tribes, the Field Library catalog, etc., and he will tell you that they have proved very serviceable in at once broadening the field of his observation; that while, of course, he might ultimately have come at all of these by himself, he is glad to have the matter expedited for him by the opportunity of comparing these very suggestive references; that, in short, he has been the better able to make these helps helpful to him, from the fact that he *is* a specialist.

Now, on the other hand, let us suppose a man who has given a series of years to thoroughly scientific work in the United States Bureau of Ethnology. He also is a specialist on this same subject of the Indian tribes, but in a different way. Those divisions of the field which the historical student had less familiarity with, he knows best; but, on the other hand, his knowledge is correspondingly limited in those portions best known to the historical student,-namely, the early explorations and discoveries, the earlier contact of the colonists with the natives, etc. For him, consequently, to be able to glance over subject catalogs such as we just enumerated, is likewise a corrective and a serviceable aid which he greatly appreciates.

One more illustration, this time from natural science. A specialist who has devoted a series of years mainly to the study of American moths, is obviously exhaustively familiar with everything specifically upon that subject. But turning some day over the pages of a subject catalog like those we have mentioned, he finds under the headings "Agricultural Botany," or "Botany, Economic," or "Biology," or "Vegetable Physiology" or "Plants and Insects, Relations of," various suggestive references to other material which it is well worth his while to be advised of.

The principle involved in these illustrations is an obvious one. It may be thus stated. The tendency of specialized studies is constantly to the extreme of differentiation and specialization; and this is true also of the tendency of the bibliographies specially prepared within these special subjects, and even

special subdivisions of subjects. The special student whose work is prosecuted in one of these "compartments" of the subject, as we may not inappropriately call it, finds a principal and very serviceable use of the general system of subject cataloging, as affecting his own studies, in the extent to which the various subject catalogs and subject lists serve to bring under his eye and to his immediate attention the existence of bibliographical helps in departments outside his own narrow specialty, indeed, but with a close bearing upon his own department.

I will quote at this point from a letter so strongly confirmatory of the above statement, from the specialist's point of view, as to form an appropriate accompaniment to it. Dr. H. B. Adams, in charge of the Department of History and Politics at Johns Hopkins University, writes as follows in relation to the work of teachers and students at that university, and the aid furnished by subject catalogs and subject lists. He says:—

"From the standpoint of a student of history, I may say that without such aids teachers and pupils would often be as helpless as a traveller without a map or a guide-book. No specialist or any other seeker after historical truth can possibly be so familiar with the entire range of literature in a given field as to be above the necessity of consulting good bibliographies, published catalogs, etc." "In the practical workings of our department library in this university, the card catalogs, and the published catalogs of the Boston Athenæum, Brooklyn, and Boston Public Library, Poole's Index, etc., are found to be of the greatest service. Our own subject catalog is in constant use from morning Graduate and undergraduate till night. students run to it as men do to dictionaries, encyclopædias, historical atlases, and other works of reference. If they do not find what they want, they go to the Peabody Library, and consult the more elaborate subject catalogs of that institution" (card catalogs). "There are some things that a good student or a good library must know. First, what information is at hand upon a given subject; second, if nothing is at hand, where something can be found. Both the student and the library are driven to subject catalogs and subject lists, for a proper systematizing of their own collections."

The second of the two objections, however, raises a question of no small importance,—namely, that this work of subject cataloging is labor lost, because duplicating what is done elsewhere.

The tendency of library work to-day in every department is emphatically against unnecessary duplicating, and as emphatically in favor of "doing a thing once for all," even in such external and mechanical details as registration forms and delivery systems. In these departments its importance is obvious, and it is none the less essential in the field of cataloging. There is perhaps no more urgent and perplexing problem demanding consideration in the management of what we may call the smaller libraries, those, for instance, of from 10,000 to 20,000 volumes, than just how far to carry the work of subject cataloging. Time and attention have been devoted for years past to interesting these smaller libraries in this very direction. Now that there seems to be a more widespread tendency to engage in this work than ever before, and when we have abundant reason to be encouraged at these results, we are confronted with this new and very real cause of perplexity.

Take it, for example, as related to the question of dealing with the contents of composite works, and of analytical entries in the catalog, covering such instances as volumes of essays, periodicals, proceedings of societies, reports of labor and other boards, and other similar instances. Now there never has been any question as to the desirableness of getting at the material hidden away in these composite or serial publications. The one practical question is the avoiding of waste or duplication of labor.

One of the most important of these fields of analytical exposition has been very thoroughly laid open—and once for all—since the date at which Mr. Cutter and Mr. Noyes began the publication of their extraordinarily valuable catalogs. I mean, of course, the

field of periodical literature in Poole's Index. In no subsequent catalog of an individual library, therefore, can it ever again be worth while entirely to duplicate this work on a separate scale. Of the almost equally indispensable material known under the general term of essays, we have not as yet an index, on the scale of Poole's Index. It can hardly be doubted, however, that the inevitable appearance of this "Index to General Literature" is only a question of time, and we are assured of this in Mr. Fletcher's very promising "reports of progress." For these (in many instances) and the "series" (like the Massachusetts Historical Society, Chaucer Society, etc.), we have the work done for us in catalogs such as those named above (the Boston Athenæum, etc.); and it seems, for the present at least, to be the part of wise economy, in the case of those libraries which are not blessed with so extensive funds as these larger ones, to make use of the clues thus generously furnished in these catalogs, rather than to construct duplicates of them for themselves; and, I will still further add, to make them more directly available by entering their own book-numbers on the margin.

And yet, long experience in the use of these catalogs, and of material similar to them in my own library, and the improbability that in that library we shall ever be able to make any very lavish expenditure for cataloging, have made me very ready to seize upon any means of still further incorporating their benefits into our catalogs, and of thus utilizing them to the fullest degree. As a result of the consideration given to this matter, I have adopted the following plan for a consolidated catalog, which I am expecting to put very soon into the printer's hands. It is briefly as follows: In subject entries and others there is no duplication of the minute work of analysis found in Poole, Noves, and elsewhere; but its benefit is availed of by references such as the following; for instance: -

Under Abbot, Ezra Under Addison, J.

[See also Poole's Index. 1st Supp.]

[See Brooklyn Catal.]

Under Hamilton, A.

[See Ford's "Bibliotheca Hamiltoniana."]
Under Massachusetts Historical Society.

[See Boston Athenæum Catal. for complete contents up to 1876, since which see card catalog of this library.]

We may look, I think, for no abandonment of the subject catalog principle in That principle is the inseparable accompaniment of the new and promising lines of library work in the direction of the specializing of reading for the general reader, which are becoming more common and more deeply rooted every year. But we may look, I think, for a wiser economy in the adaptation of the various means to this very desirable end. I have on an earlier occasion expressed my own conviction that one phase of the solution to this problem lies in the preparation of special subject lists, as occasion arises, as well as in the utilization of all available printed subject lists and catalogs; and that in the "bibliographical economy" of the future we shall see two lines of library work advance side by side - namely, a general cataloging of the entire library, but within definitely prescribed limits as to fullness, and, on the other hand, the exhibition of the library's resources on particular topics, as occasion arises, with the utmost exhaustiveness possible at the time.

To this may now be added the suggestion, already widely followed, as I am glad to find, in many of the smaller libraries, of incorporating this material, prepared when some special occasion arises, into the library's card catalog, and thus making it of permanent rather than ephemeral service.

For the discussion on this paper, see PROCEEDINGS (Fifth session).

REPORT ON CLASSIFICATION.

BY RICHARD BLISS, LIBRARIAN REDWOOD LIBRARY, NEWPORT, R. I.

A SAILOR in one of our seaport towns once explained his preference for attending a church where a responsive service was used rather than one of another denomination, on the ground that it was a satisfaction to be able to "jaw back" at the minister. Now the reporter on classification — a preacher for the time being—has no wish that any of his fellow-members should refrain from "jawing back" in this service. On the contrary, in order that sufficient inducement to that innocent amusement may be afforded, he purposes making a few remarks, interspersed with criticism, on classification in general as preliminary to his report, which is, in itself, more of a commentary than a text. And as librarians are notoriously quite as sensitive on the subject of their bibliothical offspring as natural parents are in regard to their bodily issue, he doubts not that the privilege the sailor prized will be appreciated here also.

So far as the arrangement of books is concerned, librarians may be divided into three groups — the anti-classifiers, the pseudo-classifiers, and the classifiers, sometimes called close-classifiers. The anti-classifiers either arrange the books as they come in, without regard to juxtaposition of subject, or they adopt some sort of group-arrangement, perhaps on the mnemonic plan, which does duty for a The pseudo-classifiers classification. primarily classifiers who have been dismayed by the difficulty of obtaining a satisfactory system, or who have been influenced by the animadversion of the anti-classifiers, and try to sit on two stools at once, with the usual result. As the former do not come within the scope of this paper, the reporter has nothing to report on them or their works.

Coördination of knowledge must ever be a difficult matter, and a perfect systematic arrangement is perhaps impossible; but any one who will review the history of classification for the past twenty years will see how much progress has been made during that

time in the systematization of knowledge. Past experience would seem to invalidate Mr. Fletcher's conclusion that "nothing better in the way of systems is to be hoped for than those we now have."

One of the chief difficulties the classifier has to contend with is found in the nature of the subject itself. The interdigitation of certain branches of knowledge and their farreaching relationships seem to render any lineal gradation impossible. This is one of the points seized upon by the opponents of closeclassification as an argument for the uselessness of any attempt to classify at all. Folklore, for example, is a division which has many alliances, namely, with ethnology, religion, medicine, sociology, art and literature, and librarians may differ widely as to where to put it. But must we therefore conclude that there is no close relationship to be found in the subdivisions of science, philosophy, or the useful arts?

The question how far classification shall be carried is one which, notwithstanding all that has been said upon it, is far from settled. Even the most ardent classifier must admit that there is a point beyond which classification cannot be extended to either with satisfaction or advantage; for, the farther one subdivides the less close is the relationship of the subdivisions. But it does not therefore follow that classification should stop with the main divisions of knowledge, and that it makes no difference whether aeronautics is put in cosmology, as in Mr. Perkins's "rational" classifi cation, or in arts, as in Mr. Cutter's Athenæum classification. In a small library it is not necessary to divide descriptive botany, for example, into subheads. To such it is of no sort of consequence whether Epilobium angustifolium belongs to the Onagraceæ, and the Onagraceæ to the Polypetalæ, or not, but it does make a difference to a botanical library like that at the Botanic Gardens in Cambridge whether or not suitable subdivisions BLISS. 241

are provided for the numerous specialties of which it is composed.

Assuming, then, that some sort of a shelf classification is desirable, the point to be determined is what sort of one shall it be. On this point librarians are greatly at variance one with another. Much stress has recently been laid by certain of our members on the value of what they call a "rational" or "natural" classification as distinguished from a "logical" or "scientific" one, as if the system they advocated was alone rational and the others more or less artificial.

Now, a "rational" classification must needs be one which is judicious or constructed in conformity to reason, and whether any given arrangement is judicious depends upon whether it adequately serves its purpose or not, a point which can only be determined upon trial. The appropriation of the term "rational" as a distinguishing designation for this or that arrangement is a petitio principii which is less valid than it is common. The terms rational, natural, logical, and scientific, as applied to classificatory systems, apparently connotate quite diverse ideas in the minds of the individuals using them. Thus with some, "natural" seems limited to the idea of geographical or chronological progression, as shown in the arrangement of geography or history, ignoring the fact that there may be a natural evolutionary progress of other subjects corresponding to a natural mental progress of ideas. With others, "rational" is used as a contradistinctive term to close classification, which is thereby assumed to be irrational, - another case of the petitio principii. A natural classification is one which follows some natural order, either subjective or objective, in the arrangement of its topics, and a logical classification one which follows definite principles, and conforms its succession of divisions to certain inferences according to the laws of thought. How a classification which is either or both of these can be other than rational, it is difficult to see. Much of mere dialectics would be avoided and time saved if the terms rational and logical, as applied to classification, were abandoned and syncretic and systematic substituted.

In a recent number of the Library journal Mr. Fletcher contrasts the analytic or synthetic with the logical or practical methods of classification by defining the former to be a treating of the whole realm of knowledge as a unit, and working down through subdivision to the minute subject; while the latter takes the individual book as a unit, and works up through aggregation to the entire library. This is the old argument translated into philosophic terms; but the difference is more apparent than real, since the book to be classified is the unit in both instances. The distinction is not unlike the difference between unheading a barrel of apples and consuming from the top down, and turning the barrel upside down, knocking the bottom out, and consuming from that end.

The analytic or synthetic method Mr. Fletcher identifies with the system of close classification, whereof he is an earnest opponent, the disadvantages of which he affirms are, in effect: (1) the demand on the time and mental powers of the compiler; (2) the complicated notation involved; (3) the difficulty with which it is comprehended by the uninitiated; (4) its failure to show the resources of the library on a given subject, and (5) the tendency to encourage reference to the imperfect representation on the shelves instead of to the catalogue and to bibliographies. Of these objections, the second is the only really important one. Minute subdivision does necessarily entail long class marks, the objection to which lies quite as much in the difficulty of readily distinguishing the mark on the books, when closely arranged together on the shelves, as in the liability to error in callslips and charging. The latter objection is rendered invalid where such a system of charging is used as that in vogue in the Boston Athenæum, and it is not easy to see how any marks used to designate books in a large library can be entirely free from the former objection. Furthermore, Mr. Cutter's revised classification is tolerably minute, and the class marks are neither long nor complicated. Whether the demand on the time and patience of the compiler be a real objection or not, depends upon the relative worth of such a classi

fication in itself. If a close classification serve a useful purpose, the time given to its construction is of little moment. To the third objection it may be replied that the librarian ought to be acquainted with all systems; if not, there is the Library School, designed to supply the defect, and that it is not necessary, though it may be profitable, that the public should know the meaning of the class marks. That a close classification on the shelves will not exhibit all the resources of the library on a given subject, is admitted; neither will any other system that has been or may be invented. The close classifier claims that this system shows more of the related subjects than do the others. Which, for instance, best exhibits the resources of a library, say on physics, Mr. Cutter's classification, where all the divisions of natural philosophy are grouped together under that head, or Mr. Schwartz's, where statics and dynamics are separated from optics by the whole of palæontology, and electrics from both by mineralogy, mathematics, and geology. Even in Mr. Fletcher's "rational" classification house sanitation is divorced from drainage and sewerage by carpentry, masonry, chemical technology, manufactures, mining, and bridge building. Lastly, the final cause of a library is to enable people to get what they want in the shortest possible time. If a person can do that more quickly from books than from cards, why refuse him the privilege by insisting that he shall take the slower way? As well urge a man not to use a bicycle in hurrying for a physician because that mode of progression is less safe and natural than the act of walking.

The foregoing remarks may fitly serve as an introduction to a somewhat hasty review of the three or four new classifications which have appeared since the last regular meeting of the A. L. A., two of which have been constructed upon what has been called the scientific basis. Of these by far the most elaborate and thorough is Mr. Cutter's Revised Classification, which I have seen in manuscript. It was compiled originally for the Cary Library, at Lexington, but has been so arranged by its author as to be applicable either to a large or to a very small library without change. This has been accomplished by marking the divisions which will be needed for a small, or for a very

small library, and leaving the rest, or as much of it as may be deemed necessary, for the larger library.

One of the principal defects of most of the systems hitherto proposed has been a rigid inelasticity in the matter of enlargement or contraction. However complete the list of topics, space will surely be needed for those necessarily overlooked - since no man is omniscient - or for new subjects which the progress of human thought and activity calls into being. In the Dewey system, one of the most rigid of all systems, this is overcome rather than provided for by the intercalation of the new subject as near as possible to its congeners, with an additional figure to the previous class-mark, perhaps already too long. Others like Mr. Perkins leave certain numbers blank, to be filled up as needed. The objection to this latter method is the same as that to the fixed location in shelving; spaces left will sooner or later be filled up, and the rigidity of the system will necessitate a break in its logical sequence.

In its perfect adaptability to varying conditions lies one of the chief excellences of the Cutter classification, such as is possible only in a systematic arrangement. It matters not how large the library grows to be, filling up is impossible. If applied to a very small library, only the principal subdivisions are used; if to a small library, as many of the subdivisions as may be necessary; while for a large one the arrangement permits an indefinite extension. So far as known to the reporter, Mr. Cutter's Revised Classification is the only system which allows unlimited contraction or expansion without rearrangement or an objectionable addition to the class-mark.

In a note prefixed to the classification Mr. Cutter points out that the advantages to a small library using the shorter form are easier consultation of the table, requiring less knowledge and thought, and a consequent saving of time and labor. The disadvantage is that if the library grow rapidly some of the classes will have to be rearranged; i. e. broken up into smaller divisions. He thinks it better, therefore, for a small and growing library to use more of the divisions than he has selected.

In his notation for the classes Mr. Cutter uses mainly letters, thereby avoiding the composite-looking marks employed in the Boston Athenæum classification, which are apt to suggest to the frivolous mind the idea of a combat between the alphabet and the multiplication table. Although the classes are thoroughly subdivided, so admirable is the arrangement of the letters that no long class-mark is used;

BLISS. 243

the marks rarely having more than three letters, and usually only two. In a few instances, where the nature of the classification requires it, digits are introduced at the end of the mark, but they are never mixed with the letters.

The revised classification is accompanied by a country list, which, while following in the main the order adopted in the Boston Athenæum list, is an improvement on that in the more systematic disposition of some of the geographical divisions, particularly of Europe. The different countries are indicated by two figures, ranging from II to 99, with an additional figure for the subdivisions of southwestern Asia, west Africa, and the political divisions of the United States. The only disadvantage which this list shows when compared with the B. A. list is that the use of figures prevents the mnemonic indication of such countries as England, France, Germany, etc. The gain in sim. plicity, however, more than counterbalances the mnemonic loss, which must in any case be very limited.

In its general plan the Revised Classification follows that which Mr. Cutter devised for use in the Boston Athenæum, with such modifications as experience has shown to be desirable, and with a constant view to its use in other libraries. The only change in the disposition of the chief divisions has been the transposition of Language to a position before Literature, which is where it properly belongs.

A full description of the system, which will doubtless be given to the public in due season, does not come within the scope of this report, but an analysis of one or two of the main divisions may be interesting as exhibiting, not only the plan of the work, but showing how logical and natural are the transitions of the subordinate groups. Let us take as an example Mr. Cutter's treatment of the Social and Political sciences, - topics not usually considered susceptible to a natural and systematic arrangement. Here we find the general subjects Socialism and Statistics standing at the head as introductory to the whole. Then comes Political Economy, the divisions of which show a gradual progression closely corresponding to a natural transition of the subjects themselves. First, we have Population, then Production, - the normal result of the association of individuals, - with the logical subordinate divisions, laboring classes, hours of labor, wages, trades-unions, strikes, arbitration, and cooperation. Production naturally leads to Exchange of products, and exchange is perfected by Transportation and Commerce,

Money, the *medium* of exchange, stands midway between production and the distribution of returns, to wit Taxation and Public Finance. The acquisition of products naturally includes property, personal and landed, which in turn leads to the subject Rent. This gradation at last ends in the destination of the products, namely Consumption and the question of Luxury.

But the natural order does not end here. With the acquisition of property there will always be found a class of persons who never possess, or cannot keep, property, namely, the Poor, which is the next main subdivision in Mr. Cutter's list. This is of course closely connected with Public Morals, the next topic, which naturally leads to the subject Education and culture. The succeeding division, Woman, which requires a special method of treatment, fitly stands by itself as the crowning result of education, and a connecting link between man considered socially and man considered politically.

Social science is then followed by Political science and Government, since in nature when men have associated themselves for mutual advantage, the question of government and its various political forms soon occupies a prominent place in the social body. Under political science Mr. Cutter's transitions are both natural and obvious, viz. Forms of government and Constitution, Representation and Suffrage. In nature disregard of the principles upon which government is founded leads to crime and its punishment, the next topic. Then we have Legislation, which defines crime and perfects the governmental principle. After this comes Jurisprudence, which embraces all that has gone before, and is defined as the knowledge of the rights and customs of men in a state of community necessary for the due administration of justice. The social sciences are properly closed by the subject National and Local Administration, - which is the systematization of civic polity and the culmination of social development. It will thus be seen that the whole arrangement is easy and natural, and the reporter would respectfully commend it to those anti-classifiers who doubt the possibility of a natural gradation of non-material topics.

In Science the same plan of development has been followed. Beginning with Mathematics, the foundation of the physical sciences, the progression is from Physics and Chemistry through Astronomy to Geology, which is followed by Palæontology, the connecting link between the mattersciences and the life sciences. Then at the foundation of the life sciences stands Biology, which

embraces Botany, Zoölogy, and Ethnology; man as the final effort of creation standing at the head. The order here followed corresponds closely, as will be seen, with the order of evolution in nature, and consequently may be called both a natural as well as a logical one. In the subordinate divisions of descriptive botany and zoölogy the evolutionary principle is also observed, both beginning with the lowest forms of life and rising regularly to the highest.

But, it may be said, granting that a natural arrangement is possible in Science, which deals with objective forms, such an arrangement is scarcely possible with subjects like the arts and manufactures, in which the minor divisions are more or less coördinate in rank. Well, it may be conceded that the progression from subject to subject will not be so obvious as in Science, for example, but Mr. Cutter's arrangement of the arts, nevertheless, shows that a logical and natural sequence is possible even there. And here it may be well to call attention to the two principles of evolu tion in accordance with which the Revised Classifi cation is arranged; viz. the evolution of nature shown in science, and the evolution of man, shown in the life history of human beings. The progression of the physical and natural sciences is the development exhibited in nature, that of the arts is the development in the life history of man - a part of the larger evolution of nature.

At the beginning of the useful arts stand Inventions and Patents, etc., apparently out of the natural order, but placed here because they are general in their character and include all that follows. Man's first effort at conquering nature consisted in extracting his necessaries from the soil; consequently we have first Mining and Metallurgy; this is followed in the classification, as in life, by Agriculture and Animaliculture. Following this are the other arts of life, indicating a more advanced state of civilization. The Constructive Arts begin, as they necessarily must, with Engineering, succeeded by Building and then by Sanitary science, which becomes necessary as building becomes perfected. Transportation might logically have followed Manufactures, but transportation is more closely connected with engineering, and hence properly stands between Engineering, Building, and Manufacturing.

Following the useful arts we have the art of War, military and naval, the latter portion of which forms part of the Nautical Arts in general. It might be urged that the admission of the art of war here was an exception to the principle which

is supposed to govern this classification, since warfare is one of the earliest pursuits of man. But it must be remembered that primitive warfare is provided for in anthropology, and that modern warfare is one of the most specialized of the arts. Moreover, warfare is not always waged for conquest, but often for the preservation of national life and the fruits of man's industry and labour. From this point of view it fitly stands where it does. Note, too, at this point the close connection in Mr. Cutter's scheme of the art of war — or the national preservative art — with the individual preservative arts represented by Lighthouses, Lifesaving service, and Fire extinction, which succeed them.

Aerial navigation is likewise well placed between the Useful Arts and the Recreative Arts, including sports and games, which is the next main division.

When his material wants are satisfied, man turns to the arts of design and decoration, and to literature. Hence the Fine Arts immediately succeeds the Recreative Arts, which in turn is followed by Literature and the so-called Book Arts. Language, which is the material of literature, is placed immediately before literature rather than among the early arts of man, where it might otherwise be supposed to belong.

From this somewhat extended review it will be seen that Mr. Cutter's classification is based upon a philosophic principle which pervades the whole of it — not only in the main divisions, but in the subdivisions as well. This principle is that of evolution or development — a principle which it is now generally admitted pervades the whole plan of nature, and is applicable, not only to objective nature, but likewise to the mental and moral world.

All attempts to systematize knowledge on any other principle than that which underlies the constitution of nature must prove more or less unsatisfactory. Whether a perfect systematization of knowledge is possible to human minds, may be questioned, but it must be admitted that Mr. Cutter's Revised Classification has come nearer to it than any yet put forth.

In the Library journal of this year (vol. 14, nos. 1-4) Mr. Fletcher has brought out a plan for the classification of books on what he calls the rational as distinguished from the logical or scientific plan. As has been pointed out, it is difficult to perceive just wherein his so-called rational order differs from a logical order. Judging from internal evidence, it appears to consist in arranging the subjects consecutively according to their natural

BLISS. 245

affinity, without attempting to group the minor classes under general divisions, which latter plan he affirms puts "a severe strain on the logical powers and ingenuity of the classifier." Whether the elimination of all divisions except the general ones, such as history, literature, arts, sciences, etc., is an advantage or not, is a matter upon which librarians will probably differ in the future, as they have in the past. The reporter does not think it is an advantage. If books were always written with well-defined limits of subject, and never overran the main topics, such a plan might be used to advantage. But in Mr. Fletcher's system any work dealing with two or more topics, unless ultimately general, must be put under the first of the topics indicated in the title; and since books often treat of several relatively diverse subjects, and thus correspond in a limited sense to general works, they can have no general place, but must be treated as single topic books. Furthermore, as the library grows, new subjects unprovided for in the original list will constantly be coming in, necessitating continual intercalation. And as the tendency in literature is ever towards specialization and complexity, more difficulty will attend the arrangement of subjects according to their proper relationship. Herein lies the chief defect of such a system as that advocated by Mr. Fletcher. Its inelasticity disqualifies it for general use. In order that it may be applicable to any other library than the one for which it is made, or even for that if it is a rapidily growing one, it must be rearranged. An attempt to eliminate any of its subdivisions to fit it for use in a small library destroys its value by rendering it inadequate; while the necessity for numerous additions, in order to make it serviceable in a larger one, is equally a disadvantage. Added to this is the liability to unduly extended class-marks - a liability which this system proposes to obviate - unless the classmark scheme is very elastic. On the other hand by grouping allied subjects under suitable divisions, as in the Cutter classification, those topics which are closely related are brought together, whereby search for any particular one is greatly facilitated, -the loss to the librarian in arranging being compensated by increased advantages to the student. Thus, for example, in a grouped system under the subdivision Property we should have such topics as capital and interest, rents, landed and personal property and public lands - subjects which in the Fletcher classification are rather widely separated. But Mr. Fletcher's "rational" system is really

what he objects to as" logical; " namely, a grouped classification with a limited number of subdivisions following in coördinate rank a general head, such as may be obtained by using the major divisions of Mr. Cutter's or Mr. Dewey's systems, but without any attempt to rank the main divisions, and with only a rough arrangement in the succession of topics. In some instances the author omits the lesser subdivisions altogether, using only such principal ones as might be adopted by a very small library. Thus, under Science, zoölogy is followed by the "lowest forms of life" (a subdivision which, as it embraces not only protozoa, but sponges, starfishes, crinoids, worms, and crustacea, is too inexact for a scientific library), then by mollusca, fishes, reptiles, birds, and mammals (the omission of insects is probably an oversight). This is merely a system of main subdivisions such as may be found in Mr. Cutter's Revised Classification and used without alteration, or the least "strain" on any human faculty whatsoever. Botany is only subdivided for cryptogamia, though why the cryptogams are more worthy of being brought out than the phanærogams is not evident. Geology is not subdivided at all except for local geology. Chemistry is subdivided into organic, inorganic, and analysis. Physics, a general head, is followed by heat, light, electricity, sound, etc., which subdivision is not only "rational" but "logical" as well, and the same is true of the mathematical sciences.

In conclusion the reporter would say that, although Mr. Fletcher has disassociated some closely related subjects, such as indoor and outdoor amusements, physical geography and geology, house sanitation and sewerage, Mohammedanism and Judaism, he has brought together others in excellent juxtaposition, as, for example, outdoor sports, physical culture and hygiene, folk-lore, proverbs, and myths, sculpture and numismatics, and has on the whole probably produced as serviceable an arrangement as any which can be made under his self-imposed limitations.

The only other classification of importance which has appeared during the past year is one by Dr. A. Hartwig, Librarian of the Royal University Library at Halle (a. S.) which appeared in the Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen (Beihefte III.).

In this voluminous work, which fills about 420 octavo pages, we have an instance of close classification carried to its ultimate limits, and one which, as it stands, can only be used in the largest and most specialized libraries. But though inapplicable to most other libraries, it will, on

account of its extreme subdivision, serve as a valuable storehouse of titles which classifiers cannot afford to overlook.

In its general outline it follows the usual methods of classification, but without any attempt at a logical arrangement, either in its principal or subordinate divisions. The class-marks used are a combination of letters and figures, each of the minor divisions being characterized by the addition of a supplementary letter or figure to the preceding one. The chief divisions are marked with a capital letter from A to U, omitting J. The following subdivision is indicated by adding a small italic letter, thus Ba, Bb, Bc, etc. The next subdivision is marked with a Roman numeral, and the subsequent divisions by Arabic numerals, capital letters, small letters, Roman numerals again, and Greek letters according to the extent of the segregation. This cumbersome system of notation often results in ridiculously long and inconvenient class-marks. Thus, for example, Italian drama is DiII 3 A c III and the locat botany of the Rhine provinces is S b II 2 A b a II

Not only each division but each subdivision is preceded by a set of preliminary classes which correspond to Mr. Cutter's nine "generals," though Dr. Hartwig does not limit himself to this number, but adds to each subject as many as he deems necessary, sometimes to the extent of sixteen or eighteen. Consequently no one letter or figure

stands for the same preliminary class in all the divisions. This repetition of the preliminary classes in the minor divisions necessarily results in the most inconvenient arrangement of the books on that subject. For instance, we have separate places for periodicals on general history, on the history of the old world, on modern history, on German history, on Prussian history, and on the Brandenburg province of Prussia. The history of individual countries, and particularly that of Germany, is carried out with equal minuteness. But under this system, unless a library contains an enormous number of volumes, the result of such a needlessly extravagant subdivision will be that a class will often have but one book.

As a classification, Dr. Hartwig's scheme is a monument of patience and industry, but it is cumbrous, unwieldly, and overburdened with symbols; and while it cannot, on the whole, be considered needlessly minute for a very large library, it has not the adaptability and elasticity which is an indispensable prerequisite for general usefulness.

In *The Library* for January, 1889, is an article by Mr. Tedder on "The bibliography and classification of French history," in which he reviews favorably M. G. Monod's "Bibliographie de l'histoire de France," and gives his systematic arrangements of the subjects in French history. As this classification is intended solely for bibliography, it is not adapted to the allocation of books themselves, and hence calls for no criticism in this report.

INDEXING OR CATALOGIZING.

BY W. J. GILBERT, OF ST. LOUIS.

IF you are driving a lame horse and a man stops you on the street to tell you some remedy, before listening to his advice, certainly before acting on it, you would reasonably wish to know what his previous career had been, in order to decide what weight to give to his words; therefore, I may be pardoned for giving a few words of a personal nature.

I have been forty years in the book business, the last twenty devoted to the publishing of law books. As my happiness depended very largely upon the profits which could be devoted to buying silk dresses for the wife, with food and clothing for the chil-

dren, and occasionally a few dollars thrown in for fun, and as the profits depended upon the sales, and the sales depended largely upon the indexing, it will be seen that I was heavily interested in "how to make a good index." It was soon apparent to me that not one author in fifty made a good index, for one of two reasons: First, most authors find the writing of a book, reading proof, and other work incidental thereto so much more tedious and onerous than they anticipated, that, by the time they come to prepare the index, they are tired out and disgusted with the whole subject. Few men make even a fair index until after several failures. Second, because the

peculiar turn of mind necessary to write a good treatise is seldom accompanied by the ability to make an index.

Therefore I was obliged to have professional indexers. To direct them, it was necessary for me to understand all the details; what to do and what to avoid.

One of my first ventures was a law book prepared by a judge of one of our State Supreme Courts, who made an index that satisfied no one. As the book was having a large sale, I engaged a gentleman, who seemed to be competent, to make another; but, although it was a great improvement on the first, it did not fill the bill. A professional indexer was then set to work on the third edition of the book, but failed to give satisfaction. At least \$5,000 was sunk in the transaction. What I know was learned in an expensive manner.

Do not expect to make an index that will satisfy everybody; for, if you should take the advice of fifty men and follow it, your index would be so long that not ten in the fifty would be satisfied with it.

How to make a Good Index.

- I. Make your skeleton thus: Procure an indexed book such as book-keepers use to their ledgers, and write in every word which you have reason to suppose a searcher will expect to find matter under. Indexes are generally consulted by folks in a hurry, who think of one word and none of its synonyms: therefore all should appear in alphabetical order, followed by the proper cross-reference. This skeleton the indexer should have by him for frequent consultation during the progress of his work, so that one uniform plan is followed.
- 2. Where there are several synonymous words, decide which one you will use (or if you wish, use more than one), and then set them all up, cross-referencing all of those under which you place nothing to those under which you do. For instance, take the words fines, forfeitures, imprisonment, penalties, and punishments; or compensation, fees, pay, salary. If you decide to use all, then set up each in its alphabetical order, and cross-reference each to all the others. If you conclude

to use only two, then set up both and cross-reference each of the other three to these two.

- N. B. Never cross-reference to a word under which nothing is to appear, but from it to some other word. Do not duplicate matter under two synonymous words.
- 3. Write off each item on the proper sized slip of paper, with a heading showing the topic under which it is to go, thus:—

ADMIRALTY — COLLISION — Action For. Collision between schooner and pilot boat, section 300.

This slip is thrown to "ADMIRALTY," and when that topic is arranged it is passed to the main head of "COLLISION," and from there down to the sub-head of "Action For." By this means the indexer decides the precise place of the slip of paper at the time it is written off, so that he does not have to again load up his mind with it, but can turn the arranging of the slips over to a subordinate, who will present his work for final inspection.

- 4. Set up every sub-head and refer to the main head. In the above case say, "COLLISION. See Admiralty," (giving the division number of collision). "ACTION. For collision, see ADMIRALTY."
- 5. Cross-reference all kindred topics to one another.
- 6. Back cross-reference all double headings. If you place matter under the heading of "Change of Venue," then also say, under V, "VENUE. See Change of Venue."

All this may seem very simple, and yet not one indexer in fifty follows half these instructions, and some will not do so even if requested. A good index will be short, well cross-referenced, every possible (and proper) word set up in its alphabetical order, so that every searcher can readily find all the book contains.

Never lose sight of these two facts: -

I. The index is frequently used by persons who are in such great haste, that they think of but one word, and, failing to find that word, or to find under it what they wish, they will condemn the whole index, when a proper cross-reference would direct them to just what they wish.

2. Every index will be used by many stupid people, who never think of the proper word, and so will condemn both book and index, unless the matter is made so plain that they can not fail to find what they wish.

Now about a Personal Matter.— A Criticism.

All specialists are apt to run to extremes, which seem ridiculous to the balance of the world. I am painfully aware of this in my own case, and so have found it a good plan to cultivate the society of a friend who seldom reads a book and knows absolutely nothing of life as we know it. Being a good business man, of the soundest judgment, looking at everything from the standpoint of practical results, his occasional "Do not make a fool of yourself," is of great benefit. If you will induce some successful retired business man to attend your meetings, and at the end of each session give you a few remarks, it will do you good. Such a man would now say something like this: Why induce some one to write a fine essay (such as the one by Miss Cutler about opening libraries on Sunday), and then come 500 to 1,500 miles to hear it read in a room where there is so much noise on the street as to drown what is said? Why allow half your speakers to still more intensify this trouble by speaking from their place in the room instead of going to the speaker's stand

and facing the audience? Why spend one second's time discussing the question of whether a heading of a catalog or index should be written Home Education, or Home-Education, or Home-education, or Homeducation? The great world around you prefers the first way, and would not easily recognize it if printed the last way. If you are in the world to do good, so that when you knock at St. Peter's door you can give a good reason why you should be let in, you must devote your time to more weighty matters. Those of you who are connected with libraries frequented by the young, will soon realize that most parents have very little idea as to what their children are reading, and that more good can be done by one librarian, every day, by properly directing the children in their reading, than by years of discussion, by all the librarians in the whole world, on such topics as the above. Most parents are so busy making a living, or a fortune, or a reputation as preacher, lawyer, doctor, or politician, that they have little or no time to devote to their children's reading. The right kind of a librarian can have more good influence upon the growing generation of his day than any one preacher, or even half a dozen of them; and it seems to me that, in their final settlement with the Almighty, they will be held strictly to account for the manner in which they have exercised or failed to exercise that influence.

ECLECTIC CARD CATALOG RULES.

BY K. A: LINDERFELT, LIBRARIAN MILWAUKEE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

WHEN two years ago Karl Dziatzko, then the accomplished Librarian of the Royal and University Library of Breslau, now Professor of Bibliothecal Auxiliary Sciences and Chief Librarian of the University of Göttingen, published his "Instruction for the Arrangement of Titles in the Alphabetical Card Catalog" of his institution, the work appeared to me so remarkably able in its execution, and so superior to all its predecessors in the fullness of its details, that I determined sooner or later to furnish it in an English

dress to those of my colleagues who are not on intimate terms with the German tongue. Various hindrances, however, have prevented me from carrying out my design until shortly before this meeting, when it seemed to me desirable to court, at just this time, a full discussion of those questions included in the scope of Dziatzko's treatise which are still a matter of controversy in our ranks, and some of which have been put before us already, in the report of the coöperation committee presented the day before yesterday. I

was led to do this more readily, since it gives me an opportunity to air a few of the heresies which I promised to utter at our last meeting, and have since nursed until they have become positive convictions. In the meantime, some of them have met the usual fate of heresies, in getting to be more or less generally accepted as truths. Such are, in particular, my notions regarding the entry of authors, as a rule, under their pseudonyms and titles, which I expected to defend alone and unaided. Now I am told, however, by the author himself, that I have the weight of no less an authority than the new edition of Cutter's Rules on my side; and, while it is pleasant to meet with support in a quarter where it was least expected, I confess there is little fun in doubling up one's fist only to find that there is nobody to strike at, the popular verdict having long ago settled that "it strains a man badly to kick at nothing."

Prof. Dziatzko's work is a marvel of ingenious condensation, lucidity, and completeness. It would have been impossible to evolve, out of mere theoretical reasoning, such an array of minute directions, as to the exact procedure for duly noting the innumerable variations and peculiarities of book production, which are the result of the vagaries and idiosyncracies of the authors, publishers, and printers of the last 450 years, and now contribute their share toward making the life of the conscientious cataloger a burthen. Prof. Dziatzko's rules were not made on this abstract principle. They grew, and are the result of the actual passing through his own hands of every one of 340,000 cards, and the 330,000 books and pamphlets which they recorded.

The schematic arrangement which the author has adopted for the work, at first strikes one as needlessly complicated; and one of his critics among his own countrymen, to whom such dissection of a subject generally appeals as the very acme of logical treatment, thinks that it is admirably adapted for a chart to hang on the wall, but altogether forbidding in a printed book. Actuated by a feeling akin to this, myself, at first I set to work to make it over into the form of a con-

tinuous narrative, that would read smoothly enough to charm the romantic cataloger into burning the midnight oil and finishing the reading of it in one sitting. I had made but very little progress, however, before discovering that this could not be done without sacrificing the brevity, directness, and perspicuity of the original, and, as I imagine that a work of this nature is not likely to be used as a reader in a primary school, I thought the price was too high to pay for a little lubrication of the mental machinery. I have, therefore, maintained as closely as possible the terse staccato style, and whatever rules I have been obliged to add or change, I have attempted to mould in the spirit of the originator.

The treatise which I now offer for your consideration and criticism is not a translation, but rather an adaptation. I soon found that the fundamental differences in title, and even author entries, between the practices of the librarians and bibliographers of Germany and of America, would make a mere translation practically useless in this country. I need only call to mind that a German invariably considers a work by a corporate body as anonymous, and refuses to consider the right of any word, but the first noun not in a subordinate grammatical position, in commencing a title-entry, to make clear to you the necessity of an entire remoulding in many cases of Prof. Dziatzko's material, in order to adapt it to our own needs.

Having once started out in this direction, I have diligently compared all the cataloging systems with which I am acquainted, and noted their divergencies, as well as their agreement on special points, hoping thus to furnish a kind of tabular key to all practices of card cataloging, which might, even if my conclusions were not accepted, serve as a convenient medium for recording one's own individual preferences.

The original work, furthermore, only relates to an author catalog, while I have extended the scheme so as to comprise title entries also, as I consider that the two ought to go together, and the greater majority of rules touching title entries must be settled for an

author catalog as well. Two facts need to be emphasized — that subject entries are not considered at all, and that these rules concern only a card catalog. They will in the main, of course, be the same for a printed catalog, but would necessarily be modified in special instances, particularly as regards cross-references, when there is no longer any need of providing for the physical difficulty of the very

limited field of vision to which a card catalog is subject.

Finally, I wish to caution any one, who may be inclined to follow me, to pay no attention to what I do, as long as *he does* what I say. If the rules here laid down were accepted as unalterable truth, my own catalog would be a conspicuous example of how not to do it.

For discussion, see Proceedings (Fifth session). The Rules are too long for publication here; but it is hoped that they will be issued independently.

SOME GERMAN PUBLISHING METHODS.

BY GEO. WM. HARRIS, ACTING LIBRARIAN CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

ITHOUT the slightest desire to disparage the profundity of German scholarship, it seems to me it must be conceded that too often the results of that scholarship are cast in a somewhat clumsy mould, for German scholars apparently disdain any such adventitious aids to favor as are given by grace or brilliancy of style. Nor is it, perhaps, going too far to say that German writers generally seem to have no conception of literary form, so utterly regardless are they of perspicuity, order, and method in literary matters; and they certainly have an infinite capacity for muddling even the simplest subjects. To these defects in their mental organization, rather than to any malicious intent, it is charitable to attribute many of the irregularities and vagaries which so severely try the patience and vex the souls of librarians, and which I propose to illustrate by a few examples.

No doubt we are all familiar with their reckless and extravagant multiplication of titles and sub-titles, the result being that a volume of almost any important work is likely to be referred to by different writers under two or three different titles, having only the slightest resemblance to each other. Take as an example "Die Homerischen Realien" (Leipzig, 1871–83) by E. Buchholz, said to be in two volumes; the first of these bears the sub-title "Welt und Natur," and is itself again divided into two volumes, the first being called, "Homerische Kosmograpie und Geographie," while the second is

entitled "Die Drei Naturreiche nach Homer;" then the so-called second volume is likewise divided into two ("Das öffentliche Leben der Griechen im heroischen Zeitalter," and "Das Privat-leben der Griechen," etc.), and so we have four volumes instead of two, each with a different title, separate pagination, contents, and index. This senseless and reprehensible custom is so widespread, that one is tempted to say it is the exception to find a German work of any considerable extent published under a single straightforward title. interesting variation of this characteristic method, and one which is calculated to increase the possible complications, is offered by Koerting's "Geschichte der Litteratur Italiens im Zeitalter der Renaissance" (Leipzig, 1878-84). Volume I. bears also the separate title "Petrarca's Leben und Werke," and Volume II., "Boccaccio's Leben und Werke," and each is frequently quoted as an independent work. When Volume III. appeared, it had as a separate title "Die Anfänge der Renaissance litteratur in Italien." In the preface to this third volume, the author tells us that it is really the introduction to the whole work, and, if a second edition of the history should be called for, it will be transferred to its proper place at the beginning of the work, and be called Vol. I. instead of Vol. III. Of course this will involve a corresponding change in the numbers of the other volumes, to the utter confusion of all future references to the work.

The periodicals again afford some remarkable instances of the perverse ingenuity of the German mind in certain directions. We, in our simplicity, are accustomed to think of a periodical as a publication appearing at stated or regular intervals, and having as a rule a fixed subscription price. This, however, is far removed from the German idea of a periodical, as a very slight acquaintance with the periodicals of Germany will suffice to show. Some of the more common variations and irregularities of these productions may be illustrated by a few examples chosen almost at random from the periodical list of a single library. As an instance of uncertainty of price, we may take the Landwirthschaftliche Jahrbücher, Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Landwirthschaft (Berlin, Parey), published nominally at the subscription price of 20 marks, or \$5, per year. The unsophisticated librarian, having made his estimates on this basis, pays his subscription, and naturally supposes the matter is settled for a year; but he soon finds, to his dismay, that each year three or four supplement numbers are issued, the price of which is not included in the advertised subscription rate. Thus for the year 1888 four supplements were published, the first costing \$2.50, the second \$6.25, the third \$4.50, and the fourth \$1 (\$14.25 in all), so that the actual price of this periodical for 1888 was over \$18 instead of the advertised price of \$5. The publishers take good care that these supplements shall contain the most important papers of the year.

An example of a different method, which fairly deserves to be called a trick, to use no stronger word, came under my notice recently. In the annual "Journal-Katalog," you will find these three periodicals: Archiv für Anatomie und Physiologie (Leipzig), price 50 marks; Archiv für Anatomie und Entwickelungs-geschichte (Leipzig), price 40 marks; Archiv für Physiologie (Leipzig), price 24 marks. Now who would suspect, on seeing these three different titles and noting the different prices, that these three are one? Nevertheless, such is the fact, for the last two are simply the anatomical and physiological divisions of the first-named Archiv, furnished

with different titles and issued in differently colored covers, on which you may find, after close scrutiny, the following words in very small print: "Zugleich anatomische [or physiologische] Abtheilung des Archivs für Anatomie," etc.

Another curious method is exemplified in the Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der classischen Alterthumskunde (Berlin, Calvary), which is advertised as published yearly in twelve numbers, the subscription price being \$7.50. A recent number of this journal, issued in August, 1888, is called Fünfzehnter Jahrgang, 1887, elftes Heft und zwölftes Heft, erste Abtheilung; it contains:—

pp. 177–208 of Vol. 50. pp. 353–372 " " 51. pp. 289–320 " " 52. pp. 95–170 " " 53A. pp. 5–12 " " 53B. pp. 49–64 " " 53C.

The last part of this twelfth number of 1887 appeared in March 1889, at an extra price of \$1.70, and, as it contained the concluding portions, with title-pages and contents, of these various volumes, of course it had to be procured at any cost.

A good example of the difficulty the Germans seem to find in doing anything promptly is offered by the Fortschritte der Physik (Berlin), an annual review of the progress of physics. This had been gradually growing more tardy in making its appearance, and the volume for 1877 did not appear till 1882. Then the editors or publishers, seemingly all at once, awoke to a perception of the comparative uselessness, in a science like physics, of a report of progress five years old, and, possibly spurred on by complaints from their subscribers, determined to take a new departure; so they began the publication of the report for 1880 in 1882, leaving the years 1878 and 1879 to be brought out later. By great exertions they succeeded in publishing the reports for these three years and the first part of the report for 1881 before the end of 1885; but this spasmodic effort seems to have exhausted all their energy, for nothing was issued in 1886, and it was not till 1887 that the report for 1881 was completed, and the publication of the report for 1882 begun, while the first part of the report for 1883 was not issued till March, 1889, so that another spasmodic effort is more necessary than ever.

In all these cases, some efforts, not often successful however, have been made to preserve at least an approximation to regularity of appearance; but it is only when a German scholar succeeds in persuading some friendly and trusting publisher to aid him in starting a publication, appearing, to use his own expression, "in zwanglosen Heften" (unfettered by any conditions of time, size, or price), that we are shown what the true German idea of a periodical really is.

As a fair example of this class of publications, misnamed periodicals, I may give the record of the *Romanische Studien*, edited by Boehmer, for the last ten years: No. 13 was issued in June, 1879, 14 in December, 1879, 15 in April, 1880, 16 in July, 1880, 17 in October, 1880, 18 in October, 1880, 19 in November, 1881, 20 in December, 1883, 21 in 1885; since then nothing has appeared, though I should not be surprised to receive four numbers in the course of this year, as happened in 1880.

The first number of another of these unlimited serials, called the *Molière-Museum*, was published in 1879, and the editor promised to give at least six numbers a year; but it was May, 1880, before the second number appeared, and the editor then announced that only three numbers a year would be given. The third number, however, was not issued till February, 1881. Then after a long interval, the fourth number appeared in March, 1882, with the announcement that the editor found three numbers in two years would suffice to cover the ground; in April, 1883, the fifth number was issued, and the sixth, in March, 1884, was the last.

The light-hearted confidence with which a German scholar lays his plans for a comprehensive work on some great subject is equaled only by the long-winded dullness of his introduction, in which he feels bound to trace for you its history from the creation to the present day, before he really begins his

work; and when he does at last reach his actual subject, instead of treating it in a straightforward, systematic manner, chances are ten to one that he will give you a fragment of the fourth volume, followed by the second half of the first, then the beginning of the sixth, and very likely die before he gets any further. As an instance of this, we may take Müllenhof's "Deutsche Altertumskunde" (Berlin, 1871-87), which is highly praised as an example of German thoroughness and German methods. The first volume was published in 1870, and is entirely devoted to a discussion of the geographical knowledge and theories of the Greeks concerning the world in general, with some special reference to Northern Europe, but leaving the actual subject almost untouched. No more appeared till 1883, when the first half of the fifth volume was issued, consisting of a series of essays on the Eddas, and really put forth as a counterblast to Bugge's theories concerning the origin of the Norse mythology. In 1884 Müllenhof died; but since his death the second volume, attempting to show that the region of the Oder and Elbe was the oldest home of the ancestors of the German people, has appeared, with an introduction by Rödiger, who states that it was nearly finished at the time of Mullenhof's death, and intimates that the work may still be completed by other hands.

A good example of the interminable slowness with which the publication of great works is carried on in Germany may be found in Bronn's "Klassen und Ordnungen des Thierreichs," begun some thirty years ago, and still in progress, though Bronn himself died in 1862. It is called a work in six volumes. The first was completed in 1859, the second in 1860, the third in 1866, in two volumes. Of the fourth nothing had appeared up to 1887, and now only seven numbers are out. The first half of the fifth was completed in 1876, but the second half is still unfinished. The sixth has been subdivided into five parts or volumes, of which only the second is completed; of the first only four numbers have appeared; of the third, sixty-four numbers, containing nearly

HARRIS.

2,000 pages, are out, and it seems to be still far from completion; of the fourth, six numbers by Selenka were published in 1869–70, and nothing more appeared till 1884, when numbers 7–10, by Gadow, were issued, cancelling the greater part (pp. 89–144) of Nos. 4–6, and replacing them by new matter (at the subscriber's expense, of course); of the fifth part, twenty-seven numbers have appeared. In the meantime, a new edition of Volume I. was begun in 1880, and of Volume II. in 1882, so in this instance we seem to have entered upon a never-ending round* of publication and republication, which goes on at the rate of ten or twelve numbers a year.

Perhaps a still more striking example of erudition long drawn out is afforded by Ersch and Gruber's "Allgemeine Encyclopädie der Wissenschaften und Künste" (Leipzig, 1818-), the publication of which was begun seventy years ago and is still in progress (though Ersch died in 1828 and Gruber in 1851). It has been carried on in three sections—the first, comprising A-G, is complete in 99 volumes; the second, beginning at H, has got as far as Leh in 42 volumes, and the third now runs from O to Phy in 25 volumes (166 volumes in all, thus far published). Of course many of the articles in the earlier volumes of each section are hopelessly antiquated, and modern science can hardly be said to be represented at all in them, while the articles in the later volumes are very valuable. As a matter of curiosity it may be mentioned that the latest volume issued contains long biographies of several noted men, among them P. Lanfrey (1825-77), Ferd. Lassalle (1825-64), E. Lasker (1829-84), who were born years after the publication of the work was begun, and who, after winning world-wide reputations, died, well advanced in years, before it was much more than half completed.

Time forbids me to pursue the subject through the intricacies of Ausgaben, Titel-ausgaben and Auflagen, Neudrucke, Sonderabdrücke, and Ergänzungs-Bände, Inaugural-Dissertationen, and Programm-Abhandlungen. I will close by citing a single example which seems to combine in itself more of the absurdities and faults of Ger-

man publishing methods than any other work I have yet seen; and it is certainly in accordance with the eternal fitness of things that a series calling itself the "Deutsche National-Litteratur" (Stuttgart, 1882) should be carried out in all its details in a manner which can only be appropriately characterized as echt deutsch. The series is issued first in small parts, each of which is numbered; these parts are made up into volumes, each of which is numbered in the order of publication. and has also a number denoting its position in the series; then, in many cases, it has another number, as one of the volumes of an author's works, and in a few cases still another number, as one of the volumes of a division of his works. In Kayser's "Bücher-Lexicon" the series is recorded by the part numbers; in the publisher's list, and on the dealer's bills, by the order-of-issue numbers, while on the title-pages only the series number and the volume number in an author's works are given. Here is a tabulation of the first few volumes issued: -

Part Nos. Issue No. Series No. Special Vol. No.

1, 5, 10-12 Vol. 2 Vol. 93 Goethe's Werke, 12.
Goethe's Dramen, 3.

2, 6-8 1 33 Grimmelshausen's Werke, 1.

3, 13-15 3 120 Schiller's Werke, 3.

4, 27-30 7 52 Wieland's Werke, 2.

9, 16-19 4 140 Kortum's Jobsiade.
19-22 5 58 Lessing's Werke, 1.

The series will include some 170 volumes; it is now about two-thirds issued, and already, in spite of German thoroughness and German method, there are several pretty snarls to be untangled, and more may be expected. The forty-sixth volume issued is called on the title-page "Deutsche National Litteratur, 11 Band. Narrenbuch"; when the eighty-eighth volume was issued, its title-page read "Deutsche National Litteratur, 11 Band. Erzählende Dichtung," etc. The number on the binding of this volume is ten, which is right; and here is a case where the binder's title is correct, while the title-page is wrong. The fifty-eighth volume of the series is Lessing's Werke, Volume I.; but the sixtyfourth volume of the series is called Lessing's Werke IV. This seems like a discrepancy, but you hope it may be explained by a

division of intervening volumes, and when the sixty-ninth volume of the series is called Lessing's Werke, Volume IX., the enumeration seems to bear out that supposition. But soon another volume appears called the sixtyfourth volume of the series, Lessing's Werke VII. Here are two volumes sixty-four, one being the fourth, and the other seventh of Lessing's Werke; both can't be right. Then comes the sixty-seventh volume of the series, Lessing's Werke X. Here is a pretty muddle. The matter can be straightened out, but only by disregarding the numbers given on several of the title-pages, which are all wrong. Again the one hundred and third volume of the series is Goethe's Werke, Volume XXII. Soon after a volume appeared which, according to the general title-page, was the ninetyfirst volume of the series, and Goethe's Werke XXIII. It really is Goethe's Werke XXIII., and should be Volume 104 of the series. A little later a volume was received which, according to the general title-page, is the one hundred and fourth volume of the series, and Goethe's Werke XXIII., but which really is Goethe's Werke, Volume X., and should be the ninety-first volume of the series. So much for the order of publication.

The binding, too, is characteristic. It is a cheap imitation of morocco, which soon wears shabby; but the back is so overloaded with tawdry gilding that the lettering can with difficulty be distinguished; while the series number of the volumes is merely stamped in small, blind figures, which are imperceptible except after closest scrutiny. The date of publication is nowhere given on any of the volumes. The different works bear the names of well-known scholars as editors, but, so far as I have had occasion to examine them, their rambling introductions give little really helpful information concerning the authors or their works, and, what is most annoying to the cataloguer, in most cases not even the initials of the author's name are given on the title-pages.

But it may be asked, What do you propose as a remedy for these evils? I propose nothing. This paper is simply a protest against these absurd methods, for which, in most cases, there is no necessity and no valid excuse. In spite of protests the Germans will probably cling to their evil ways; I only hope that they may not find imitators in this country.

REPORT ON PERIODICALS.

BY F. M. CRUNDEN, LIBRARIAN ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THIS report grew out of questions asked by me at the Round Island Conference regarding the custom of libraries in the disposition of bound volumes of magazines. I was requested to gather information on the subject and report at the next conference. I wished to know:—

- 1. Whether, when several copies of a magazine are bound, they are all allowed to circulate, or if one is kept strictly for reference.
- 2. Whether the single copy bound is allowed to circulate or kept for reference.

Returns came from ninety-two libraries. Of these, however, eighteen were reference libraries, and therefore not to be considered. Some of the returns did not give explicit answers; hence the total figures vary.

Out of forty-six libraries that take more than one copy of various magazines, thirty-five reserve one bound volume for reference, and eleven allow all to circulate.

Twenty-four circulate the single copy taken, and seventeen reserve it for issue; five allow all volumes to circulate for a limited period, while they are presumably easy to replace, and withdraw them when from one to ten years old.

From these returns it appears: —

That a large majority of libraries binding two or more copies reserve one for reference.

That in a majority (not a large one) of libraries the single bound volume is issued for home use.

The St. Louis Public Library is with the

majority on the first question, and among the minority on the second. Our plan, I believe, is the best for a library of approximately similar size and situation; and on this score I shall speak further after giving some additional statistics.

While obtaining answers to the two questions on which I was to report, it occurred to me that it might be of some interest to know:

- I. How many copies of various magazines are taken by different libraries.
- 2. How many copies of each magazine are bound.
- 3. How many libraries circulate single numbers, for what periods, and on what terms.

The table on following page gives replies to the first two questions from the ten libraries that take the largest number.

The order in which titles are given in the following list fairly represents the relative popularity of the magazines as it appears in the returns from seventy-four libraries. *Century* and *Harper* are far in the lead; next to these generally comes *Scribner*; and after that there is considerable variation. A glance at the *Toronto* column will show how wonderfully the popularity of *Blackwood* and the *Edinburgh Review* is increased by crossing the great lakes.

Of seventy-four libraries, forty-eight circulate single numbers of current magazines, twenty-four do not, and two do so "occasionally." Sixteen issue for five days or less; sixteen, for a week; fourteen, for longer than a week; and two allow members to fix the time by charging them two cents a day. The New York Mercantile Library reports that this secures the return of nearly all magazines within five days, and most of them within three days. A few libraries make a distinction between current and back numbers of magazines, both in the time of loan and the amount charged.

In the St. Louis Public Library two copies of the most popular magazines (*Century*, *Harper*, and *Scribner*) and one copy of the others are kept in the reading-room. Additional copies are put into temporary binders and issued as books on payment of 5 cents per week. Members are glad to have them on these

Copies not wanted for binding terms. are sold to members for 15 cents each, or 75 cents in advance for six months. We formerly sold them for 10 cents per number, or 50 cents for a six-months subscription; but competition among purchasers enabled us to advance the price. In this way the more popular magazines cost the library nothing; and the others are obtained for from one-half to one-fifth price. From time to time the number of copies taken is increased or other magazines are added to the list, as the demand seems to warrant. Occasionally a new magazine is tried for a while and dropped. The receipts from a given magazine determine its continuance. four issues per month nearly pay for the magazine; and if there are not that many people who want it, the library is hardly justified in taking it for current issue. If, however, a second copy is needed for binding, the few members who read it may as well have the benefit of the issue of current numbers. In this, as in all other matters, each librarian must decide what is best for his library, and how he can best serve his public.

In every library, whether free or subscription, I should advise the circulation of current numbers of magazines. It is sure to prove an attractive feature. The number of copies of each must depend upon the demand and be subject to the same limitations as popular books. Where a charge can be made, the receipts supply an accurate measure of the demand; and generally the more popular periodicals can be furnished to members without cost to the library, possibly at a profit.

Every large library should, I think, take two copies of standard magazine for which there is any considerable call, keeping one for the reading-room and allowing the other to circulate, and making the same disposition of the bound volumes. Small libraries, of course, cannot afford this. Small subscription libraries should take duplicate copies only in so far as justified by the receipts from issues and sales; and small public libraries must be governed by the same considerations that determine the purchase of popular books.

| | BOSTON PUBLIC. | | | NEW YORK MERCANTILE. | | | TORONTO PUBLIC. | | | ST. LOUIS PUBLIC. | | | PUBLIC. | | |
|--|---|--|------------------|---|---------------------------|---------------|--|---------------------|---------------|--|--|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| | | NO. BO | | | NO. BO | - | | NO. BO | | | NO. BO | | | NO. BO | |
| | No. Taken. | For Issue. | For Reference | No. Taken. | For Issue. | For Reference | No. Taken. | For Issue. | For Reference | No. Taken. | For Issue. | For Reference | No. Taken. | For Issue. | For Reference |
| Century. Harper Scribner Lippincott. Atlantic. North American Review Forum. Popular Science Monthly St. Nicholas Godey. Blackwood. Edinburgh Review. | 36 35 13 11 32 10 7 10 20 14 3 3 | 15 15 10 10 10 8 7 8 11 10 3 | 1 1 1 1 | 30 30 20 10 10 2 2 5 5 1 | 6 6 4 3 4 2 2 3 4 I I I I | | 26 26 26 10 4 3 3 1 15 | 4 4 3 3 1 1 4 3 3 3 | 1 1 1 1 | 18 15 14 5 6 3 2 3 6 2 2 | 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 1 2 5 1 1 | 1 | 13 14 7 4 5 3 2 6 7 2 1 | 3 3 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 | I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I |

REPORT ON AIDS AND GUIDES FOR READERS.

BY W. C. LANE, ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY.

I N place of a regular report, the reporter presents below an alphabetical index by subject to bibliographical works of all kinds mentioned in the columns of the Library journal for 1887 and 1888. A regular annual list of bibliographies arranged alphabetically by subject, and including both such works as have been published independently and such as are often contained in other publications, would be of great use, and is not at present supplied by any of the bibliographical periodicals. The compiler would have been glad to put together and print such a list; but lack of time on his part and lack of available space on the part of the Library journal compel him to adopt the following index as the nearest approximation to it which can be brought out this year. Only those subjects are omitted which were included in the list appended to the report presented to the last Library Conference (L. j. 12:416). The figures refer to the volume and page of the Library journal, and the word preceding these to the

particular entry referred to. consult it are asked to notice the distinction made between the noun and the adjective in names of places; e. g., under France are put bibliographies of works on France; under French, bibliographies of French books; under Hungary, bibliographies of books on Hungary; under German (Hungary), bibliographies of German books published in Hungary; and under Hungarian would be put works on Hungarian literature. French (period.) are put periodical bibliographies of French books; under French periodicals are put lists of French periodicals. An asterisk indicates that some explanatory or descriptive note is added to the title on the page referred to.

It was intended to add a few words on the more important bibliographies of the year, speaking of each one separately, but the reporter has not been able to take the time to do so.

| ST. LOUIS PAWTUCKET MERCANTILE. FREE. | | | | OTIS LIBRARY. | | | MILWAUKEE PUBLIC. | | | BUFFALO LIBRARY. | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--|------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|----------------|------------|------------|----------------|---|---|---|
| No. Taken. | 82 I I I I 4 | | No. Taken. | For Issue. | For Reference. | 1 2 9 2 2 2 2 4 4 9 9 8 6 No. Taken. | For Issue. | For Reference. | No. Taken. | No. BO | For Reference. | No. Taken. | For Issue. | For Reference. | 166 161 105 58 81 33 26 34 81 22 19 | TOTAL NO. BOUND FOR ISSUE. 64 63 44 33 40 22 18 19 51 15 9 8 | TOTAL NO. BOUND FOR REFERENCE. 8 8 8 7 6 7 7 6 3 5 6 |

12:567. Aeronautics. Tissandier, 13:164. Africa. Kayser, 13:30. Agenais. Andrien, 13:229. Agriculture. Wolf, 13:109. Alchemy. Waite, 13:389. Aldine publ. Pennino, 12:568. Algeria. Lambert, 13:163.* Almanacs (of Nancy). Briard, 12:146. Allanacs (of Nancy). Briard, 12:140.
Alsace. Berger-Levrault, 12:304.*
America. France. Bibl. Nat., 13:303.
American. (Period.) Quarterly, 13:100*;
(Harvard Univ.) Tillinghast, 13:100;
(Newport) Hammett, 12:537; (Philacoll. of physicians) Ruschenberger, 13:164. American bibliography. Ford, 13:37, American sonnets. Rowell, 12:538. Antiquities (society publ.). Lefèvre-Pontalis, 12:568,* 13:164.* Arabic (Constantinople). Huart, 13:29. Arc, Jeanne d'. D'Arc, 13:387; Le-Arc, Jeanne d'. D'Arc, 13.30,, merle, 12:177.
Architecture. Mozzani, 13:29.
Asti, Italy. Bibliografia, 13:387.
Astronomy. Houzeau and Lancaster, 13:60, 230*; St. Louis, 12:177.*
Australia, South. Gill, 13:305.
Basque. Allende Salazar, 13:162.
Bavaria. Hayn, 12:537.
Belgian law. Picard and Larcier, Belgian law. Picard and Lar 13:30.* 61. Beowulf. Beowulf, 12:146. Bible (15th cent.). Prime, 13:356.*

Biblical archæology. Mitchell, 12:273.
Bibliography. Lane, 13:108; (in Belgium) Chauvin, 13:268; (in France)
Bull. de la Soc. Bibliog., 13:269; (of

Birds. Verzeicnniss, 13:309.
Bismark. Kohl, 13:305.
Boccaccio. Ferrari, 13:388.
Bologna. Manzoni, 13:305.
Bolognese bibliography. Frati, 13:268.
Bookbinding. Quaritch, 13:388.
Bookkeeping. Italy, 12:146.
Pottown. Bohapasing. 12:20. (German.

Bookkeeping. Italy, 12:140. Botany. Bohnensieg, 13:29; (German

Botany. Bohnensieg, 13:29; (G flora) Schulz, 13:388. Brazilian. Bibliographia, 13:304.

Verzeichniss, 13:389.

Bologna) Frati, 13:268.

Birds.

Acqua, Italy. Bibliografia, 12:567. Adulteration of food. Battershall,

Bull-fighting. Carmena, 13:304. Bunker Hill. Hunnewell, 13:163. Burial. See Funeral customs. Burns, Robert. Anderson, Anderson, 13:162; Scheffler, 13:388. California maps. Rowell, 12:569.* Capuchins. Apollinaris, 13:207. Castagna, M. A., Pasq., and Nic. Castagna, 12:537. Champollion. Champollion-Figeac, 13:-Charlestown. Hunnewell, 13:163. Charlestown. Stanley, 13:169.* Cheap editions. Stanley, 13:169.* Chemistry, Indexes to. Bolton, 12:567.* Chemistry, analytical (1887). Bolton, Chiabrera, Gabr. Varaldo, 12:210, 13:-197. Children's books. Gloversville, 13:387; Indianapolis, 13:230*; Ladies' com-mission, 12:241; Poughkeepsie, 13:-355,*85*; Sickley, 13:106.* Cholera. Ravignani, 12:88. Circle-squaring. Gould, 13:197. City government. Cornell, 13:107;
Hodder, 13:108; Woodward, 13:61.
Coleridge, S. T. Anderson, 12:240.
Columbium. Traphagen, 13:388.
Columbus. Häbler, 12:177.
Commercial education. Luque y Martinez, 13:388. Consanguinity. Huth, 12:568. Copyright. Papafara, 13:269; Solberg, 13:164. Costa Rica. Bull. de la Soc. Bibliog., 13:269. Cremation. Townsend, 12:569. Cromwell, Oliver. Lane, 13:60. Crystallography. Groth, 12:388. Dante. Scheffler, 13:388; (1886). Lane, 13:30. Darwin, Charles. Robertson, 13:61. Dauphiné. Ferrand, 13.29. Dentistry (period, literature). Taft, 12:-Domfront, France. Appert and Contades, 13:60. Dutch (1830-80). Brink, 13:387.

Dutch language and literature. Vries, 12:538,* 13:30.*

Dutch literature. Petit, 13:388.

Ear. Marucelli, 13:30.

Early printed books. Einsle, 13:305; Pennino, 12:568. Eating. Vicaire, 13:356. Education. Classified catalogue, 13:29, 108; Hall, 12:568; MacAlister, 13.60*; Schulze, 12:146. Egypt. Ibrahim-Hilmy, 13:269. Elocution. Warner, 12:538. Engineering (periodical literature). Galloupe, 13:269. English (1887) English catal., 13:163; (Period.) Quarterly, 13:109*; Torch, 13:197. Eskimo language. Pilling, 12:537*, Eskimo language. Filming, 12: 13:305.*
Euclid. Riccardi, 13:61.
Falconry. Petit, 13:388.
Fencing. Egerton-Castle, 13:388.
Fiction. Novel-list, 12:537.* Foraminifera. Sherborn, 13:388; Woodward, 12:146. Forestry. Wolf, 13:109. France. Monod, 13:388. Frederick the Great. Baumgart, 12:87*; Lane, 13:60. Freiberg. Heydenreich, 12:146. French (15th-18th cents.) Le Petit, 13:-108, 269*; (contemporary) Laporte, 12:537; (1876-85) Lorenz, 12:568; 13:56*; (1887) Catalogue mensuel, 13:163; (period.) Bulletin, 12:304; (Agenais) Andrien, 13:229; (Domfront) Appert and Contestes 22:56 pert and Contades, 13:60. French learned societies. Lefèvre-Pontalis, 12:568,* 13:164.* French periodicals (Paris) Le Soudier, 13:108. French reformed churches. Frossard, riuli. Occioni-Bonaffons, 13:108. Funeral customs. Townsend, 12:569. Fungi, North American. Farlow and Fungi, North American. Tario.
Trelease, 12:537, 13:197.
Galileo. Favaro, 12:241.
General. Langthaler, 13:60; Ontario, 13:197*; Sonnenschein, 12:569*; Wisconsin, 13:357; (periodicals) Bulletin bibl. internationale, 13:29*; Praktischer, etc., 13:61; Wissenschaftliche

er, etc., 13:61; V bibliographie, 12:538.

13:269.*

Geography (German publ.). Weigel,

Geology, Italian (1886). Italy, 13:197.

Georgia, Kingdom of. Wardrop, 13:389.

Georgia, Kingdom of. Wardrop, 13:389. German. Kayser, 13:108*; (1820-82) Weigel, 13:269*; (Periodicals) Praktische, etc., 13:61; (Aargau) Schumann, 13:164*; (extra-European) Joest, 13:60; (Hungary) Kertbeny, 13:108; (Mecklenberg) Wiechmann, 12:89; (Vienna) Mayer, 13:269*; (popular) Reher, 12:273, 304, 13:109. German periodicals. Deutsche presse, 13:268; Frizenschaf, 13:388; Gracklauer, 12:568.

Gray, Asa. Gray, 13:305.* Greece, travel and topography. Greece,

lauer, 12:568. Gnostics. Jacobs, 12:568. Grasse, France. Reboul, 13:388.

Greece, travel and topography. Greece, 12:304.
Groton. Green, 13:305.
Hales, Owen. Roth, 13:197.
Harfleur, France. La Motte, 13:387.
Harvard Univ. Tillinghast, 13:109.
Hearing. Marucelli, 13:30.
Henry viii. of England, Divorce. Huth, 12:568. Hermann von dem Busche. Liessem, 12:304. Hildegardis, abbess of Rupertsberg. Hildegardis, addess of Rupertsberg. Roth, 12:568. Hispaniola. Roth, 12:568. History (German publ.) Weigel, 13:-269*; (society publications) Lefèvre-Pontalis, 12:568*; 13:164.* Horology. Dubois, 13:356; Kühl, 13:388.
Hough, F. B. Hickcox, 12:088.
Houghy F. B. Hickcox, 12:088.
Hungary. Kertheny, 13:08.
Hunting. Petit, 13:383; Wolf, 13:109.
Hypnotism. Dessoir, 13:305.
Incunabula. Faelli, 12:241.
Winke. 26c., 13:30. 13:388. Incunabula. Faelli, 12:241.
Irvingism. Winke, etc., 13:30.
Italian (Bologna, Univ. of) Bologna, 12:146; (Messina, Univ. of) Catalogo, etc., 13:60; (Modena, Univ. of) Catalogo, alogo, 12:272. Italian biography. Zincada, 13:197. Italian periodicals. Elenco, etc., 13:60. Italian poetry (1886). Bigazzi, 13:60. Italy. Hartford L. Assoc., 12:567; Lozzi, 12:273. Lozzi, 12:273.
Jefferson, Thomas. Tompkins, 13:61.
Jewish. Lippe, 12:304.
Jews. Hayn, 12:337; (English) Jacobs, 13:163; (Italian) Mortara, 12:88.
Joel. Baumgartner, 13:229.
Labor. Milwaukee, 13:305.*
Langenstein, Henricus Hembuche de Hassia. Brambach, 13:229.
Latin palæography. Paoli, 13:108.
Lavoisier. Grimaux, 13:3366.
Law. Puttkammer, 12:88; of Belgium. Lavoisier. Grimaux, 13:356.

Law. Puttkammer, 12:88; of Belgium.
Picard and Larcier, 13:30, 61.

Learned Societies, French. LefèvrePontalis, 12:568, 13:164.*

Leo XIII., Pope. Nizet, 13:388.

Library plans. Whitney, 13:291, 357.

Liguria. Issel, 13:30.

Lille (1792). Quarré-Reybourbon, 13:61.

Liturgical books. Brambach, 13:163.*

Livaliand. Pölchan, 13:388.

Lodge, Thomas. Lodge, 13:60.

Luther. Dommer, 13:108.

Manufactures (period. lit.). Galloupe, 13:269. Manuscripts, Classical. Thompson, 13:-197. Maps (London Geol. Soc.). Boston Pub. Lib., 12:567; of California. Rowell, 12:569*; of the Vosges. Haillant, 13:60. Marriage, Impediments to. Huth, 12:-568. Medicine. Baillière, 12:177; (1860-87). Bibliographie, 12:241.
Mignet, Franç. Rozière, 13:61.
Milan cathedral. Palveraglio, 12:273.

Military history. Pohler, 12:241; mod-Mineralogy. Fonier, 12:241; ern Précis, 13:269.
Mineralogy. Groth, 12:88.
Mioglia, Italy. Neri, 13:388.
Miracle plays. Stoddard, 13:61.*
Mnemonics. Fellows, 13:356.
Molière. Scheffler, 13:388.
Montaine, Allai: 12:28* Mont Montaigne. Allais, 13:108*; Montaigne, 13:388. Montenegro. Bull. de la Soc. Bibliog., 13:269. Munich. Hayn, 12:537. Municipal government. government. Music. Hofmeister, 13:163; see also Piano; Spanish Riaño, 12:538.* Musical manuscripts. Brambach, 13:229. Mysteries, Dramatic. Stoddard, 13:61.* Newport, R. I. Hammett, 12:537.* Nicæa, Council of. Coleman, 13:197. Nicæa, Council of. Coleman, 13:197. Norwegian. Feilberg, 12:273; Halt-orsen, 13:388; (1885). Norsk, 12:273. Numismatics, French, Engel, 13:388; Spanish, Dios de la Rada, 12:241. Occultism. Siegismund, 13:305. Oriental (1885–86). Huart, 13:29. Palæography. Album, 12:273; Latin. Paoli, 13:108. Paris. Lacombe, 12:146. Passais, France. Appert, 13:387. Pellagra. Salveraglio, 13:61. Periodical literature. Ann Periodical literature. Annual index, 13:62; Poole, 13:389.
Periodicals. Elenco, etc., 13:60; Union, 13:109*; French (Paris) Le Soudier, 13:108; German Deutsche presse, 13:268; Frizenschaf, 13:388; Grack-lauer, 12:568; Joest, 13:60; Italian Elenco, etc., 13:60; indexes of. Stein, 13:107,* 269.*
Persian (Constantinople). Huart, 13:29.
Petrarca, De remediis. Fiske, 13:163.*
Philosophy. Lake Forest Univ., 13:195.
Photography. Zusammenstellung, 13:-389. Annual index. Piano literature. Prosniz, 13:61. Pigeons, Fancy. Williams, 12:210. Pisa. Catalogo, 12:272; Ferrari, 13:60. Pitra, Card. Bibliographie, 12:272. Political economy. Milwaukee, 13:305.* Politics. Baker, 12:272; Muehlbrecht, 12:88. 12:88.
Pope, Alex. Pope, 13:303.
Porta, Carlo. Robecchi, 12:209.
Portuguese. Silva, 13:164.
Prices of books. Book prices, 13:196.
Prime Family. Prime, 13:61.*
Proctor, R. A. Proctor, 13:356.
Prohibited books. Congregatio, 13.
356; Reusch, 12:273, 304.
Pushkin. Pushkin, 12:146*; Zelinsk Congregatio, 13:-Pushkin. Pushkin, 12:146*; Zelinski, 12:538. Railroads (period. lit.). Galloupe, 13:269. Reincarnation. Walker, 13:61. Relationship. Huth, 12:568. Romance philology. Zeitschrift, 13:389. Russia. Meschof, 12-273; Russica, Russia. 12:88.* 12:85.* Russian. Wengerof, 13:197.* Sandeau. Scheffler, 13:388. Schopenhauer. Grisebach, 13:163. Scott, Sir Walter. Scheffler, 13:388. Shakespeare. Fleming, 13:163; Knapp, 13:163; Scheffler, 13:388. Shorthand. Gibson, 12:568. Shufeldt, R. W. Foster, 12:537. Siouan languages. Pilling, 12:568.* Socialism. Atzott, 12:87.
Socialism. Atzott, 12:87.
Somme, France. Macqueron, 12:209.
Sonnet, American. Rowell, 12:538.
Soudan. Ibrahim-Hilmy, 13:269.
Spanish. Diaz y Perez, 13:387; (Aragon) Uriel, 12:89; (Toledo) Perez Pastor, 12:537.
Spectroscope. Tuckerman, 13:356.

Sports. One hundred, 12:209. Sports. One hundred, 12:209. Swinburne, A. C. Swinburne, 12:569. Syphilis (1886). Szadek, 13:305. Tassoni. Bacci, 13:162. Terra di Bari. Volpicella, 12:538. Theatre, English. Lowe, 13:108. Theology (1836-88). Wolf, 13:305. Ticino. Motta, 13:305. Toledo. Perez Pastor, 12:537. Toggau. Jacob, 13:163. Tourists' maps and handbooks. Index, 13:230. 13:230. Tournaments. Ferrari, 13:60. Transmigration. Walker, 13:61. Tunisia. Graham, 13:229. Turkish (Constantinople). Huart, 13:29. United States Constitution. Lake Forest Univ., 13:195; Library Co. of Phila., 12.536. ondel. Frederik-Muller Vondel. Fonds. 13:305.
Yosges Mts., Maps of. Haillant, 13:60.
Waitz, Georg. Steindorff, 12:146.
Wimpfeling, Jakob. Knod, 13:388.
Zoölogy. Taschenberg, 13:109.* CATALOGUES. Bangor, Me. Public L., 13:303.* Belfast, Me. Free L., 13:195.* Berlin. Architekten-Verein, 13.29. Bernik, Michael Brooklyn Institute, 12:536.*
Dedham, Mass. Public L., 13:355.*
Dresden. Gehe-Stiftung, 13:107.
Fitchburg. Public Library, 13:133.†
Florence. Bibl. Medicea. Laurenziana, 13:29. French libraries, manuscripts, 13:162. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Public L, 13:-New York. V. M. C. A. Railroad
Branch. 13:304. Branch, 13:304. North Easton, Mass. Ames Free L., 13:105.
Omaha, Neb. Public L., 13:196.*
Palermo. Bibl. Naz., 12:568.
Paris. Bibl. Nationale, 13:303.
Paris. Dépot de la Guerre, 13:162.
Paterson (N. J.). Free Publ. Libr., 12:536. Poughkeepsie. City L., 13:355,* 387.* Providence, R. I. Point St. Grammar School, 12:536.*
Rochester, N. Y. Reynolds L., 13:196.*
Rome. Bibl. Comunale Sarti, 13:29.
Sharon, Mass. Public L., 13:355.*
Sion College L., 13:107.*
South Bend, Ind. Western Lib. Assoc., Stockholm. Riko Bibl., 13:196, 303.*
Topeka. Free Public L., 13:387.
Washington. Surgeon-General's Office, 12:567; 13:355.* Watford, Eng. Publ. Library, 13:59.* Priv. Rothschild, 13:59. INDEXES. Appleton's annual cyclopædia (1876-87), 13:389. Beiträgen zur gesch. der deutschen sprache und lit. (vol. 1-12), 13:164. Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes (1870-79), 13:107, 389.
Consular reports of the U. S. dep't of state (1880-85), 13:165.*
Direction Générale de la Comptabilité Publique (1882-87), 13:109.
[English public documents.] Philli-

more, 13:109.3

† Reviewed.

Harper's weekly (1857-87), 13:269.* London Geol. Soc. (Maps), 13:29. Massachusetts Historical Society. Collections (5th series), 13:230.

Massachusetts public statutes, 13:230. Nouvelles annales de la construction (1876-87), 13:389. Portefeuille des machines (1876-87), 13:389.

Receuil de jurisprudence civile criminelle, etc., 13:62. Revista de Éspaña (1868-87), 13:109.* Revue Airicaine (1856-81), 13;389, Revue historique (1876-81), 13;380, (1881-85), 13:110, 164.* Revue hist. et archéol. du Maine (vol. 1-20), 13:164.

Revue des questions hist. (1866-76), 13:110.

Soc. d'Emulation pour l'Etude de l'Histoire et des Antiquités de la Flandre. Annales, 13:29.

Société de l'Industrie Minérale (1871-86), 13:165. Wisconsin Hist. Soc. (vol. 1-10), 13:269.

ACCENTS.

BY JAMES L. WHITNEY, BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A CCENTS are often omitted on the titlepages of French books; it may be because the printer lacks a supply, or because they offend the eye when perched, like Stylites, on the tops of their capitals. Even in the text of otherwise carefully printed books the accent is sometimes not found on capital letters, as, for example, in the word Egypte in the Grand Dictionnaire of Larousse, where the accent appears in the heading and in the top line, but is omitted in the text. This may be because the lines are too closely spaced to allow room for the accents. I am told that in France in official signs, placards, and engraved specimens, capital letters are carefully accented without exception.

Whatever the reason may be for the omission of accents, whenever capitals are reduced to small letters in transcription, and whenever the accents are missing in the text, or are incorrect, they must be supplied or corrected.

The rules for the French accent are briefly stated in the dictionaries of Bescherelle and Littré. In Madame Duperré de Lisle's Étude sur la prononciation française, I find particulars not given in other books examined. Mätzner says in his Französische Grammatik that there is no comprehensive principle underlying their use. It is worth while to notice that the acute and grave accents as used on e, are signs giving it a full pronunciation, where otherwise it would be mute. No ℓ or ℓ is ever written unless, without the accent, the e would (by the rules of the preceding paragraph) have its mute value.*

It will be found convenient to make a list of words often occurring whose accents are

* Whitney's French grammar, p. 6.

puzzling, as âge, aîné, apôtre, épître, évêque, extrême, gâter, gâteau, goût, grâce, hôpital, maître, impôt, rôle, sûr (certain), théâtre, etc.

One trained in the classics, and blessed with a sixth sense - the linguistic sense will often understand the reason for the appearance of an accent. He will know, for instance, from the history of a word, that a letter has dropped out which is replaced by a circumflex accent—a clamp, as it were, to bind the word together and keep it from falling to pieces, or an s, on its side, as some regard it, to denote that this letter has been knocked out flat upon its back, as s.

In some cases, when there is no suppressed s, the reason for the use of the circumflex accent is not apparent. Littré says of the word extrême, just mentioned, that, as no s has disappeared, the grave accent would seem to be preferable to the circumflex, conformably to the custom that, when in derivatives the accent is acute (extrémité), the primitive is grave; as, for example, problème, problématique, système, systématique.

Sometimes a word will seem more familiar under a different accent from the one given it; and, on examination of the dictionaries, it will be found that the French appear to tire of their accents, as of their rulers and form of government, and to change them from time to time. In the seventh edition of the Dictionary of the Academy (1877) the following differences of accent will be found from the sixth edition (1835) and the Dictionary of Littré. All words in the earlier editions, written -ége, are found in the later -ège, as collège, collège; cortège, cortège; liége (cork), liège; sacrilège, sacrilège; siège, siège.

The following are among the changes which may be noted:—

Academy's 6th edition and Littré. Academy's 7th edition.

Affrétement. Affrètement. Avènement. Avènement.

Yet the three dictionaries unite in the form evénement.

Duodenum. Duodénum. Épitome. Épitomé. Fac-simile. Fac-similé.

Fétoyer.
Gaîne.
Goître.
Orfévre.
Poëme.
Séve.
Tempêtueux.
Festoyer, Fêtoyer.
Goine.
Goitre.
Orfèvre.
Poème.
Sève.
Tempétueux.

Ténement. *Tènement.

Mätzner calls attention to the fact that the words religion and religioux lack the accent, while irréligion and irréligioux have it. This would seem like regarding the accent as "the mark of the beast."

Amid such a variety of usage the rule might be that when a missing accent needs to be supplied the latest edition of the Dictionary of the Academy is to be followed. French writers and printers will be likely, after more or less grumbling and protestation, to follow this standard.† If the decision of the Academy appears in any case to be unwise, other authorities might be followed, provided one remembers to be consistent. If in a title an accent is found which is a little old-fashioned, it is not worth while to change it to make it agree with the dictum of the Academy; as, for example, if the form poëme is given, do not change it to poème. Of course, the titles

of early printed French books are to be let alone, or handled with extreme caution.

Words which differ in form in French from the corresponding ones in English may to advantage be kept before the eye, such as adresser, apothicaire, civilisation, correspondant, exemple, indépendance, littérature, médecine, etc. Even a short list of this kind will be found to be very useful, for one is surprised to see how limited is the vocabulary of title-pages, or, at least, how often the words entered in such a list will recur. The same is true in German books.*

In Whitney's French grammar it is stated that "it is just as great a fault in writing French to leave off the accent, or to write a word with a wrong accent, as to leave out a letter or to write a wrong letter." This would be a severe test to apply to Spanish books, so often do they omit the accent where the rules appear to require it. But recently printed Spanish books seem to show extreme care and nicety in the use of accents and an almost faultless typography.

When the accent or stress of voice falls on certain syllables in Spanish, the written accent is not needed. When a vowel is at the end of a word, or a diphthong ending in a, e, and o, the penult generally receives the stress of voice, certain adverbs and persons of the verb, etc., being exceptions. Where the last letter is a consonant (except in plural words and in certain tenses of verbs), or is a diphthong ending in i, the stress is generally placed on the last syllable. The written accent is not required in these cases, but is reserved for those cases which are exceptions to this rule; for words which are spelled alike, but differ in meaning and use; for vowels in certain combinations, etc.

These rules are mentioned as being of the most common application, without attempting to go further into the subject. The Grammar of the Spanish Academy in its latest edition gives a fresh treatment of the subject, but, as

^{*} The majority of cases of changes from \$\epsilon\$ to \$\epsilon\$ occur before a mute syllable; in truth, it is highly desirable that the change be extended to all similar cases, and I would venture the suggestion that in all doubtful, if not in all, cases, preference should be given to the grave accent unless etymology suggests the circumflex. — Professor J. Luquiens in a letter to the writer.

^{• †} French printers have perhaps excelled those of all other nations in their ambition to perfect their art. The publications of Didot and other French printers will repay study. Lefèvre's "Guide pratique du compositeur et de l'imprimeur typographe, Nouvelle édition," Paris, 1883, is a helpful book. This praise must be qualified in the case of modern French novels.

^{*}One familiar with German books comes to expect certain airy and elongated words in the titles, at least of serious books. The following will be recognized as a typical German title: "Entwicklungsgeschichte des Eigenthums unter cultur geschichtlichem und wirthschaftlichem Gesichtspunkte."

POOLE.

it seems to me, a foreigner is not able easily to comprehend the subject with clearness and definiteness, or understand the diversities of usage, from which not even the different publications of the Spanish Academy are free. For example, recently printed Spanish books place an accent on the last syllable of substantives ending in on, as acción, contestación, etc. In this they follow the latest edition of the Dictionary of the Academy, while earlier editions omit the accent in such cases. Again, in words like exámen and órden, which formerly had the accent, it is now omitted. In either case I can see no reason for the change. The first is provided for in the rule already mentioned in regard to words ending in a consonant, and in the second the written accent is needed because it is an exception to the same rule.

Only a close study of the language will give facility in the use of the accent. It will be necessary to keep a dictionary close at hand and to prepare a list like the one suggested for French words. An examination of carefully printed books will be found helpful.

Care must be taken not to omit the accent in Italian, where it is used to distinguish words of the same form but different meanings, as di (of) and dt (day); e (and) and e (is); amo (I love) and ame (he loved). Sometimes the Italian printer forgets the accent.

The titles of Greek books, it is needless to say, must be printed in lower case letters and accented.

BOOK-BINDING MEMORANDA.

BY R. B. POOLE, LIBRARIAN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK CITY.

THE early book-binders and printers were artists. While the skill and art of De Thou and Roger Payne, the Aldines and the Elzevirs, are not wanting in these trades to-day, we have revolutionized processes, and vastly increased production.

About sixty years ago Archibald Leighton, of London, introduced cloth binding in place of the conventional board (often real board), with its drab or bluish colored paper and white label. Pickering brought out a set of Byron in this new cloth costume.

There are to-day two distinctive classes of bindings—first, case-made books; second, hand-made books.

I. Case-Made Books.—Case-made books are bound almost exclusively by machinery. What especially distinguishes this kind of binding is the fact that the case is made separate from the book; the book is forwarded or prepared by itself, and its ready-made jacket is put on. In the forwarding department, the first operation is to fold the sheets. A machine for this purpose will turn out 10,000 or more sheets per day. After the sheets have been gathered, they are placed in a machine and "smashed," as it is character-

istically termed; in other words, pressed. The edges are cut and the back is rounded and sawed for the cords by machinery. Machines are also used for sewing and at half the cost of hand-sewing. While one class of workmen are preparing the book, another class are manufacturing the cover. The cloth is cut the required size by a machine. It is lettered, tooled, and ornamented by means of a heated die. The mill board is cut out at the rate of 8,000 or 10,000 pairs per day, by a machine called a "ripper." The boards are glued to the cloth, and the book, brought from the forwarder's hands, is pasted to the sides of the case. There are no interlacing cords to bind it to the cover, as in the hand-prepared book.

Most cloth-bound books as they come from the publishers are made by this process. A single house in New York can turn out of its bindery about 10,000 volumes per day. To America belongs the honor of inventing most of the machinery in use for this rapid manufacture of books. France excels in style of binding, England in solidity, but America in machine processes; Germany has lost prestige in the binder's art. Leather cases cannot be

used to advantage, and cloth is the material used in general for machine-made books. One of the results of this cumulative power of machinery is to cheapen production, and, as a consequence, diffuse information. Such binding as we have described is decidedly practical but inartistic, unsuited to a fastidious taste, and not likely to be very durable. If done by a careless binder, the back of the book may break at the first opening in the hands of a nervous reader. It has the advantage of cheapness, and of fair durability when properly bound and humanely used.

2. Hand-Made Books .- The hand-made book we may regard as bound or half bound; i. e. in full leather or with leather backs and corners and cloth or paper sides. The folding, gathering, and imposing of sheets are the same in this class of binding as in the machine-made book; but, after this, there is a difference, and a marked one, in good workmanship. The book is better pressed, and attains greater solidity by being kept longer in the press; it is rounded with more care; the mill board is fitted to the joints with an exactness not to be attained when the case is previously made: the sawing of the backs for the cords is made as light as possible, or, better, the back is not sawed at all, the bands being raised. strong, well-bound books every sheet is sewed "all along," instead of two on, as it is termed; the thread which binds the sheet to the cord completely encircles the cord, forming a flexible hinge, instead of half encircling it, like a loop, merely drawing it to the book. Raised-band sewing is a special feature of good binding. In the case-made book the cords were not attached to the cover, it will be remembered. Here the ends of the cords are left long, are frayed out, and are inlaid. in the mill board, or otherwise securely fastened. An ordinary octavo should be sewed on three or five cords. board is next covered with leather (full or half), which must be firmly pressed to the boards. Next comes the finishing process, and this will vary according to tastes and circumstances, and may far exceed in cost all previous operations; but this does not con-

cern the scope of this paper. For general library purposes it is sufficient if a book is well forwarded, has good material in the cover, and correct and explicit lettering, and is plain as to ornament. It is often far better to have no ornament at all, especially in sets of books, where single volumes may require to be re-bound and the pattern imitated.

The question of cost in binding is an important one, but a false economy is often practiced by librarians. The man who offers to work the cheapest is often the dearest, for his work has to be soon done over again. Book-binding offers to a man of not very strong conscientious scruples a very fine field for deception; and a book which comes from the binder as a "thing of beauty," soon proves to be a snare and a delusion. Economy favors the employment of a conscientious binder and the payment of fair prices for good work.

The materials used in binding should receive the special attention of librarians. The matter of binding in all our larger libraries is an important one, and particularly so when we reflect upon the destruction which is being effected by gas and heat. Then there is the question of the genuineness of the leathers used. The market is full of imitations and shams, and very much that passes current as morocco is nothing more than sheep.

Among the cheaper materials used for binding are cloth, duck, and buckram. Buckram is the most expensive; it is of English manufacture, made from linen, and worth about 48 cents per yard. After exposure it appears to become brittle. It is a doubtful as well as rather expensive material. The Apprentices' Library, of New York, has used buckram, but prefer duck, which they has employed for three years. The expense of duck is about half the cost of buckram. The New York Free Circulating Library also bind in duck. The duck is dyed, - dark colors having the preference. When a book is bound in duck, outside paper covers are not required. This material can only be recommended for circulating libraries, and for an ordinary class of books. Duck is used for newspapers by *POOLE.* 263

the Mercantile Library and the Young Men's Christian Association Library of New York. The lettering is made on labels. Duck for books for circulation can be procured for about 20 cents per yard.

Cloth binding for books that are to have hard usage is preferable to the cheap leathers and imitation moroccos. Cloth is not strong enough for large reference books, and yet it may be a question whether it is not better to buy such a book in cloth, and have it rebound when required, rather than to pay the publisher more than the cost of rebinding for his one-half morocco edition, badly bound at that.

Sheep-skin probably is employed more extensively in binding than any other leather, and every librarian abhors it when he sees it in its undisguised form. Sheep is not strong, lacks solidity and durability, and is reduced to a powder (sometimes occasioning explosions) by the action of heat and gas. Sheep when split is called skiver. Roan is sheep stamped in imitation of straight-grained and pebbled morocco. Very much that passes for morocco is nothing more than sheep dyed. A fac-simile of the grain or pebble of the morocco is obtained by taking a plaster impression from a goat-skin (morocco), from which a plate is made; and, by means of this plate, sheep-skins are turned into goat-skins. It requires some expert skill to detect the counterfeit from the real. In the whole goatskins the impression of the plate is left on the margin of the skin.

The binder has his tests. He crushes the morocco in his hand, and abrades the pebbled surface with his thumb nail, and gets indications that are evidences of genuineness.

American sheep-skins are worth about \$9.00 per dozen. Foreign skins, with morocco stamp, can be procured for about the same price.

Another kind of leather which is coming much into use is American Russia, or cowhide; when split it is termed buffing, and is cheaper than sheep. It is an inferior material. We question if cow-hide has much durability, when exposed to heat and gas, unless it be of the best quality.

Calf-skin is condemned by librarians. It gives a book a fine finish, but for purposes of utility it is to be avoided. Law calf is undressed calf. The German and French calf-skins are the best, as they are procured from better animals, and are cured in a superior manner.

Morocco, or goat-skin, is as yet the best article in the market for binding, and among the colors cochineal red is found to possess the most durable qualities. Morocco has a close texture, is strong, and resists, better than other leathers, heat and gas. There are many varieties of morocco, which vary decidedly in quality and price. morocco, manufactured from the Eastern goat, is by far the best. Levant skins will vary in price from \$3.50 to \$5 a piece. The best of other imported goat-skins will cost from \$1.50 to \$3 a piece. There are Turkey moroccos, German, American, Persian, and others. The Persian has not proved a success in the library of the New York Young Men's Christian Association. Levant, while the best, is by far too expensive, except for exceptionally fine and costly books. books are imported from London or Paris, they can be bound in Levant at, we should say, about the rate of the cheaper goat here.

The librarian is left very much at the mercy of his binder as to whether he gets genuine goat or sheep skin, and for this reason, again, should be very careful in the selection of an honest man.

To obtain crushed leather, the skin is first fitted to the book, and then the book is placed between silver plates, and the whole is placed in a press. The pebble by this means becomes flattened, and presents a more finished surface.

Other materials which enter into the composition of a bound book are the mill board, the paper, the thread, and bands. Irish linen should be used for stitching, and the bands should be from 3 to 8 ply. Papers are either English, French, or German. The French and English are the most expensive. In the use of the proper kind of paper there is room for a display of taste. A good binding is often very much disfigured by using a paper

not at all in harmony with the color of the leather. The English paper with gilt marks is now much in vogue.

There is a wide difference in the mill board used, varying from wood pulp to the best English board. The best American board, called Davy's best, sells at about 4½ cents per pound, while the English is worth 9 cents. This last contains hemp and tar, and is solid and tough. A cheap brand is Western straw, manufactured at Dayton, O. The American excelsior brings about 4½ cents per pound.

The question of book-binding in the various libraries of this Association — reference and circulating, public and restricted

— requires more elaborate treatment than has been given to it in our discussions, or than we can give it at this time. Statistics of the leading libraries might with advantage be gathered, and the experience of librarians obtained. At another time we may venture to present other features of the subject.

Note.—The memoranda for this paper were prepared with a view of treating the subject as a topic, in a familiar, extemporaneous way, and were so given, and were illustrated very fully with specimens of binding materials. It has seemed best to write out what was then said, omissions and additions excepted. Mr. H. W. Stikeman, of New York, and Mr. Alfred Matthews, of Brooklyn, book-binders, are entitled to thanks for their courtesy and kindness in furnishing the writer with specimen materials for binding and valuable information.

For discussion on this paper see PROCEEDINGS (Third Session).

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

BY HIRAM M. STANLEY, LIBRARIAN LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY.

THE position of the library should be as central as possible. The library is the heart of a university, and should be so placed as to be in closest connection with each department. In the plan for the Leland Stanford University the library building has this central position; but the plan by quadrangles there adopted renders it far less convenient than a circular arrangement, with all buildings radiating from a library. The ideal university on the circular plan would embrace a library building and a building for heat and power at the center, immediately surrounded by professors' houses and cottage dormitories, and in the outer portion of the circle by the buildings for the several departments.

It is a grave question whether it is worth the while to have such expensive fire-proof buildings for general library purposes. Library buildings often cost out of all proportion to their contents. It is safe to say that for library structures the average is far higher, in relation to value of contents, than for any other class of buildings. We see in every large city merchants' and jewelers' stocks of very great value stored in buildings of relatively small cost. It seems extravagant to erect buildings, as is often done, where the

cost averages from \$1 to \$2 per book capacity, and from \$3 to \$6 per book as to the actual contents for many years after erection. This costliness is principally due to fire-proofing, which, by the way, is never made absolutely perfect. But books are practically incombustible. It requires plenty of kerosene and plenty of poking to make one book burn rapidly, and piles of books burn with extreme slowness. By far most libraries will contain so few books of very great cost and rarity that a small fire-proof room - really fire-proof - will easily contain them all. Such a room should be a part of every library building, but the remainder of the structure may be of ordinary construction. A neat and substantial building ought to be erected for 25 cents, or less, per book capacity.

The most important of recent problems, with reference to library buildings in general and to university library buildings in particular, is that of seminar rooms, to use the German term, or substantially in English, the question of reference rooms for special departments. The classical seminar room in Leipzig is a large apartment, filled with a working classical library, where students and professors can freely work with the literature

at hand upon doctorate theses, articles, and books. A number of seminar rooms have been placed in the recent library building at Cornell, and at Michigan University seminar rooms are found. It is doubtful whether the library building is the best place for the seminar room. A professor in biology tells me that for convenience he would by all means have his seminar room in close connection with the lecture and working rooms in the biological building, and the convenience would be equally great for all the departments upon the same plan. The central library is weakened, but the books are placed where they will be most convenient and useful. The ideal university would have two complete libraries - one for circulation and the other for reference; but the cost would be many millions of dollars, and the advantages of such a scheme can only be secured through the coöperative specialization urged by the writer in the June, 1888, number of the Library journal. The seminar room should have an attendant to help students and to give out books for over night.

A study room for the professor should be in close connection. In a small institution the library and recitation buildings might be combined in one, the recitation rooms radiating from a central book room, and so giving ready access to the books of every department. Beside the special seminar rooms it would be desirable to have a small collection of the most necessary books in the recitation rooms, under the care of the professor or of some trustworthy student. It would be very desirable to have a study well supplied with reference books adjoining the proctor's room in each dormitory, and accessible, under his supervision, at all hours of day and night. In some professional schools study rooms are provided, and the students have unrestricted access by their own keys; but this privilege would doubtless be abused by undergraduates, and it is sometimes abused by professional students.

In short, the student must be so encompassed with books that he cannot escape them; and, if he will not come to the books, the books must go to him.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At The Southern, St. Louis, Mo., Wednesday-Saturday, May 8-11, 1889.

FIRST SESSION.

(WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 6.)

C: A. CUTTER, President, in the chair.

The meeting was called to order at 10.30 A. M.

Mayor Noonan, of St. Louis, gave an address of welcome, to which the President responded.

President CUTTER read his opening address on COMMON SENSE.

(See p. 147.)

He prefaced it by saying: -

I selected this topic because common sense being needed everywhere, I thought I should have an opportunity to touch upon various points of library interest. I find that the subject has this merit in only too great a degree. To fully treat it as it has opened out before me, would be to write a complete treatise on library economy, enough to fill a volume. What is to be done? I really cannot ask you to listen for ten consecutive hours. I think I have found a solution of the problem. I take a hint from a custom which has grown up of late years in railroading,—when a train becomes unmanageably long, of sending it forward in sections. I purpose doing so with the present address. Part of it will go on to-day, but the section carrying library buildings will not start out till to-morrow, when it will be followed by trains loaded with similar freight under the charge of other conductors. The section bearing catalogs and classifications will leave Friday morning. Several other sections I have run off on a side track, where I shall leave them.

(As the number of papers outran the time for listening to them, these postponed portions were never read. Some part of them has been restored to the address, and is printed with it.)

MELVIL DEWEY, Secretary, then gave extemporaneously the Secretary's report.

Mr. H: J. Carr read the

TREASURER'S REPORT.

HENRY J. CARR, Treasurer, in account with the American Library Association:—

1887. Dr.

Aug. 30. To balance on hand from last report (Thousand Islands Conference) \$397 00

Aug. 30 to Oct. 20, 1887.

To 59 temporary member fees
(Thous. Islands) 118 00

Oct. 24. To 8 temporary member fees (Catskills) 16 00

II 00

750 00

25 00

Oct. 20, 1887, to March 9, 1888.

To sale 3 cop. Proc., 1886, \$3 oo

" " 4 " " 1887, 4 oo

" 5 " " 1887, 4 oo

1888. April 7. To interest on deposits (Grand Rapids bal., 1887) . \$7 36

Aug. 30, 1887, to April 30, 1889.

To 375 annual membership fees, viz.:—

For year 1886, 5 . \$10 00

For year 1886, 5 . \$10 00

" 1887, 59 . 118 00

" 1888, 153 . 306 00

" 1889, 158 . 316 00

1887.

Nov. 21. To 1 life membership, Rev.

Henry F. Jenks, Canton,

Mass.

1889.
March 15. To 1 life membership, Prof.
Geo. T. Little, Brunswick,
Me.

| 1887. | Cr. | | В. |
|-------------------|--|------------|--|
| Dec. 8. | By Publishers' weekly, bill | | The membership status, at the 1st of May, |
| | Aug. 18, 1887, printing cir- | ж. | 1889, is as follows:— |
| +000 | culars of T. I. meeting . | \$1 50 | Life members |
| 1888. Jan. 16. | By Library Bureau, 5 bills, | | Paid to 1889, inclusive |
| jan. 10. | viz.:— | | (Of which 20 are new in 1889.) |
| | Aug. 15, 1887, for 1,000 mem- | | Owing for 1889 only |
| | ber certificates | 5 50 | " " 1889 and 1888 65 |
| | Sept. 19, 1887, for programs and sundries for Secre- | | " " 1889, 1888, and 1887 2 |
| | tary's office | 31 26 | —————————————————————————————————————— |
| | Nov. 9, 1887, for 350 printed | | Total |
| | postals for receipt of Pro- | 6 00 | Proceedings remaining in hands of Treasurer: - |
| | ceedings | 0 00 | 15 copies Milwaukee Conf., 1886. |
| | Proceedings Thousand Is- | | 44 " Thousand Islands Conf., 1887. |
| | land Conf. (155 pp.), en- | | 17 " Catskill Meeting, 1888. |
| | veloped and partly ad- dressed | 330 83 | The Treasurer recommends that the Finance |
| | Dec. 28, 1887, for postage | 330 03 | Committee be authorized to take steps for per- |
| | and express on 280 copies | | manently funding a major portion of the cash |
| C 4 -0 | of Proc. first distributed. | 19 60 | balance at best attainable interest (compatible |
| Sept. 18. | By Melvil Dewey, 2 bills, viz.:— | | with due security), as an offset to the life member- |
| | July 1, 1888, for expenses of | | ships which do not contribute to the annual |
| | Secretary's office, Jan. 1, | | revenues, while receiving Proceedings, etc., at a |
| | 1885, to May 25, 1888 | 23 22 | cost approximating to the amount of annual fee. |
| | Aug. 1, 1888, for expenditures of Sec'y at Lake George | | Respectfully submitted, |
| | and Thousand Islands con- | | H: J. Carr, |
| | ferences, etc., Aug. 14, | | Treasurer. |
| Oat at | By Library Bureau, bill, Oct. | 32 43 | May 1, 1889. |
| Oct. 24. | 14, 1888, circulars and | | The undersigned, members of the Finance Com- |
| | postage for Catskill meet- | | mittee, having examined the written accounts of |
| 00. | ing | 5 45 | the Treasurer, from Aug. 30, 1887, to May 1, 1889, |
| 1889. | By Library Bureau, bill | | and compared with it the vouchers and bank |
| 11pm 22. | March 18, 1889, printing | | accounts accompanying, find the same to be |
| | for Secretary | 2 00 | correct. |
| | By Publishers' weekly, 2 bills, | | WILLIAM E. FOSTER. |
| | viz.:— March 22, 1889, for 142 copies | | CHARLES C. SOULE. |
| | of Library journal (Sept. | | Con Dewey Note that ten years are we |
| | and Oct., 1888), Catskill's | | Sec. Dewey. — Note that ten years ago we |
| | meeting report | 56 80 | were discussing how to raise money to pay our |
| | April 12, 1889, for 28 copies same | II 20 | debts. To-day we are to discuss where to invest our surplus capital. |
| | (Being 170 copies, at 40 cents | | Mr. S: S. Green read the |
| Cant - | each, mailed to members.) | | |
| Sept. 1, 1 | 887, to April 30, 1889. By current expenses of Treas- | | REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DISTRIBUTION |
| | urer's office, for postage, | | OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. |
| | express, and printing, as per | | In the report made by this committee at the |
| | detailed account voucher . | 21 97 | meeting held September, 1887, on Round Island, |
| | Payments | \$547 76 | "patience" was recommended as a suitable watch- |
| 1889. | | | word for the Association and its representatives |
| May 1. | Balance on hand to be ac- | | in trying to secure legislation by Congress, re- |
| | on deposit at Concord, | | garding the distribution of public documents, that |
| | Mass \$300 82 | | should be satisfactory to librarians. |
| | On deposit at Grand | | The committee has worked faithfully and pa- |
| | Rapids, Mich. 516 or | \$816 83 | tiently to carry out the wishes of the Association; |
| | | | but, after another series of efforts, can only |
| | Total | \$1,364 59 | recommend that we retain the old watchword of |
| | - | | |

"patience," and add to it the word "persistence," so that the motto from which we are to receive inspiration shall read in future "patience and persistence."

The Association and its committee know what they want, but so far have found it impossible to secure what they desire.

The committee recommends that we continue our efforts to secure the passage of the following joint resolution, which embodies the wishes of the Association:—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the public printer shall deliver to the Interior Department a sufficient number of copies of the Congressional Record (bound), Statutes-at-Large, and of every other government publication, not already supplied for this purpose, printed at the government printing-office, including the publications of all bureaus and offices of the government, excepting bills, resolutions, documents printed for the special use of committees of Congress, and circulars designed, not for communicating information to the public, but for use within the several executive departments and offices of the government, to enable said department to supply a copy to every depository of public documents designated according to law.

Should this joint resolution ever be passed by Congress, the committee recommends that strong efforts be made to secure a selection of the most interesting and valuable public documents for a considerable number of libraries not now depositories designated by law.

The committee has acted in perfect harmony with Rev. John G. Ames, Superintendent of Documents, in the Interior Department of the United States Government, and submits as an addition to its report the following letter, recently received from that staunch friend of libraries.

SAMUEL S. GREEN.
R. R. BOWKER.
W. I. FLETCHER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, April 22, 1889.

My Dear Mr. Green: —

Your letter of March 23 reached me in due course of mail, but I have been so far from well and so pressed with official work that I have not taken the time until now to make reply. During the last session of Congress nothing whatever was done in the way of legal enactment in the direction of reform in the matter of the publication and

distribution of public documents. I thought it entirely useless to make any effort during the last session, as the whole time of both houses was occupied in more important matters, so that any effort in this special direction would have been simply wasted. I observe that there is a growing dissatisfaction with the general methods of distribution of public documents hitherto in force, and I hope that there may be an opportunity during the next session to accomplish something in the way of improvement in this regard. The late committee in the Senate has been reappointed, so that whatever obstacles have been encountered there will still remain. I do trust, however, that the entire committee may be brought to see the wisdom and importance of making more adequate provision for depositories of documents, in supplying them with a copy of each and every publication issued by the government, and also in making provision for some important libraries that under the present system cannot find a place upon the list of depositories. We could select readily 300 or 400 additional libraries that ought to be supplied regularly and by force of law with the more valuable government publications; and some provision ought to be made for these libraries and for other libraries as they shall, from time to time, reach a certain number, say, in the volumes upon their shelves. I believe that the first of these can be accomplished without great difficulty by the united effort of the libraries concerned, and, possibly, the latter, by an effort on the part of those larger libraries of the country which are not now able to find a place on the depository list.

These are the two lines along which I think we all ought to move and be ready to bring our influence to bear at the earliest moment after the assembling of Congress at the next session, so that a bill may be reported sufficiently early to be acted upon during the first session. It is hardly possible to get any action on such matters during the short session that follows.

The work of exchange though this office goes on whenever the pressure of current work admits. I have recently sent out a large number of volumes, and shall now press the work until my entire list is completed. I find this work commending itself more and more to the libraries who coöperate with me, and have hitherto succeeded in placing, I suppose, some 40,000 volumes in libraries where they were needed to supply deficiencies. I hope, too, that at the next session some action may be taken providing for an official index of public documents, to be prepared day by day as these are

issued, so that at the beginning of every session of Congress there shall be a complete and satisfactory index of the documents of the preceding session ready for use.

With best wishes, very truly yours, JOHN G. AMES,

Superintendent of Documents.

Mr. S. S. Green, *Librarian*, Free Public Library, Worcester, Mass.

Mr. A. W. TYLER moved that the committee be continued with power. Voted.

THE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Pres. Cutter.— I call upon Mr. Foster, of the committee on the Columbia Library School, to report upon it. As I also am of the committee, I will say that, when I lectured before it last winter, I noticed, I thought, less of that dangerous high pressure which Mr. Green pointed out two years ago, but no diminution of interest on the part of the students. I am not familiar enough with other schools to say how this stands comparatively in this respect, but I do not see how any students could show more interest in their work than these did. It evidently was their whole life while they were there.

Mr. Foster.— There is no more important matter than the training of library assistants. I have been three times to the school. It is a most impressive experience, and grows more interesting from year to year. Nowhere is a soberer view taken of library methods and responsibilities. The school has been fortunate in its material from the beginning. There is an intelligent set of minds, ability to learn, and the students show a perfect grasp of the situation. An important change puts it on a firmer basis, and I would suggest that we express recognition of this fact.

Mr. S: S. Green.—I think it important to express our confidence in the value of the school. In my visits I have been struck by the intelligence and enthusiasm of the students and teachers. The admirable work done there is of the greatest value to the community. The experiment is now an assured success. The excellent assistants sent out prove that it has been of great advantage to have a course of technical education. There is good ground for believing that it is well that the library school has been transferred to Albany. There is hope that the scope of the work will be enlarged, that it will become a part of the normal education of the State, and that the school will receive students from outside the State. We

ought to give formal assurance of our interest in the school to the regents and encouragement to the secretary. I therefore move that the Executive Board of the A. L. A. add to its standing committees one of three or more on the library school.

Prof. H: P. SMITH.—It seems to me better that the A. L. A. express its gratification at the action of the regents and the present condition of the school, and let them know that it has formed a committee to render any practicable aid desired in making the school as successful as possible.

Mr. F: M. CRUNDEN.—I favor both actions, and offer Prof. Smith's suggestion as an amendment.

Mr. Crunden's motion was withdrawn and Prof. Smith's suggestion referred to the committee on resolutions to be appointed. Mr. Green's motion was then passed unanimously.

Mr. R. B. Poole moved a committee of five on resolutions. Voted. The chair appointed Prof. H: P. Smith, A. W. Whelpley, F: H. Hild, Herbert Putnam, and C: R. Dudley.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Sec. MELVIL DEWEY moved the election of the Executive Board by an informal to be followed by a formal ballot, instead of appointing a nominating committee as heretofore, the ballot to be taken Thursday A. M.

Mr. S: S. Green.—Is it your idea that this Board should be made up of ex-officers?

Sec. MELVIL DEWEY .- There is no idea of any Each member is to write the five names he is most willing to trust with the large powers which our constitution gives to the Executive Board. The Teller will announce the result, and we can vote for five of the ten names receiving the most votes. My object in moving this innovation is to guard against any criticism in the future that the Board is a slate made up by leading spirits, and given to a nominating committee. We have thus far escaped such criticism, and had best change to a safer system before any feeling arises. This system gives every member an equal chance to express his preference for the government of the A. L. A. for the next year, and is all there is left to us of democracy in an election. Voted.

LETTERS OF REGRET.

Sec. Dewey reported letters of regret from Herbert B. Adams, James Bain, ("sitting as one of a board for the arbitration of the price of school books in the province"), J. R. Berryman ("interested with a gentleman in the compilation of the

statistics of this state with which we are about ready to go to press"), J. S. Billings ("cannot spare either the time or the money"), W. H. Brett, Guy A. Brown ("for nearly two years past I have been on the invalid list"), Mellen Chamberlain ("in the present state of my health, which does not improve but rather grows worse, it would be madness to undertake so long a journey"), Ellen M. Coe ("have lost already two years"), G. W. Cole (ill), J: Edmands, C: Evans ("I have so recently taken hold that I am crowded with work of detail"), C. M. Hewins ("I am so thoroughly tired and worn out that instead of going to the Conference I have decided to try a week's entire rest out of town with no address left"), Horace Kephart ("in mid term"), J. N. Larned ("it gives me the blues when I think of not being with you all in that hospitable city. It is my first miss since I entered the A. L. A. No light cause could keep me away"), W. T. Peoples ("our annual meeting and annual election require my presence; up to the present time I have attended all of the regular conferences"), Ernest Richardson ("official duties"), A. E. Whitaker ("here at the extreme western limit of civilization we find ourselves debarred of all those useful and social occasions annually offered as a boon to you of the East"), J. L. Whitney. Also Toledo's invitation to the A. L. A. to meet there next year. Also a telegram that G: H. Baker had been elected Librarian at Columbia. He moved that the congratulations of the A. L. A. be telegraphed to Mr. Baker. Voted.

The following despatch was sent: -

GEO. H. BAKER, Libr. Columbia College, N. Y.

The American Library Association at its first session sends congratulations on your promotion, with regrets that you are not here to receive them in person.

Melvil Dewey, Secretary.

Mr. W. E. Foster then spoke of an admirable library paper by Dr. Herbert B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University, and read from a recent letter from him:—

"I have long had a kind of amateur fondness for working libraries and working librarians, and heartily wish that I could escape from this busy examination season at the University and join you and your earnest associates in St. Louis. My greetings to all, and my special compliments to Mr. Crunden, the standard bearer of good library administration beyond the Mississippi."

Mr. FLETCHER read his paper on

LIBRARY SUPERSTITIONS.

(See p. 155.)

Sec. Dewey.-While in hearty ympathy with Mr. Fletcher's paper, I must point out that two of his arguments are boomerangs. He will find that that the modern building for storage (and it is only for book storage that library stacks are advocated by us) puts floors close together or else uses mezzanines in order to get large quantities in small space. On the ground floor or wherever there are to be "show rooms," high ceilings with plenty of room are the rule. But if in the same buildings there is occasion, either up stairs or down, for storage, the same economies that lead to the modern library stack are applied. Extreme illustrations of this close packing are seen in the vaults for storing electro plates and in the decks of large vessels. The lesson of the wise mercantile builder is therefore strongly for not against the

The other argument is, however, a vastly more potent boomerang. Of all things I should like to discuss the merits of the decimal or metric system with this body as jury, but will not take time beyond pointing out:—

- I, That his claim of the superiority of 8 over 10 has absolutely no bearing on library classification.
- 2, That the lesson taught us by engineers is one of the most powerful arguments in favor of the metric system.

Doubtless if the world had adopted 8 instead of 10 as a base for its arithmetic it would have gained marked advantages for many uses where continuous halving is important. Had it adopted the duodenal system it would probably have done still better, for it would have had a base divisible by 2, 3, 4 and 6 when 8 takes only 2 and 4. His octal system would have used too many characters for large numbers as it could write only 64 instead of 144 with two figures.* But this theorizing is not a whit more practical than to tell how much we should gain if some morning all the world would just wake up and speak exactly the same language. There are hardly three persons in this room who have the power to follow a few simple computations in either the octal or duodenal systems where our 100 is replaced by 64, the 1000 by 512, etc. The first steps are comparatively easy, but even a keen mind breaks down early in any computations. To speak of its advantages is amusing but of no

^{*}With 5 figures it could write 32,768, or less than 1-3 what we write with decimals or less than 1-7 of the 248,832 which would be written with 5 figures of the duodenal base.

earthly value, as the whole world is thoroughly committed to the system of arithmetic which it borrows from its ten fingers and ten toes. Possibly the Creator judged as wisely as Mr. Fletcher's friend when he decided on 10 instead of 8. But whatever the arguments as to mathematical disadvantages of decimals none of them can be twisted into any bearing on classification. What possible gain is it to be able to divide the base by 4 or 3 instead of 2 and 5. I defy any one present to make a point here. In short, in his zeal to say something against the system which he truthfully says seems to have become so great a favorite of this generation, he has lugged in a fanciful objection to our whole system of arithmetic which cannot even be distorted into an argument against decimal classification.

Mr. Fletcher quotes an engineer. Now for every engineer he will produce who is opposed to decimals, any of us can produce 100 who not only favor but actually use decimals. Those of you who chance to be familiar with the work of engineers know that they constantly translate common measures into decimals at the beginning of their computations which they make decimally and then translate the result back into an absurd jumble (rather than system) of measures for the benefit of those dear conservatives who think another French revolution lurks behind all use of the mighty labor-saving decimals. Only the other day in the capitol I told an accomplished engineer that I wanted something 2 meters for the floor and then asked if he wished the equivalent in inches. He laughed and said, "I make my own computations in meters and translate the results into feet and inches because my work is thus so much easier." A man who dares stand up and argue against decimals to-day must be curiously unfamiliar with their recent wonderful growth in use. Why, since we discussed this matter in the A. L. A. a few years ago over 50,000,000 more people have adopted the metric system. Such conservatives will soon stand with poor old Ruskin, bewailing the folly of railroads. If we could only have enough opponents to press such objections as we have just heard the rest of the world would soon be converted to the use of decimals.

Mr. F. M. CRUNDEN announced the invitation to a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Catlin.

Dr. John Green, in the name of the University Club of the city, tendered the hospitality of the club to the gentlemen of the A. L. A.

Adjourned at 12.25 P. M.

SECOND SESSION.

(THURSDAY, MAY 9.)

President CUTTER called the meeting to order at 10.10.

Mr. R: R. BOWKER.—I am sure that you all feel sorry that Mr. Dyer is unable to be with us, and I would suggest that the Committee on Resolutions express our regrets and appoint some one to call at the house, and carry some flowers or in some other way express our sympathy. Voted.

Mr. W: I. FLETCHER.— New England is represented with the exception of Connecticut. Mr. Catlin came from Connecticut, and I move that Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Catlin be requested to sit with us as honorary members to represent that State. Voted.

Mr. W: E. FOSTER then read the

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, MAY 9, 1889.

Your committee would make report as follows, in regard to the question of funding a portion of the Association's receipts from life membership fees:

At the Milwaukee conference, in 1886, Mr. Green moved (July 1) that the Finance Committee "consider the question of what shall be done with money paid into the treasury for life memberships, and also that it consider whether it is possible for them, from such sums as may be in the treasury, to lay aside certain sums to represent life memberships already paid."— Library journal, 11:344.

A special committee was appointed, however, to consider the question, consisting of Messrs. Green, Whitney, and Crunden; and its report, presented on the next day of the session (July 8), embodied a resolution, which, however, does not appear, from the record, to have been passed.

Mr. Green's committee's report was as follows: 'The committee appointed to consider what disposition should be made of the fees which have been and which shall be paid into the treasury of this Association by life members, whether individuals or institutions, reports as follows, through its Chairman:—

'In regard to fees already paid into the treasury, that it is impracticable to fund them, as the annual income of the Association is only sufficient to pay the annual necessary expenditures."

All the members of the committee hope that the time will come when it shall prove practicable to fund those fees.

In respect to fees which shall be paid into the treasury in the future, the committee proposes the following vote for action by the convention:—

Voted, That the Finance Committee, in consultation with the Treasurer, invest safely the money received hereafter from the life membership fees of individuals and institutions, and that the income only of that investment shall be used to pay the current expenses of the Association.

It appears from the record that the matter was dropped, in order to allow Mr. Dewey opportunity to present, for consideration, another series of resolutions. These were introduced by him on the next day (July 9), but do not appear, from the record, to have been acted on. They read as follows: -

Resolved, That the by-laws authorizing the issue of life membership be repealed, and that, pending the ratification of this vote, its action be suspended till the next annual meeting.

Resolved, That the following by-laws be adopted:-

By the payment of \$25 at one time into the permanent invested fund of the A. L. A., any person duly elected a member may receive a certificate of life membership, which shall entitle him for life to all the rights and privileges of membership without further payment.

By the similar payment of \$50 any person or institution duly elected may receive a certificate of perpetual membership, which shall forever entitle the holder or one accredited delegate of the institution to all the rights of membership without further assessment.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be authorized to issue certificates of life and perpetual membership during the coming year, pending final action.-L. j. 11:356-57.

It is to be remarked, in connection with the above, that the language of the first resolution incorrectly cites a "by-law," as authorizing the certificates referred to. Instead, this authorization is found in article 3, section 3, of the Constitution itself.

The matter once more came up during the past year, when a recommendation of the Treasurer to the Finance Committee, to the effect that it was desirable to report in favor of funding the life" membership fees, received, through correspondence, the approval of all three members of the present Finance Committee. They would, therefore, submit the following resolution: -

Resolved, That the sum of \$500, representing twenty of the life memberships of the Association, be invested by the Finance Committee and Treasurer in some safe interest-bearing securities.

The Finance Committee wish also to report in regard to the motion adopted at the Thousand Islands Conference, "That the Finance Committee be authorized and instructed to collect and arrange all the rules, regulations, by-laws, or resolutions which have been passed from time to time by the Association for the regulation of its business transactions, and to cause them to be printed in pamphlet form before the next regular meeting of the Association and distributed among its members."

At the request of various members, expressed through the Secretary and Treasurer, that a list of the present members and officers was desirable, such a feature has been included. The motion calls for the printing of such by-laws as have been adopted. They would report that they have been unable to find that any by-laws have been fully adopted, that is, by "three-fourths vote at two successive meetings." A resolution made with this end in view, and "voted" at the last meeting of the Association, is here included, in case it should be thought expedient to vote on it again at this meeting.

The question has also come up whether a code of systematically constructed by-laws is a desideratum, but the committee makes no recommendation on this point.

The committee would say in conclusion, that the record of proceedings, as it has appeared in print from year to year, has sometimes left the members of the committee in doubt whether or not a comparison of this record as printed, with whatever manuscript record may exist, might not reveal something further which bears with importance on the subject in question. Instances of this are the matter of funding the life membership fees above referred to, and the creation of the Standing Committee, no record of which appears in print.

The committee would therefore present the following resolution: -

Resolved, that the Secretary, with one other member to be appointed by the Chair, shall be directed to compare the printed and manuscript records of the Association, and report such further "rules, regulations, by-laws, or resolutions" as it may be desirable to put in collected form, for the use of the Association.

> W. E. FOSTER, C. C. Soule,

for the Finance Committee.

Mr. C: C. SOULE .- I understand that the money is on deposit, and Mr. Foster suggests that it be put at interest.

Mr. DEWEY .- I move that the resolution be adopted. Voted.

The President appointed Mr. Foster to make, with the Secretary, the report required by the reso-

Mr. R. B. Poole gave the

REPORT OF THE CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE.

Several meetings of the Coöperation Committee were held in October, 1887, and various plans of work were proposed; but the pressure of regular library duties upon all the members has prevented much being done on those lines. The code of rules prepared for the Columbia College Library by Mr. Dewey, and printed in No. 2 of Library notes, and later in a separate volume, was submitted to the committee for discussion and criticism. The committee found that they embodied several new features; they were prepared for a subject and author, not a dictionary catalog; were intermediate in fulness between the brief A. L. A. rules and the more complete rules of Mr. Cutter; they were adapted for a card catalog instead of a printed catalog, and contained the very valuable feature of a complete line of sample cards, showing the indention and arrangement of matter in a written card catalog. At the suggestion of the committee, several alterations were made; and, as finally printed, the committee were agreed to recommend that they be approved by the Association, except as they differed from the previous recommendations of the A. L. A. The committee adhered to the old rules, with the exception of that relating to the entry of societies, where they prefer the new rule, and recommend its adoption by the A. L. A. It corresponds to the fifth plan recommended as the best by Mr. Cutter in § 40 of his rules.

ALPHABETING.

The committee have also considered the question of alphabeting, referred to them by the last conference, and report a code of rules based largely on those of Mr. Cutter. They have considered carefully the points made by Mr. Edmands in his paper of 1887, and have incorporated such suggestions as seem to them wise. These rules, as submitted, cover only the question of alphabeting the headings, leaving for future work the arrangement of titles under the main heading. This covers practically the ground of Mr. Cutter's rules, § 169–185.

In regard to the order of the German umlauts, they find that the predominance of German usage is to omit the e both in spelling and arrangement, and they accordingly recommend this. When two names are spelled exactly alike, except for the umlaut, the modified letter is placed after the other. By this arrangement the Müllers will be all together, and will follow immediately the Mullers, who will also be together. This seems

to be a fair middle ground, meeting the most serious objections raised at the last conference, and being in the line of philological progress. As a record of German usage, a few of the authorities consulted are now referred to.

Among the dictionaries Adler, Hilpert, Sanders, and Grimm all write the umlaut ä, ö, ü, and arrange like a, o, u. If two words are otherwise alike, a is placed before ä.

Among biographical names Brockhaus, Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, and Bornmüller arrange first all Muller, then all Müllers, and the same with similar names like Murch, Mürch; Moller, Möller; Moser, Möser, etc.

Heinsius uses both ä and æ, ü and ue, but arranges both together like a and u. Names that are spelled alike are arranged by the forename.

Rosen, Jul. Rösen, K. Rosen, Kathinka.

Code of Rules.

Arrange all entries, either English or foreign, in order of English alphabet.— Cutter, § 169.

Disregard all special marks, and arrange the German umlauts \ddot{a} , \ddot{o} , \ddot{u} , the Spanish \ddot{n} , and the Danish β , with the English a, o, u, and n, unless the two words are otherwise exactly alike, when these specially marked letters should follow the others.

Follow the general principle "nothing before something;" regard the space between words as "nothing," and arrange sentences word by word.

Art and culture.
Art journal.
Art thoughts.
Artesian wells.
Arthur.
Articles of religion.
Arts of the middle ages.

Disregard all grammatical distinctions, as noun or adjective, possessive and plurals, common and proper nouns, and arrange strictly alphabetically.
— Cutter, § 177.

Bride of Lammermoor.
Bridekirk Font.
Bridel, Louis.
Brides and bridals.
Bride's choice.

Arrange headings of several kinds in the following order: Person, place, title, subject (except person or place). Person and place as subject follow person and place as author respectively.— *Cutter*, § 170.

Christian names, used as headings, precede surnames, precedence being given in this order:—

Saints.

Popes.

Sovereigns (emperors and kings).

Princes and noblemen.

Others.

This varies from Cutter's rules.

Group sovereigns alphabetically by countries, and arrange numerically under the country. Arrange "others" by the most significant part of the epithet or patronymic used to distinguish them, and disregard such words as of, de, the, abbot of, etc.—Cutter, § 171, 172.

Thomas Aquinas, saint.

a Becket, saint.

Thomas Plantagenet, prince.

Thomas de Celano.

- " of Erceldoune.
- " a Kempis.
- " Magister.
- " de Marleberge.
- " the Rhymer.

Thomas, Abel C.

Henry II., king of England.

" VIII., " " "

- " IV., " "France.
- " III., emperor of Germany.

Henry, count of Nassau.

- " the Navigator, prince of Portugal.
- " Plantagenet.

Henry, archdeacon of Huntingdon.

" the Minstrel.

Henry, Alexander.

Arrange Greek and Latin personal names by their patronymics or other appellatives.— *Cutter*, § 178.

Arrange all abbreviations as if spelled in full: M', Mc, S., St., Ste., Dr., Mr., Mrs., Messrs., M., Mme., Mlle., etc., as Mac, Sanctus, Saint, Sainte, Doctor, Mister, Mistress, Messieurs, Monsieur, Madame, Madamoiselle, etc. Treat numerals as abbreviations of the form written out in letters.—

Cutter, § 173, 185.

Arrange all personal names compounded with prefixes as single words. — Cutter, § 179.

Arrange compound personal names after the first name and before the next longer word. These names may or may not be connected by a hyphen; regard in alphabeting all minor words used in compounding these names as of, de, von, e, and, ab, etc. — Cutter, § 180.

Arrange a nobleman's title or the name of a

bishop's see among the personal names exactly like a surname. — Cutter, § 176.

Arrange by forenames where the surname is the same; surnames used alone precede the same names with forenames; initials of forenames precede fully written forenames beginning with the same letter. — Cutter, § 174.

When forenames are the same, arrange chronologically by date of death. — Cutter, § 175.

Arrange pseudonyms after the corresponding real personal name. — Cutter, § 184.

Arrange compound names, names of societies and titles as separate words, and take account of every word except initial article.— *Cutter*, § 181, 182, 183, 187.

Mr. R. B. POOLE.—I would add that in regard to hyphened words Mr. Nelson and myself agree; Mr. Biscoe differs.

Mr. W: I. FLETCHER.—Is this a majority or minority report? I want a vote of the individuals on hyphening; i. e. whether the hyphened word is to be treated as one word or two.

A VOICE.—Homeeducation as one word would look finely.

Mr. C: A. Nelson.—I did not recommend "home education" as one word, or even to be written with a hyphen. Book-case and book-binder seem to be examples of the majority report. We don't want to be put on the opposite side from the dictionary.

Mr. K. A. LINDERFELT.— Home education is just as much one word; why not treat it as one?

Mr. Dewey.—So is rubber coat.

Mr. W: I. FLETCHER.—I move that the majority report be accepted, rather than adopted. Voted.

Mr. FLETCHER.— Now I move that the minority report be voted upon.

President CUTTER.—I protest against taking any vote. On a subject that requires such calm and careful consideration as this, an excited assembly, in a noisy, hot room, is not in a fit frame of mind even to grasp the question, much less to decide it. These things are hard to settle even in the quiet of one's study. They should not be sprung upon us here when we are at the mercy of any ready speaker. I doubt if half those who are present know what they are asked to vote on; and I am sure that in such matters we have no right to pass a resolution that shall in any way bind the Association, or be quoted hereafter in favor of any set of rules, or to choke off discus-

sion. Our vote would be worthless. We have accepted the report; let us stop there.

Mr. W: I. FLETCHER.— All present are familiar with the subject, and so the vote would not be useless. I still should like the vote. I move that the matter be referred back to the committee, with an approval of the minority report, which separates the words.

Mr. DEWEY.—I suggest a vote to show how many understand what they are voting on.

Prof. H: P. SMITH.— What is the object in referring back to the committee?

Mr. W: I. FLETCHER.—The committee are required to report when they agree. I move that we refer the matter back to the committee, omitting the latter part of my previous motion. Voted.

Mr. N. S. PATTON read his paper on

ARCHITECTS AND LIBRARIANS.

(See p. 159.)

He prefaced it with the following explanation: — It is important to explain that this article was written without knowledge of the articles by Mr. Fletcher on the same subject, which appeared last fall in the *American architect*. Since coming to this convention my attention was called to those articles, which I found to coincide with the views I have advanced to a remarkable degree. I decided to read my paper without change, even though traversing ground already covered.

It is an event worthy of notice that a librarian and an architect writing entirely independently of each other should have selected the same subject and even the same title, and should have worked practically the same conclusions. It is a sure indication that when "architects and librarians" come to know each other they will work harmoniously in the development of the library buildings of the future.

Mr. C: H. Burbank, of Lowell, then read a paper by HIRAM M. STANLEY, of Lake Forest University, on

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

(See p. 264.)

Mr. W: E. FOSTER.—I have used the Scott A. Smith system of shelving, and found it very satisfactory.

Mr. H: P. SMITH.— I am here for the first time. I came to learn. Evidently there is a difference of opinion in the A. L. A. Are there any principles that can be laid down as generally accepted? Have the college libraries the same interests as the public libraries?

Mr. FLETCHER. - I don't think so.

Mr. H: P. SMITH.— I move that the Executive Board, in calling the next meeting of the A. L. A., arrange for the organization of a section to be called the section of university and school libraries. Voted.

Mr. A. VAN NAME's report was then read on

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE.

(See p. 162.)

Mr. W: BEER, being called upon by Mr. Bowker, spoke briefly on

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

In my wanderings in the United States I have visited many public libraries, and have noticed a few points, the mention of which may be of some service to the Association.

I. I would refer to the utter want of information respecting the official publications of foreign governments. In one library I have seen the monthly list of publications of the English government; but, so far as I have been able to learn, the material existing in the official publications of the other European powers is entirely neglected by the libraries of this country. Martin's Year-Book gives very incomplete lists, and is the only power which is available on the subject.

In most cases the public printing is done by government officials, who must present annual reports, copies of which should contain the desired information. I presume these could be obtained by the intervention of the representatives of the United States to the different governments.

Copies of all these documents should be available for reference at the Congressional Library in Washington, but the lists should be amongst the bibliographical apparatus of every librarian in the country.

I would specially point out that the material for the modern history of Mediterranean Africa is to be found in reports made to the governments of France and Italy. Possibly in ten years a book will be made up out of these documents, but there is no need for us to wait that length of time.

I have heard the report of your committee on the Distribution of Public Documents, which seems to regard only the future and increased distribution. I will ask you to look back on the immense number of documents already distributed, and press on your notice the necessity for doing something to render available the information they contain. First, check lists are necessary for the papers of each session in order that each public

depository may know to what they are entitled; and, second, a coöperative index should be prepared.

In too many libraries uncertainty as to completeness of sets has led to most unjustifiable carelessness in the treatment of this whole class of books. And even when they have been kept, they cumber the shelves uncataloged, unindexed, and therefore unconsulted. The index prepared by Congress itself is about the worst piece of bookmaking in existence, and is, for practical purposes, utterly useless. In fifty pages of the same size it would be possible to refer to every article, the examination of which is likely to be of service to the general reader.

I would call attention to a valuable index of the census literature of the United States, which appeared in the double number 25 of 1889 of the publications of the American Statistical Society of Boston.

I would also impress on librarians the necessity of noting in their card catalogs every special bibliography, and, when noted on the author card, of placing a cross-entry card in the case "Bibliographies."

Mr. W: BEER.—In engineering bibliography, you owe St. Louis a debt. Such work was never made till a society was formed which published a journal, and made the bibliography. I think it would strengthen this society if this Association should take some notice of their work, which has unusual merit. I also call attention to a publication by the Austrian Patent Office, which gives a list of articles in scientific periodicals.

Mr. R: R. Bowker.—Do any of the foreign governments publish such a list?

Mr. W: BEER .- I cannot find out.

Mr. R: R. BOWKER.— I know that our public printer does print a rough list. I move that our Committee on Distribution of Public Documents be made a Committee on Public Documents (with authority to add to its number), so as to cover the whole field. Voted.

NEXT MEETING.

President CUTTER.—The place of our next meeting should be decided before we separate. Toledo has invited us to meet there.

Sec. Melvil Dewey.—We should all like to hear suggestions as to places.

Mr. O. S. Davis.—I have understood that there was to be an alternation from the east to the west, from city to country. As we have met in a western city this year, I would suggest Lake Winne-

pesaukee or the White Mountains. In New Hampshire there are a larger number of libraries in proportion to the population than in any other state, and few of the librarians are members of the A. L. A. Perhaps we could stir up interest if we should hold a meeting there.

President CUTTER.—I do not advise going to the lower settlement at Wiers; I have been in its neighborhood for the last thirteen years, and I know it well. At the Winnicoet we might be comfortable, or at Centre Harbor, though that is a very hot place.

Mr. H: J. CARR.—I am a son of New Hampshire, and hope that the next session will be in the east, near the sea-board. I know that New Hampshire is a place for missionary work.

Sec. Melvil Dewey.— Mt. Desert is an old suggestion. We should also settle the time of year. As next year is to be a college year, the early season is out of the question. The reason why we have so few representatives from the colleges with us here, is because it is their busiest season just before commencement. Fall is the better time. I move that the meeting be after July 1.

Mr. O. S. Davis. — In New Hampshire the late September is best.

Mr. C: A. Nelson.—Most vacations come in August. Most of the colleges open about the middle of September. This makes August or the first week in September most desirable.

Voted that the 1890 meeting be after July 1. Mr. A. W. WHELPLEY.— Watch Hill, R. I., is a most delightful seaside resort.

Mr. H: E. DAVIDSON.—I suggest Ashville, N. C., as a delightful and favorite resort.

Mr. GEO. T. LITTLE.—I know Ashville to be really a beautiful place, but May is the better time to visit it.

MR. DYER.

Prof. H: P. SMITH reported for the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolved, That the American Library Association in conference assembled, hereby expresses its sorrow at learning of the illness of Mr. J. N. Dyer, Librarian of the St. Louis Mercantile Library, by which they are deprived of the pleasure of his presence and the benefit of his counsel. The Association recognizes the activity of Mr. Dyer in providing for their entertainment and cordially thank him for his efforts on their behalf. To this expression the Association adds their hope for Mr. Dyer's speedy recovery of health, and for the long continuance of his useful and efficient service in the beautiful building to which

the Association has already been so pleasantly introduced.

Resolved, That Mr. Justin Winsor and Mr. R. R. Bowker be appointed on behalf of the Association to visit Mr. Dyer, and, if practicable, to tender in person this expression of sympathy.

THE A. L. A. ENDORSEMENT.

A. W. TYLER.—In referring to the report of the Coöperation Committee, I notice that "adopted" has been used while "accepted" was the word voted.

W: I. FLETCHER.—I changed "adopted" to "accepted." If there is no value to the votes there is no value to the A. L. A. I would like to know if the label "A. L. A." can be attached to such views of the committee as are an expression of the majority only.

Secretary Dewey.—Every year or two some one who takes no interest in some subject, or who holds views on it differing from the majority, objects to any expression of opinion by the A. L. A., and contends that its object is simply to exchange views to the end that each may give such weight as he chooses to what he hears. These objections assume that if the majority expresses its preference for a given method the minority are in some way being coerced. Now if this view is correct we had best alter our constitution. That settled this point in 1876. Let me read the article on "Objects."

"Its objects shall be to promote the library interests of the country by exchanging views, reaching conclusions, and inducing coöperation in all departments of bibliothecal science and economy; by disposing the public mind to the founding and improving of libraries; and by cultivating goodwill among its members."

We were thus organized, not alone to exchange views, but to reach conclusions on just such points as we have before us to-day. Members should listen to the discussion, and, remembering their previous study and experience, be prepared to give a vote expressing their best judgment. These matters have been discussed over and over for years, and it is hardly complimentary to the intelligence of the catalogers present to assume their total incapacity for expressing an opinion. If some present know nothing about these matters, there are others who know much; and another body cannot be found as capable of an opinion worth considering on any question of cataloging. Let us follow Mr. Linderfelt's suggestion, read the report section by section, and

vote on it, thus showing whether there is any general agreement among us.

Mr. W: I. FLETCHER.— We might refer the matter to a committee to report in the *Library journal*.

Secretary Dewey.—We can read, but we can't discuss. We cannot deal with such questions satisfactorily, except in face-to-face discussions, where points can be considered as made. If you read a carefully prepared argument in the *Journal*, you are converted to that view. Later, you read the other side, and are converted back again; and so you all change like shuttlecocks.

President CUTTER.—We can just as well read both sides as hear both sides, and in reading we can carefully weigh arguments, which we cannot do in the hurry of a meeting, where the breath of the speaker is—to adopt Mr. Dewey's simile—continually blowing the weathercock round.

Mr. K. A: LINDERFELT.—I move that we re-'consider the motion by which the majority report was accepted. Voted.

Mr. W: I. FLETCHER.— I move that the Standing Committee be requested to print the Coöperation Committee's report for use at this meeting. Voted.

CHOICE OF OFFICERS.

Secretary Dewey.—I move that an informal ballot for Executive Board be now taken. Voted.

Mr. O. S. DAVIS, the teller, reported on the result of the informal ballot as follows:—

Total, 52.

W: F: Poole, 29. J. N. Larned, 4. C: A. Cutter, 26. R. G. Thwaites, 4. Melvil Dewey, 26. F: H. Hild, 3. W: I. Fletcher, 22. M. Chamberlain, 2. F: M. Crunden, 20. Miss E. M. Coe, 2. R: R. Bowker, 19. E. C. Richardson, 2. C: A. Nelson, 15. H: M. Utley, 2. S: S. Green, 13. C: H. Burbank, 1. Mrs. J. E. Dixon, I. H: J. Carr, 11. J. Winsor, 11. Miss Gale, 1. Dr. L. Steiner, 10. G: W. Harris, 1. Miss C. M. Hewins, I. C: R. Dudley, 8. W. E. Foster, 7. Miss Eulora Miller, I. K. A: Linderfelt, 6. Mrs. M. Saunders, 1. C: C. Soule, 5. Prof. H: P. Smith, 1. H. E. Davidson, 4. T. Solberg, 1.

The Secretary read the first ten names on the list, from which five were to be chosen by ballot as Executive Board for the coming year.

STATE LIBRARIANS.

Mr. TALBOT H. WALLIS, State Librarian of California, then reported the organization of the Association of State Librarians, and read the series of resolutions passed by the new body. As introductory, he said:—

"When I first undertook to call a meeting of the State librarians two years ago, I thought it should be in Washington, quite independent of the A. L. A. My correspondence with the Secretary and others convinced me that I was all wrong. The A. L. A. has in the past thirteen years made the librarian a man of importance. It has encouraged the State librarians, who have heretofore had little credit for their work, to make an effort to secure proper recognition, improve their methods, and extend their usefulness. In this great work the Association of State Librarians now asks your sympathy and assistance."

On motion it was unanimously voted that the A. L. A. approve the objects of the A. S. L., as set forth in the resolutions adopted at its first meeting, and now read by Mr. Wallis.

Voted that we accept the Association of State Librarians as a section of the A. L. A., as proposed in its resolutions.

LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Prof. H: P. SMITH read the following resolution on the Library School, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the American Library Association hereby expresses its high appreciation of the action of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, in continuing the School of Library Economy; and, with a desire to aid in securing the greatest efficiency of the school, the Library Association appoints a committee of three as a committee of correspondence with the authorities of the school. Said committee is hereby instructed to inquire in what way they can be of service in promoting the objects for which the school is conducted, and to render such service to the extent of their power.

Adjourned at 12.50.

After adjournment Mr. Crunden announced that copies of "St. Louis of To-day," by M. M. Yeakle, would be given, with the compliments of the publishers, to members calling at the desk.

THIRD SESSION.

(FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 10.)

President CUTTER called to order at IO A. M. Mr. W: E. FOSTER reported that the Finance Committee had audited the Treasurer's report, and found it correct.

Mr. K: A. LINDERFELT.— I would call attention to two works of Milwaukee enterprise. One is Casper's "General directory of the American book, news, and stationery trade, arranged in six parts: 1, all firms in a general alphabet, with full information regarding each; 2, a digest of the trade lists of the various book publishers; 4, a geographical arrangement of firms by States and towns; 5, a list arranged by specialties of the firms; 6, an alphabet of over 2,500 periodicals, magazines, and reviews in the United States, with desirable facts about them. The other work is called "Handy lists of technical literature." Part I is now ready, and contains useful arts in general, products and processes used in manufacture, technology, and trades, arranged by authors, with an alphabetical subject-index, which includes analytical references to parts of volumes of important works.

Mr. R: R. Bowker.—I have taken up the Casper publication because of its value. It contains a series of valuable appendices, a bibliography of bibliographical periodicals, and a dictionary of book and library terms.

Mr. R: R. BOWKER read his report on the

INDEXING OF PORTRAITS.

(See p. 174.)

Mr. K: A. LINDERFELT.—There can be but one opinion on the usefulness of such an index. In my own case I find that there are constant inquiries for portraits of living persons and illustrations of buildings. Such an index would be most useful in every library. There is a wrong impression of what it should be. References to portraits in out-of-the-way periodicals would waste time. It should include references only to periodicals generally accessible, and such portraits as are collected in special publications. Portraits in the collected works of an author need not be included, as one would naturally look there. It should include only those portraits to whose existence there is no other convenient clue.

Mr. W: E. FOSTER.—I have been told that the Kansas City librarian has undertaken a list of portraits.

Mr. R: R. BOWKER.—There is an index to *Harper's weekly* and the Harper publications, and these have been so often indexed that it is hardly worth while to do it over.

Miss MARY SALOME CUTLER, of the New York State Library, read her report on

SUNDAY OPENING.

(See p. 176.)

Mr. A. W. Tyler.—Thanks are due to Miss Cutler for presenting so thorough a view. She has given us a sustained argument, and it is unanswerable. When I was in Indianapolis four years ago, our Governor died. A meeting was held in the school board room of the library, to take action on his death. After that meeting was over, I invited the trustees upstairs to the reading-room, where there was a mass of heads, though it was a perfect day outside. One of the trustees, on seeing such an unexpected sight, exclaimed, "This is a revelation to me!" The quiet order and enjoyment before the visitor left nothing to be said.

The expense is very slight. We had six attendants in the day-time during the week, four generally at night. On Sunday we had an extra runner in place of the elevator. Three hours and a half was given on Sunday as volunteer work. The librarian went in once a day. One winter our reading-room was open till 10 P. M., and it was a perfect success. What Justin Winsor said, as quoted by Miss Cutler, is about right: "I think the hours that a library is open must correspond to the hours in which any considerable number of people will come to it. All night, if they will come all night, in the evening certainly, and on Sundays by all means."

Mr. HERBERT PUTNAM.— What proportion of the libraries, open on Sunday, are open in the evening?

Miss Cutler.—Only a small proportion. I cannot give exact statistics on this point.

Mr. H: M. UTLEY.—It seems a question whether the library shall be open in its widest sense,—circulation department as well as reading-room. In Detroit we have not opened for circulation. The question has been agitated, but it has not seemed desirable yet. The library is open for that purpose on Saturday night.

Mr. A. W. Tyler.— Does Miss Cutler advocate opening the circulating department?

Miss CUTLER.—Only the reading-room and reference department, with a chance to get books from the circulating department for use in the library. I see no argument for general circulation on Sunday.

Prof. H: P. SMITH.—The tendency to secularize the Sabbath is so persistent that the employés ought to be protected from the exactions of their employers. There should be a broad division

between the six days and the seventh. We would concede, I doubt not, the desirability of this Those who desire the seventh for division. spiritual improvement should have the privilege. What is the position of the mass of people, mostly employés? Take the railroad corporations as an example. The public demands that Sunday trains should run, so the employés must work to supply this demand. The employers say, "You cannot have the seventh day for spiritual improvement." This is tyranny. It is impracticable for the sole librarian to work on the seventh day as well as on the other six. If you have two assistants, and they take turns, you are doing half of the wrong. Volunteer aid is not to be depended on. It is a matter of business; and if the library is really to be open, the librarian will be compelled to work. I have heard several of the ladies say that they were in favor of Sunday opening, provided they did not have to work.

One thing more. The librarian (Miss Cutler) said there would be no more labor than in the opening of churches. The law distinguishes between common labor and religious. The work of the clergyman is not to be compared with non-religious work.

Mr. H. Putnam.— The choir and organist are not absolutely necessary.

Pres. CUTTER.— Nor the sexton and coachman. Mr. A. W. WHELPLEY.— I wish to say that I thoroughly endorse the views of Miss Cutler, in her admirable and well-digested paper just read, and am in hearty sympathy with her.

The Sunday opening of libraries to the general public, in free libraries, I consider to be a step forward; in providing the opportunity for a large number of people to read books and newspapers, to examine works on the arts and sciences, to get the insides out of the magazines, people who have tastes that ought to be fostered, but who have no other time to do this reading, except late in the evenings, and on Sundays; and for others, who enjoy books and the quiet of the library, especially on Sundays, but have neither books nor other facilities for reading in their homes.

The benefit derived from the Sunday work in the Cincinnati Public Library fully demonstrates the wisdom of keeping it open on that day from eight in the morning till nine o'clock in the evening. The attendants on duty are those who have experience in the library work, and they come principally from the evening force, so that the work is familiar to them. There is nothing compulsory in this being on duty Sundays. The hours are so

portioned that each attendant is on duty six hours and a half. It might well be called volunteerpaid labor, the attendant being perfectly willing to serve, and the Board of Management able and willing to pay. No one's conscience is hurt, and that oft-repeated objection from opponents of Sunday opening falls to the ground. Our attendants are very watchful and competent, and the duty while active, is very pleasant to them, and they have the confidence of the patrons of the library. Any opponent to Sunday library opening would probably experience a sudden change of heart, could he look into the Cincinnati Public Library's grand consultation-room, the newspaper-room, the periodical-room, and the art-room on that day, and take a glance at the earnest-looking men and women, boys and girls, deep in their books. He might wonder at the crowds that sometimes throng them, but he certainly would have new thoughts on this grand opportunity for reading in quiet on Sunday - and the quietness of the day lends an additional charm. I want to put myself on record as a believer in church going, in good sermons, in earnest Sunday-school work, in everything that can elevate and interest on that day. It should not be an idle day. Rest is often gained by mental and physical recreation. I do not believe that the opening of libraries on Sundays runs counter to Christian teaching.

In this connection I want to add to the list of things desirable and proper for Sunday thought, that great moral engine, the Sunday lecture; and from experience I have learned how much the Sunday lecture and Sunday library reading work together. Some ten years ago, seeking to do something to help clear up the low atmosphere which was dragging my city into an unenviable notoriety, in connection with two friends I looked deeply into the advisability of starting a course of lectures on Sunday afternoons, to attract the attention of a class who were apparently aimless on that day. In the face of a great deal of dissent from clerical friends and others who had fears of the effect of such an innovation, a course was started, at a very low price, which accomplished more than was dreamed of. The experiment proved the wisdom of this faith, and throughout these ten years in which the Unity Club Lectures have been in existence, never has there been a failure to attract large and appreciative audiences of men and women, boys and girls,-thinking boys and girls, too. The best talent on the platform is always provided. An incident worth quoting to you relates to the late Hon. William

Parsons's lecture on Troy. The day following, so great had been the fascination of his quotations from Homer, that every available copy in the bookstores were disposed of, and, I presume, the libraries, early in the day, furnished their quota. One lady friend, who came to the bookstore too late in the day for her purchase, remembered having a dilapidated copy at home, which she would need to utilize. Had she known she "was so near out of Homer," her application would have been made earlier in the day. There was a recurrence of this when the same fascinating speaker lectured on George Stephenson. Now, on no other day could all these people be got together (for good and sufficient reasons), and on no other day could these lectures be afforded at so low a price - 10 cents and 15 cents. This kind of lecturing is right in the line with library work, and many of the listeners go from the library to the lecture, and back again to the library. This course of lectures has been successful for ten years, each year netting a surplus of \$600 or more, which is given to needy charitable, educational, and other institutions. I see how my effort in this work increases the reading in libraries on Sunday, and I can see its good effects in tracing to it books called for during the week, and feel justified in asserting that great mental and moral good is thus accomplished.

Wherever possible, have the public library open the whole or at least a part of Sunday. It will work for good. And I believe librarians in large cities, appreciating its great value, will give a portion of their Sunday hours to see the movement general and successful. All reading in libraries should receive a generous encouragement, as one of the greatest of public incentives to good citizenship; but to have a place to read in quiet on Sunday, while desirable from every point of view, is a great step forward in the march of culture and civilization.

Secretary Dewey called attention to the elaborate and very valuable statistics on Sunday opening, annexed to Miss Cutler's paper, also to the new and greatly enlarged edition of the Library School catalog rules with their fac-similes of catalog cards illustrating hundreds of points.

On Sunday opening he said: In recent years there has been a great increase in libraries open on Sunday. I began my study of this question with strong prejudice against it, but have been forced to believe in Sunday opening. In some cases it may not be wise, but nearly every experi-

ment has proved a marked success, and its best friends are those who have tried it. Are we not stopping too short in not opening the Circulating department also?

This Association has been singularly free from the stigma of being a trades union. I should greatly regret anything that implied a spirit on our part which says 'This is a good thing and ought to be done, but we wont do it without extra pay.' Such a spirit has nothing in common with the modern library movement, which is nothing if not missionary in its character. Let us first do what ought to be done, and then ask and get the help we need to do it, but do it even if it requires extra hours and added labor. Some ask, Why do you do what you are not paid for and what is not really demanded of you? A man who sets up such a standard seems to me a selfish shirk.

My criticism is general and not aimed at Prof. Smith. I would appeal to the public not to deprive us of our Sabbaths, but to give us help enough so we can keep open and yet have Sabbath rest. But let us do the work first, and then ask for support from the public after it sees our good works.

Mr. Nelson, in behalf of the trustees of the Howard Memorial library and the citizens of New Orleans, cordially invited the members of the Association to take the post-conference excursion and visit New Orleans.

Mr. A. W. Whelpley asked the eastern librarians to stop in Cincinnati on their way back.

President CUTTER read a letter from Mr. J. C. Murray, Librarian of the Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., cordially inviting the Association, on its post-conference excursion, to the seminary. He said: "We have a new library building just completed, which is a pioneer in its way. It is the first library erected in the South for the benefit of all races alike. Although not very pretentious, I believe you will find it attractive and neat."

President CUTTER, being obliged to leave, called ex-President Winsor to the chair.

Mr. H. M. UTLEY read his report on

LIBRARY LEGISLATION.

(See p. 190.)

Dr. Steiner read W. A. BARDWELL's report on SCRAP BOOKS.

(See p. 195.)

Mr. H: J. CARR read his report on

CHARGING SYSTEMS.

(See p. 203.)

Miss Garland told me of a little device which she uses for preserving the call-numbers of books wanted, which the readers have filled out. A slip, II x 8.I cm., ruled for two columns of numbers, is tipped on the reader's card, and so does not get lost. When none of the books on this list are in, the reader makes out another list, which is also tipped on. Sometimes three or four of these are tipped on over the other. When the card is used up, the slip is torn off, and the borrower copies the numbers on the slip attached to the new card.

Mr. R. B. Poole gave orally his paper on

BOOK-BINDING MEMORANDA.

(See p. 261.)

Mr. Winsor.—I should like to know your custom-house experience in regard to binding books abroad.

Mr. R. B. Poole.—The question was raised, but it was settled that, if books could be imported free for a public institution, they could be imported free again after being bound.

Mr. G. E. STECHERT.—The law says that books pay 25 per cent duty; but libraries, incorporated for special purposes, are allowed two copies free of duty. Bindings and cases for bindings pay 35 per cent duty, and are not allowed free for libraries.

Mr. WINSOR.—We got a decision years ago that the law included books and not binding. Official ignorance alone let Mr. Poole get his binding through the Custom-House.

Mr. A. W. Tyler.—Can you distinguish genuine from imitation morocco?

Mr. R. B. POOLE.—By experience.

Mr. G. E. STECHERT.—It is easy to find out before binding. There is a sort of cracking in the genuine leather when handled.

Mr. R. B. Poole.—Morocco is the most durable, and is less affected by gas and heat. Russia is very bad.

Dr. STEINER.—Is not American Russia better than the genuine?

Mr. G. E. STECHERT. - Yes.

Mr. H. J. CARR.— Has any one had any experience in sewing on tape and not on hemp?

Mr. R. B. POOLE.—Irish linen is the best. The band should be three-ply. Then, shall we use flexible or tight backs? The tight is the strongest, but does n't open freely.

Dr. Steiner.— You haven't noticed the most execrable form,— the wire-stitched.

Mr. R. B. Poole.—It is better to go to a man you can trust, even if you pay a little more.

Mr. O. S. DAVIS.— Is there any difference between sheep and imitation morocco?

Mr. R. B. POOLE .- No.

Mr. H: P. SMITH.—Mr. Whelpley says that German-bound books decay rapidly.

Mr. C: A. Nelson.—What explains the strength of bindings on English Bibles?

Mr. R. B. POOLE.—I ascribe it to the flexible bands in the back.

Mr. C: H. Burbank.—I protest against books being put together with glue only.

Mr. G. E. STECHERT exhibited specimens of German morocco bindings.

Mr. R. B. POOLE.—Mr. Schwartz is using a duck of one half the cost of buckram, and considers it preferable.

Mr. K. A. LINDERFELT.—I have had experience with imperfect sewing. My binder has taken an interest in this matter, and has substituted parchment strips for strings.

Mr. R. B. Poole reported the comparative prices of American and foreign skins for bindings.

Mr. K: A. LINDERFELT.— Has any library sent its books to Europe for binding?

The University of Minnesota Library was reported to be doing so.

Mr. H. J. CARR.—I have lately rebound or bound first a great many new books. The one great difficulty has been with the bands, and I found that books sewed on tapes lasted longest.

The Executive Committee reported the list of officers of the american library association for 1889–90.

President.

F: M. Crunden, St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library. Vice-Presidents.

S: S. Green, Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library.

Hon. Mellen Chamberlain, Boston (Mass.) Public Library.

J. N. Larned, Buffalo (N. Y.) Library.

Secretary.

Melvil Dewey, New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Assistant Secretaries.

A. General.

W: E. Parker, Treasurer Library Bureau, Boston.

Mary Salome Cutler, New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.

B. Travel.

H. E. Davidson, Secretary Library Bureau, Boston.

F: H. Hild, Librarian Chicago Public Library.

Recorder.

Prof. G: T. Little, Librarian Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

Treasurer.

H: J. Carr, Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library.

Finance Committee.

W: E. Foster, Providence (R. I.) Public Library. C: C. Soule, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

Herbert Putnam, Minneapolis (Minn.) Public Library.

Coöperation Committee.

W. S. Biscoe, New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.

R. B. Poole, Y. M. C. A., New York.

Horace Kephart, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Library School Committee.

Prof. R. C. Davis, Librarian University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Prof. E. C. Richardson, Hartford (Conn.) Theological Seminary.

Miss C. M. Hewins, Hartford (Conn.) Library.

Public Documents Committee.

S: S. Green, Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library.

R: R. Bowker, Library journal, New York.

W: I. Fletcher, Librarian Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

Standing Committee (with power to appoint subcommittees).

The President, ex officio.

The Secretary, ex officio.

R: R. Bowker, Library journal, New York. .

Councillors.

Justin Winsor, 1876-1885, Harvard University, Ex-President.

W: F. Poole, 1885-1887, Newberry Library, Chicago, Ex-President.

C. A. Cutter, 1887-1889, Boston Athenæum, Ex-President.

James Bain, Toronto Public Library.

E. M. Barton, American Antiquarian Society, Worcester.

W: H. Brett, Cleveland Public Library.

C. R. Dudley, Denver Public Library.

J: N. Dyer, St. Louis Mercantile Library.

R. A. Guild, Brown University.

K: A.·Linderfelt, Milwaukee Public Library.

C: A. Nelson, Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans.

Mrs. M. A. Sanders, Pawtucket Public Library.

A. R. Spofford, Library of Congress.

H: M. Utley, Detroit Public Library.

A. W. Whelpley, Cincinnati Public Library.

A. Van Name, Yale University Library.

FOURTH SESSION.

(FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 10.)

President CUTTER called the meeting to order at 2.25 P. M.

NEXT MEETING.

The discussion of the place of next meeting was resumed.

Prof. H: P. SMITH.—I would add Cresson Springs, Pa., or Lake George.

Mr. C: C. Soule.— In reviewing the six places where our meetings have been held, my interest was most excited at Lake George and Thousand Islands. I therefore infer that a conference at some summer resort, out of the summer season, is the best. A city has too much to distract one. Unless a missionary work is desirable in some city, a country-place is best.

Mr. H: J. CARR.—I would corroborate what Mr. Soule says.

Secretary DEWEY.—I suggest Mackinaw Island, in the straits between Lakes Michigan and Huron, as one of the most delightful retreats.

Mr. H: J. CARR.—That is an out-of-the-way place and in the west. I move that the Executive Committee be requested to arrange the meeting at some sea-coast resort.

Mr. W: I. FLETCHER.—I move instead an informal ballot. Voted.

Burlington, Vt. and Virginia Beach were also suggested.

Prof. H: P. SMITH.— Is it required by precedent to go to the extreme East or the extreme West?

President CUTTER suggested that each person write three names instead of one.

Mr. S: S. Green read his paper on

INDUSTRIAL LIBRARIES.

(See p. 215.)

Mr. F. N. CRUNDEN.—A gentleman is present who illustrates Mr. Green's paper in his own person, Mr. Feuerbach, of St. Louis.

Mr. FEUERBACH.—I am glad to be called upon. I expected more, but Mr. Greene has gone over the whole ground, as near as librarians get. Among the beginners of this work was Col. John O'Fallon, the originator of the public school library. The first incentive used to draw people to the library was the gift of a free ticket. To be sure, the fee was small, but it oftentimes prevented from coming the very ones most needing the privilege. This free ticket, given to the employés, creates an interest. The technical school does not fill every want, though Prof. Ashby's school is an excellent illustration of what ought to be. Training schools could be formed for girls. There is no evening school for technical education, except Col. Ashby's. So the library has to supply the lack.

Mr. Crunden has started a movement in St. Louis to enlarge the library in a technical direction. I have tried to encourage my workers by giving them free tickets. I think it might be a good plan to try in other places.

Mr. F: N. CRUNDEN.—A movement has been started, and is in progress of fulfillment. Several thousand dollars have been already promised, and doubtless \$10,000 will be raised to be used as a special fund for establishing and maintaining a technical library. One gentleman has given \$1,000, and several hundred dollar subscriptions have been made. I hope that this will serve as an example for starting funds for other departments.

NEXT MEETING.

The result of the ballot for place of next meeting was given, the White Mountains, Lake George, and Mount Desert having the most votes.

President CUTTER.—It is well to have an expression of opinion in regard to the time.

Mr. G: T. LITTLE.—In small libraries the librarian has other college duties so that the first week in September is best.

Mr. H: P. SMITH.—I move that the next meeting begin the first Tuesday in September.

Secretary Dewey.—The early September meeting, at Lake George, was objected to, yet it proved one of the most delightful times and places. Will those who could not come on the second as well as the first week of September please rise? (Four rose.) These represent the position of a large number of college librarians.

Mr. F. N. CRUNDEN.—The first week is more convenient for me on account of the opening of the public schools.

President CUTTER.—It would be a good plan for the Arrangement Committee to decide between the three places highest on the list.

Secretary Dewey.—Let us take a standing vote.
Fifteen preferred Lake George; one preferred
Mount Desert; fifteen preferred White Mountains.

Mr. R: R. Bowker.—The White Mountains properly include Lake Winnipesaukee and all the mountain region, thus leaving large room for choice of meeting-place. I move that we meet the first week in September. Voted.

Mr. O. S. Davis.—I move that the Standing Committee be authorized to choose between Lake George and the White Mountains, according to the desirability of the arrangements found possible. Voted.

President Cutter read the report, by Miss M. E. SARGENT, on

READING FOR THE YOUNG.

(See p. 226.)

A. L. A. ENDORSEMENT.

Mr. WINSOR offered the two following resolutions:—

Voted, That the words in our constitution "to reach conclusions" are not to be understood to mean the adoption by vote of the Association of any principles of action or usage, the endorsement by such vote of any schemes, views, or plans, either apposite or inapposite to the purposes of the Association.

Voted, That in the future the formal acceptance and subsequent publication in the records of the Association, of the report of any committee on matters of library usage be regarded as the sufficient and final action of the Association on such matters.

In support of these resolutions Mr. Winsor said:—

This tendency on the part of the Association has been illustrated in several ways, e. g. spelling reform. I find spelling reform used in our printed matter, without the action of the society, thus bringing us into discredit. I saw yesterday a vote passed through in regard to the State Library Association and another about the Library School.

Mr. W: F: POOLE.—I second Mr. Winsor's remarks. This is no new question. It has been up time and time again. I have seen votes passed which the Association knew nothing about. I have felt that the Association has been frittering itself away by such votes. At Lake

George transliteration was brought up. It turned out that not a soul knew a thing about transliteration. Mr. Cutter owned that he did n't know, like an honest man. We were organized that each member might express his opinion on any subject. He puts his paper forth as his opinion, not as the opinion of the Association. I have my hobbies, but I don't want you to endorse them. They are strong enough to stand alone. The decimal system in designating the size of books was endorsed by individuals, not by the A. L. A. I am going to use twelve with a degree mark on it, an eight with a degree mark on it, a four with a degree mark on it. Every good man does it. Then we have colon names. You say that my name should be W colon, F colon. I almost faint when I see it printed. My name is William, not a W and a colon. My name is Frederick, not an F and a colon. N, with a colon turned down, means Nancy. I call any man who uses it a Miss Nancy.

We have had too much of this nonsense, and I heartily endorse the resolutions of Mr. Winsor. Let us go on as we have begun, and each give his opinion. We don't want a rule for spelling bookworm. Let each one choose for himself. But I do want my paper printed as I write it. I have been asked: "Are'nt you fellows a set of cranks going into spelling reform?" Now let us reform.

Mr. S: S. GREEN. - Like the two gentlemen who have just spoken, I am an original member of the A. L. A., and have watched its proceedings from the beginning. I do not concur in all that they have said; discrimination should be exercised in this matter. A committee of which I was a member and of which Mr. Cutter was Chairman prepared a few years ago rules on cataloging which the Association voted to consider the rules of the Association until it should vote to change them. It seems to me that this action was unwise. It would have been better to have allowed the rules to stand simply on their merits, and to carry with them only such weight as they have in themselves and as belongs to them in consequence of the known special attainments of the members of the committee which prepared them.

To come, however, to the matter of the School of Library Economy, it seems to me eminently proper that this Association should declare its opinion in regard to the value of its methods and teaching. Here is a movement that has already resulted in marked advantages to libraries and communities. Why should we not say that this is so, and encourage its supporters and manager by

expressing our appreciation of their efforts for the good of libraries? It is important that we should do so in order that the gentlemen who have control of the school, but who do not know about library methods from experience, should understand that experts value the results of the work which they are carrying on and paying for. Gratitude, also, should lead us to express our appreciation of the work if it is good.

As Chairman for many years of the Finance Committee of this Association, I tried to keep it from indorsing undertakings which did not immediately concern us, or which we should regret having indorsed. But in regard to the Library School I am sure that we did right to show our interest in it by the action taken during the first session of this meeting of the Association.

Mr. C: A. Nelson.—I have no objection to having this coöperation report accepted and printed in the *Library journal*. I am willing to be one of the three on this Coöperation Committee recommending it. I adopted the Coöperation Committee's recommendation of the A. L. A. sizes for the Astor Library catalog, though the expression is given in the old form 8°, 12°, 16°, etc.

Mr. W: I. FLETCHER.— What is the motion before the house in regard to Mr. Winsor's resolution? I feel a certain responsibility concerning the Coöperation Committee, as I was on the fence as to whether its report should be "accepted" or "adopted."

(President CUTTER.— Would n't "received" be a good word?)

I did hear Mr. Winsor's and Mr. Poole's views, which took me on that side of the fence. It is best to settle this question now once for all. The committee being posted know, and their opinion should be of weight, but I consider it mischievous that the Association should 'adopt.'

Mr. WINSOR again read the resolutions, and spoke warmly against the continuance of this old policy, which he believed would lead to disintegration.

Mr. S: S. Green.—I move that these resolutions be laid on the table, with the purpose of moving that a committee of five be appointed to consider them.

Prof. H: P. SMITH.—It will be of no advantage. Motion carried 21 to 3.

Mr. S: S. Green.— I move that a committee of five be appointed to consider these resolutions. Voted.

Mr. Green and Mr. Poole having refused to

serve on this committee, Messrs. Winsor, Bowker, Dewey, Fletcher, and Linderfelt were appointed.

The meeting then adjourned at 5.30.

FIFTH SESSION.

(SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11.)

Meeting called to order at 10 A. M. by President Cutter.

Mr. FOSTER read his paper on

USES OF SUBJECT CATALOGS.

(See p. 236.)

Mr. R. B. Poole.— I have myself made references to other catalogs, and saved much labor; e. g. referring to the contents of Transactions. Mr. Foster has special catalogs on his desk, and I would like to know about them.

Mr. W: E. Foster.—The catalogs are prepared as need calls for them. The practice of the library is to prepare these lists as needed, and then incorporate them in the catalog, so they are not ephemeral. It is a beginning of the analytical catalog.

Mr. Herbert Putnam.—In small libraries great stress should be laid on this kind of work done by the larger libraries. Even a library of 30,000 volumes should not print a classed catalog, but should use those already prepared. I have noticed, however, that trustees would rather pay for printing a catalog than to pay for the catalog of another library in which the work has already been done.

Mr. W: Beer.— In subject catalogs the alphabetical order has been too much followed. The best arrangement it seems to me would be: I, bibliography. 2, general books arranged in chronological order. If arranged alphabetically the reader is inclined to choose the first three or four and so does not get at the books he really wants. Had they been arranged chronologically that would have been avoided. 3, a special treatment of special classes. Arrange the classes alphabetically, and under each class have a chronological arrangement. 4, alphabetical arrangement by countries and the books treating of each country arranged chronologically. 5, a list of periodicals, giving the current bibliography of the subject.

I have been five years traveling in the United States and observing. It is shameful that so small an amount of money is spent in bibliographical apparatus. Generally librarians advise readers without any training or knowledge. They should surround themselves with the helps and aids already in existence.

Mr. T. Solberg.— The interest seems to be in bibliography versus library catalogs. I have decided that the primary use of the library catalog is to show what is in the library. Is it not better to use the work of others than to depend upon one's own imperfect effort? Cobbett's State trials have been analyzed in one library notwithstanding the fact that an index already existed. The libraries attempt too much in analyzing scientific transactions, etc. Libraries which have the whole field of literature necessarily cannot be so well posted as to the titles to be cataloged in specialties.

Mr. C: A. Nelson.—We must look out that we don't reach reductio ad absurdum. Some one must do the work. Mr. Cutter gives a list in some departments complete up to 1872. The Astor continues that work, and it is complete up to 1882—then who is to continue the work?

Mr. T. Solberg.—I don't want to squelch the librarian, but let him see where he can supplement the work already done.

Mr. T. H. Wallis.—The Cobbett's State trials index is no benefit to lawyers, so I worked one up. I took all the trials and arranged alphabetically by subject. It has proved very valuable.

Mr. C: C. Soule read the report of Mr. BLISS on

CLASSIFICATION

(See p. 240.)

President CUTTER. — Perhaps Mr. Soule would give us his own scheme of classification, as he outlined it to a few of us yesterday.

Mr. C. C. Soule.—I had intended to offer a formal paper embodying my scheme, but have not found time to prepare it. If you will pardon a hasty verbal presentation, I am willing here, as between friends, where no reporters are present, and where I feel sure no one would appropriate my scheme before it can be duly patented, elaborated, and published,—I am willing, I say, to briefly outline its scope and merits.

It is evident to all of us that the rage for close classification has gone too far, and that a strong reaction is setting in, in favor of simpler methods of arranging libraries. But whoever has patience to read all the literature of the subject must be painfully aware that the reaction itself is not yet systematic or logical. It expends itself in criticism, and is not sufficiently constructive. To make it really effective and practical, we must go at once to the bottom, and try to discover the first principles which underlie the whole subject. In this direction I have devoted much thought, and have finally concluded that we ought, in this, as in

other matters of analysis, to recur to the primitive impressions of the uncultivated mind. What are the first attributes of matter which the infant or the savage notices and describes? Are they not form and color? Are not these primary attributes? If so, why not, in arranging our books, grasp at these elementary ideas, and so carry simplicity to its logical result? Let us take form and color as the basis of our classification! Once grasping this idea, how simple appears the solution of our problem! Arrange all books by their sizes, and each size by its colors. Put all the big black books in one corner, and so run around in diminishing sizes and assorted colors until you come to the tiny white book on the farthest shelves. How simple, yet how comprehensive! admirably adapted to all grades of intelligence, and all conditions of environment! And how readily, from this arrangement, can we evolve a satisfactory system of notation! Designate sizes thus: -

- E. Enormous.
- B. Big.
- M. Medium.
- L. Little.
- T. Tiny.

and colors somewhat thus:-

- B. Blacks.
- U. Browns (Umber).
- G. Greens (and blues).
- R. Reds.
- Y. Yellows (and whites.)

Then BB naturally and mnemonically suggests a big black book, while LG could not possibly be taken for anything but a little green volume. ER10 would lead the librarian to the elephantfolio shelves, where his eye, afar off, would descry the red binding; and the tenth red book would thus be found almost as soon as it was mentioned.

It is unnecessary, before such an audience as this, to enlarge upon the practicability of this scheme. Its advantages will suggest themselves at once. In forming a library, how simple becomes the librarian's or the trustee's task! No ransacking of bibliographies and catalogues, no waste of brain tissue; merely a calculation of resources in space and money, and an order to your bookseller for enough medium-sized green volumes to fill so many feet of shelving, and so on. In cataloguing, no perplexing distinctions between subjects, no differences as to where to place an accession; the rule of thumb and eye settles the matter at once. In issuing, no need of gauging the intellect of the borrower. Suit the

size of the book to his muscular ability, and the color to his dress or humor.

I wish I had more time to elaborate the applications of this scheme. But at so late an hour I can only sketch out in this brief and inadequate manner what you will all, no doubt, recognize as the true solution of the problem of classification.

CATALOGING.

Miss Kraeger, Assistant in the St. Louis Public Library, was called upon by the President to set forth certain views on library management which she had expressed in private; but she excused herself from speaking, and President Cutter gave the substance of them, namely, that the catalogers, not coming in contact with the public, do not know what the public want. If the cataloger could sometimes meet the public by taking her turn at the delivery desk, she would be better able to tell how to catalog. She thought that the clerks would also be rested by a change of work.

Mr. T. H. Wallis.— When I commenced to catalog, I didn't know how. Mr. Soule told me to find out what the lawyers wanted, and then I should know how to meet their wants.

THE A. L. A. ENDORSEMENT.

The Special Committee on Recommendation of Methods for the A. L. A. reported through its Chairman, Mr. Winsor:—

"The committee to whom was referred resolutions, introduced yesterday by Mr. Winsor, find in conference, that it is not possible within the time yet remaining of the present meeting of the Association, to come to concurrent opinions on details, and, therefore, they beg to report the whole subject back to the Association, for action in the future in a larger way.

"The committee are unanimously agreed, that measures should be taken defining with precision the limits of the Association's proper action, and of the reciprocal relations of the sections and the general Association; and to that end they recommend that the Association commit these matters to a special committee, for report at some future conference."

S: S. Green.—I move that it be adopted. Voted.

Secretary Dewey.—I move that a special committee of five be appointed by the chair to report at least three months before the next meeting a revised form of constitution and by-laws covering all these points. Voted, and Messrs. Bowker, Cutter, Dewey, Fletcher, and Linderfelt were appointed.

The report of the Coöperation Committee was then again taken up.

Mr. R. B. POOLE called attention to some corrections needed in the hastily printed copies, after which it was voted that the report be received and printed in the proceedings of the Association.

By request of Mr. F: M. Crunden, Mr. W. G. GILBERT, of St. Louis, made some remarks on

INDEXING.

(See p. 246.)

Mr. F: M. CRUNDEN.— In the matter of indexing portraits, let me tell you that Miss Whitney has an index which might be utilized.

MR. CRUNDEN PRAISED.

Mr. J: F. Davies.—Librarians often talk of their assistants. Now I want to give a little novelty by telling you what the assistants think of the librarian. We want to say of our chief, that it is an honor to be associated with such a man, and we are pleased that you elected Mr. Crunden as your President. Mr. Whitelaw here, as a representative citizen, can tell you what St. Louis people think of him.

Mr. O. L. WHITELAW.—Mr. Crunden's position is sufficiently well known. The librarian's success is largely due to his assistants, and I want to speak of our excellent ones. Our Saviour said, "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." You have honored St. Louis by making Mr. Crunden your President.

Not long ago I introduced Mr. Crunden to a gentleman. He replied: "I don't know Mr. Crunden, but I know 'Fred.'" That is the way we all know Mr. Crunden. I thank you for the honor you have done us by electing him.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. Herbert Putnam reported for the Committee on Resolutions:—

"The American Library Association desires to express its heartfelt thanks to Mayor Noonan, of St. Louis, for his cordial welcome; to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Catlin for the reception at their beautiful home; to Prof. Ives and the Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts; to the Directors of the Public and Mercantile Libraries; to the President and Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange; to the University Club, the St. Louis Club, and the Mercantile Club, and to the proprietors of the Anheusen-Busch Brewery for their generous hospitality; and to Mr. Crunden and the citizens of St. Louis for the many courtesies extended to

the Association and for their untiring efforts to make our stay in St. Louis one of delightful memories."

The resolution was adopted by a rising vote.

Mr. Putnam.— As a member of the committee, I am partly responsible for this resolution, but I do not like the form. Anything formal is not suitable to a hospitable city of the West.

Mr. R: R. Bowker.—I move that we express our thanks to Mr. Davidson and Mr. Parker, of the Library Bureau, for the unusually pleasant and satisfactory arrangements made for us. Voted.

Mr. LINDERFELT read portions of his paper on

DZIATZKO'S CARD CATALOG RULES.

(See p. 248.)

President CUTTER.— This paper ought to be printed in full, but our funds will not allow. I hope that some arrangement can be made for its publication by our Publishing Section.

Mr. A. W. Tyler.— Why not get the government to print it, as they did Cutter's Rules?
Mr. J. L. Whitney's paper on

ACCENTS

was read by title

(See p. 259.)

Also Mr. F: M. Crunden's report on Periodicals.

(See p. 245.)

And Mr. W. C. Lane's report on AIDS AND GUIDES FOR READERS.

(See p. 256.)

Mr. G: W. Harris read his paper on GERMAN PUBLISHING METHODS.

(See p. 250.)

Mr. W: BEER.— You are rather hard on the Germans. Have any of you tried to collate the Encyclopédie chimique or the Dictionnaire encyclopédique de médicine, distinguished for its bibliography of hygiene? In America there is the Cornell Bulletin. Number one was published in 1873, and on that was printed, "Number two will shortly appear." Number two actually did appear in 1882.

ADJOURNMENT.

Secretary Dewey moved that the final adjournment of the conference take place May 24, after the reception in Cincinnati. Voted.

PROCEEDINGS.

Also that the proceedings of the meeting be printed, as heretofore, in the *Library journal*, and that President Cutter be authorized to make such abridgments in the papers as may seem to him desirable. Voted.

Also that the Treasurer should hereafter include in his report a list of persons who have died during the year, with brief biographical notes. Voted.

Mr. CUTTER.—It would be well to incorporate in the first report the record of all members who have died since the organization of the A. L. A. in 1876.

Secretary Dewey showed and explained sample cards of Miss James, of Wilkes-Barre, showing her method of recording the receipt of serials.

PROGRAM.

Mr. H: J. CARR.—I think it would be a good plan to have a question box.

Mr. R. B. POOLE.—In our meetings there is room for two classes of papers: 1, for the larger libraries; 2, for the small libraries.

Mr. K: A. LINDERFELT.—We had better call a halt on distributing papers and reports indiscriminately, without knowing what is to be given on each day. Some came, wishing to hear certain papers; and, owing to the lack of program, they missed the very one they wished to hear. I say have a fixed program. The Program Committee should have final action on this.

Mr. H: J. CARR.—I have heard that the Catskill meeting was one of the best ever held, and there was no program whatever.

President CUTTER.—There were no papers there.

Mr. H: J. CARR.—Then provide a gap for the unknown.

Secretary Dewey.—There was no distraction and no noise at the Catskills. There were few there, and everybody could hear. To get such results, we must break up into sections, and then we could have little love feasts, each group discussing the subject of most interest to those in it. The best plan for thirty congenial souls, alone at a deserted mountain-top hotel, will not answer for over 100 in the midst of the rush and roar of a great city. I believe in a program, and sticking to it. I missed two papers I wanted most to hear when called out for a committee meeting.

Adjourned at 12.30 P. M.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 7.

A meeting was held in Memorial Hall, President CUTTER in the chair. He opened the meeting by saying:—

It is the practice of the name-giving creature, man, to nickname periods of the world's history. Historians talk of the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, the Golden Age, the Age of Discovery, the Age of Steam. Our time, no doubt, will be known as the Age of Electricity. If it were not, I should be disposed to call it the Age of Libraries, - public libraries, that is. There have been libraries since the foundation of the world, or nearly so, - at least, we find them in the ruins of Nineveh; but public libraries, where all can go and study, and from which every citizen can carry away books to read by his fireside in comfort,such public libraries are an invention of this generation, or, if not its invention, its characteristic. In the last quarter-century the increase in their number, in the number of their volumes, in their methods of usefulness, has been enormous. I will not weary you with statistics, - indeed, I cannot remember figures, - but this I may say: A decade ago there were, in round numbers, 4,000 public libraries in the United States; now there are 20,000,000 volumes in about 6,000 libraries, - an increase of 50 per cent. The reason is not far to seek. There is a change going on in the nature of man. He has always been an eating animal, a fighting animal, a money-making animal; now he is a reading animal. When you reflect that half a millennium ago not one man in ten could read, or could get much to read if he had that ability, and that now not one man in ten cannot read, you see why libraries are growing, why librarianship is becoming a settled calling, why we are here to-night.

And yet we are not doing enough. Our population, to be sure, does not grow so fast as this,—50 per cent increase in ten years; but when we started, libraries were far behind population, and they have not yet caught up with it. In the number of our books, too, we are not doing sufficient. We have only one third of a volume to each person. We are the most reading nation on the face of the globe; but one third of a volume to a reader, or one library to every 10,000 persons, is certainly not a liberal allowance. Here, in St. Louis, as I hear from your excellent public librarian, you have 187,411 to 500,000. That might

be bettered. Compare Boston, with about as many inhabitants, and four times as many volumes. Still, I must concede that, while your population has grown 45 per cent in ten years, the number of books has grown 137 per cent. But I am detaining you too long, You would rather listen to one whom I may call "the pioneer librarian," who came out into these western wilds nearly twenty years ago, - two decades here are as much as two centuries in the life of many nations,came out here with his gun and his axe, and cleared the library land. Few men have had more to do than he with founding public libraries, by the advice he has given to their boards. Lately he has hidden himself away in a reference library, where he is doing his best to bury himself under a mountain of books; but I will answer for it that he has not forgotten all about public libraries yet. I introduce to you Dr. Poole, of Chicago.

Dr. Poole. - In 1856, when I visited St. Louis, the Mercantile Library contained 9,000 volumes, the St. Louis University Library 13,000, the Law Library 3,000, or 25,000 volumes in all. To-day there are 250,000 volumes in the libraries of St. Louis. The statistics in the East showed the same low grade; not a library in the country at that time contained 100,000 volumes. Harvard Library, in the two centuries of its existence, had but 93,000 volumes; the Boston Athenæum, 58,000 volumes; her Mercantile Library, 14,500. To-day the Boston Public Library has 750,000 against 9,000 volumes of that time. In New York, at that time, Astor Library had but 8,000 volumes; her Mercantile Library 40,000, and her society libraries 36,000. In Philadelphia the old library founded by Benjamin Franklin had 65,000 volumes, the Mercantile 14,000. In Washington there were now over 600,000 volumes against 55,000 in 1851, when that scanty store was farther reduced by a fire that destroyed 35,000 volumes Books in St. Louis have increased tenfold, and in a yet larger ratio in the East, probably forty-fold. Is there any probability that the next thirty-six years will witness a decline in this growth of libraries which never grow old?

You need a new building for your public library. I never, in the course of all my experience, saw a building constructed on a poorer plan. Why, you use a ladder twenty feet long to climb

up to the shelves, and when you put your fingers upon a tome the dust - dust, did I say? No, sir; powder, the grime of the ages, fills the air in a stifling stream. Thank God such buildings are going out of existence. But then I saw a model library, here in St. Louis, too. When I inspected your Mercantile Library, that magnificent new building, books all on a level, no stairs, no ladder, no galleries, no climbing, the electric lights, and all the superb appointments for the comfort and convenience of the public, I could scarcely refrain from giving an unseemly exhibition of my delight. I was glad I came. Now, you need a new public library building. Allow me to suggest what the city needs. Your city should give liberally to this enterprise; or, better still, just as hundreds have been doing all over the land, let your wealthy citizens put their hands down into the nethermost recesses of their pockets, and produce shekels of gold and certificates of silver, until this urgent need of your city is supplied. In other cities it is becoming the fashionable thing to give a great sum for the formation of public libraries; no little paltry \$25,000, \$50,000, or \$100,000, but up into the millions. Just think of the names that rich people can hand down to posterity in this way. Look at Newberry, of Chicago, for example. The day has gone by when a city ranks alone from its population, from its wealth, and its clearing-house reports. It is what it is doing for art, for education, for libraries, and for general culture that gives it standing. Well, you will have a new building some of these days for your public library. Allow me to suggest: First get a big lot, out on some square away from the narrow business streets; take plenty of room. Then lay your plans well, and remember that the tenfold ratio of the past thirty-six years is liable to be quadrupled in the next like period. not necessary to build all at once, but build for keeps and hold the rest open. There is no occasion to build so as to pull down again. Build something that will have to stand, something consistent in itself. Then don't let the architects, the builders, and the building committees weave in their tablets and memorial stones in the structure. They will all try it, but frown them down. Build for the convenience of the public. Ask your librarian for points. Your librarians know something. Mr. Dyer has shown exquisite taste in that Mercantile Library building. Don't you suppose that edifice will be a lasting monument to him? After the comfort and convenience of the public have been attained, then

beauty of architectural design and finish may be easily secured.

President CUTTER.—A gentleman here will try to prove to you that 'the library is a necessity and not a luxury,' in the face of the fact that for years he has been successful in making his library the most enjoyable luxury in his city.

Mr. S. S. Green treated his subject under the three heads entertainment, instruction, and moral improvement. As a large part of the matter was duplicated in his paper read at the afternoon session of Friday, he has not furnished this talk for publication.

The President then called upon Mr. Melvil Dewey as one in hearty sympathy with the modern library movement, and Mr. Dewey responded in some earnest remarks on the question: Do public libraries pay?

Mr. WINSOR was then called upon, and made a few remarks.

President CUTTER.—I have introduced to the citizens of St. Louis here present four of the leading members of our Association; Mr. Crunden will now introduce to the librarians three of the citizens of St. Louis.

Mr. Crunden then called upon Mr. JAMES RICHARDSON, who said:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: -

You, who have the management of the great libraries of our principal cities, are assembled in annual convention, to take council with each other and exchange ideas regarding the methods of conducting them,—to discover, if possible, some better plans of practice to make them more useful, and widen their influence.

Books are the repositories of all human knowledge. Every idea and thought that the brain of man has conceived or his tongue uttered, as well as every imaginable variation and application of them, has been for many ages written out and preserved in printed volumes, until their number is legion; and some wise man has said that "there is no end to them." Be this as it may, we know that the wisdom stored away in books already is profound enough and sufficiently extensive, if a due share of it were imparted to every living individual, to revolutionize our present boasted civilization, and bring man up to that high standard of moral and mental culture, to which, having been formed in the image of his Creator, he is capable and entitled to attain. Thus you will see that the work you have in hand, of making libraries more useful, is of the highest order, and as extensive as the race to which you

belong. The first knowledge we have of libraries, before the discovery of the art of printing, seems to have been collections of the manuscripts of Greek, Persian, Hebrew, and Egyptian savans, more as the sport and plaything of semi-barbarian monarchs and kings, - of use only to the few wise men of those dark and distant ages, rather than for the dissemination of knowledge among the people in general. The history of the widening of the scope and influence of books from these early periods down through the intervening centuries, filled with human struggles, successes, and failures, will be found, if carefully studied, to be the history of the progress of human civilization. It covers a long and dreary outlook, during which empires have crumbled and passed out of existence. Nevertheless, steady progress has been made by our race during all this time in the direction of individual culture and personal liberty of thought and action, until books are no longer the property of the few, read by an aristocracy of learning, but are the consolation of millions of ardent students and readers, seeking knowledge to fit themselves for the proper performance of the duties of life as they develop before them. Mark the change! Now the State donates large portions of its territory for educational purposes; cities and towns tax themselves to build up schools and libraries for the unrestricted use of all their citizens. Now, in a large portion of this country, not only free schools but free libraries are within easy reach of almost the whole of our population; and one would suppose that little more could be done to cultivate the intellects and morals of all our people to the highest standard. But we all are aware that but a mere fraction avail themselves fully of this invaluable opportunity, while large numbers take shallow draughts only, and the remaining multitude are almost total abstainers. Children, of course, are not aware of the value of culture; and men and women, - fathers and mothers, - as affairs now run among communities in general, are full of apathy, their minds being absorbed in life's struggles and their daily labors, and so give little or no thought to the cultivation of the minds of their children.

The opportunity is all around them, but lies neglected. Meantime, books for all to read and get instruction fill your shelves almost to repletion, while the wide-open doors of free schools are too often unentered.

You have been discussing the best methods of making your libraries more useful. You are trying to discover some plan to make your books do

their whole duty - to give up all their valuable contents to every member of the community. In fine, you are trying to make the contents of your libraries educate the whole people. But the apathy on their part, just recited, prevents you from realizing your ardent wishes. You have seen and admired the wonderful influence in any community of a single person to whom the daily habit of reading instructive books, for a series of years, has imparted large knowledge, and you desire to increase their numbers until all are counted among them. It is a noble work - worthy of the best hearts and heads in the country, and you are entitled to every success in the undertaking. The middle-aged and old are, to a large extent, beyond your influence; their habits are formed, and they will finish their lives in the same direction they have been habitually traveling; but all the youth of the country are still susceptible, and it is upon them that you must bring to bear all the powers for directing their minds into the field and along the paths of knowledge that can be commanded by your best endeavors. But where can you effectually grasp and bring your influence to bear upon them? Where are they congregated, and where can you find them? I answer these questions by asserting that it is in the public schools, and the opportunity afforded you there is a grand one. It is a wonder that such a field of large influence has remained so long almost entirely neglected by librarians and instructors. Years ago I pointed out to the Directors of our schools and the Trustees of our library that their complete consolidation into one system of instruction would result in such a magnificent improvement in the education of the rising generation, as would fill every good man and woman with joy and admiration. We all know that under our present methods not one in 500 of our school children, after graduation, goes on in the work of self-education by systematic thinking and reading. They have never been taught that all they can learn during their brief school life, which ends at the average age of fourteen, is to attain a firm hold of the mental implements with which to educate themselves without the intervention of teachers while engaged in the affairs of every-day life, and their school days are over.

The books of the free library must be brought into the free school and made a part of its curriculum, and no small part of it, either. So soon as the pupils can fairly write, and cipher, and read understandingly, all the time thereafter should be devoted to instructing them how to acquire an education by their own personal efforts, in reading proper books adapted to their different cir-

cumstances, and how to digest their contents by thinking them over and discussing them in classes. They should be so trained in this direction as to duly appreciate the value of knowledge—to love to acquire it—shown their ability to do so, and directed in a course of systematic reading, that in due time, whether in school or out of school, will lead on and up to a good education.

When you graduate from our public schools such a generation of pupils—habitual readers—even if a large share of them fall off from their opportunities, what a power and influence in the right direction will they not exert in the community where they are domiciled? Wherever you see one of this kind now, you see a man or woman of high standing; wielding a large influence on all around them, and taking the lead in all good enterprises in the communities where they are living. What a change for the better would at once be apparent, if educators, instead of pursuing the present methods of cramming with the dry items of an almost indefinite series of studies, so

tiresome to the pupils that when they leave school they go out disgusted - make no further effort to store their minds with knowledge, and at once sink down to the common level, would limit their labors to the items already pointed out in this paper, and at its conclusion graduate their pupils, a generation of living self-learners, into that wide and ever opening wider school, which never closes its instruction until the student's life is ended. Under these conditions, your books, full of information, but now to the mass of our citizens almost closed volumes, will open wide their instructive treasures and will be doing their whole duty to the whole community. Then your library will be a great and grand university; your books being its silent, tireless, but effectual professors and teachers, and the whole human race will be your grateful pupils.

Two other gentlemen were to have spoken,—Mr. F. N. Judson and Rev. H. A. Stenison,—but were prevented by the lateness of the hour.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING SECTION.

The Publishing Section held its regular meeting at 9 A. M., May 9. In the absence of the President, the chair was taken by the Chairman of the Executive Board, W: I. Fletcher.

The reports of the Executive Board and of the Treasurer for the two years 1887-89 were read and accepted, as printed below.

The election of officers for the year was delayed for the appointment of a nominating committee, and the section adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

At the close of the morning session of the A.L. A. the Nominating Committee was announced as R.P. Hayes, of Fremont, O.; F. H. Hild, of Chicago; R. B. Poole, of New York; K.A: Linderfelt, of of Milwaukee; Mrs. H. J. Carr, Grand Rapids.

At the close of the forenoon session of the A.L.A. on May 10, the adjourned meeting of the section was called to order, and the committee nominated the following as officers for the ensuing year:—

Pres., J. L. WHITNEY.

Sec., W: I. FLETCHER. Treas., W: C. LANE. W: I. FLETCHER.

MELVIL DEWEY.

R: R. BOWKER. | Executive Board.

C: A. CUTTER.

R. B. POOLE.

These officers were duly elected. Adjourned.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD FOR THE TWO YEARS 1887-1889.

The Executive Board has met as a whole but once since the Thousand Islands Conference; viz. at Mr. Dewey's rooms in New York, Dec. 7, 1887, at 8 P. M.

Present Messrs. Fletcher, Dewey, and Bowker, and Miss Coe.

Ms. prepared by Mr. W. C. Lane in two sections — one of aids and guides for readers, and the other of references to bibliographical lists — was submitted, and, after considerable discussion, it was

Voted, That these two lists be consolidated, and with additions printed as the Publishing Section's Bibliographical List.

Voted, That for the larger publications of the section, paper 28 x 40 inches, folding into the size of Library notes, 25 x 17.5 cm, and the type page of the Library journal—two columns of 6 cm width—be adopted as a standard of size; and one fourth of that page to be used for publications of the hand-book character, printed on paper of postal-card size.

This gives for catalogue and index work the largest O or 8° A. L. A. size, 25 cm high, which fits all regular octavo shelves.

Voted to adopt for the large series, old style long primer type, leaded, with lower-case antique side heads.

There was also a consensus of opinion, which it was thought not best to put in the form of a vote,

that there should not be a call for a second year's subscription to the section until work had progressed far enough to enable a good showing to be made of a return for the subscription already paid in.

Two other matters have been passed upon by the Executive Board through correspondence: —

At the beginning of the year 1888, it was agreed that the experiment should be tried of issuing printed cards of selected new books from the office of the Publishers' weekly. The cards were to be of postal-card size and printed from the type set up for the Weekly. This was an experiment in various respects, perhaps principally to test the question of a financial support for such an undertaking. The experiment was to be continued until \$100 had been expended on it, and it was estimated that this would cover the issue of 100 cards, which estimate proved correct. member of the Publishing Section received three copies of the cards, and the amount of \$2 was charged to the member's account as against his subscription of \$10. The cards were offered to those not members at the price of \$1 for 100 cards, only one copy of each being furnished. As an experiment in the direction of seeking outside support by such a subscription, this proved almost a complete failure, not quite twenty subscriptions being received. And as it was from the first not intended to continue the experiment without definite support from without the section, it was abandoned.

This matter was talked over pretty thoroughly at the Catskill meeting in September, 1888; and it was the general feeling that the results of the experiment, while not very encouraging, were far from showing that some way of furnishing printed cards of new books is not feasible.

The other matter on which action has been taken by correspondence is the question of assistance to Mr. Wm. Cushing, of Cambridge, in bringing out a Dictionary of Anonymous Literature to complement his book of Pseudonyms. Something in the way of such assistance was manifestly in the scope of the section's operations as provided for by its Constitution, and after considerable delay, and the report by Mr. Cushing that he would be obliged to give up printing the book unless a small margin unprovided for by subscriptions received was covered, the following plan was adopted: Mr. Cushing is to furnish the section with ten copies of his work for \$100, one half of the regular price. The section is to dispose of these copies at full price in such a way as nowise

to interfere with Mr. Cushing's subscription list up to the date of publication. We are thus restrained from disposing of these copies or taking subscriptions for any of them until the issue of the first part. Mr. Cushing reports that Part I will now be issued in about three weeks. The copies will be held for investment, and it is hoped that they will prove to be a profitable one.

The preparation for publication of the several works undertaken by the section has gone on steadily, though with many delays. Following is a brief report on each of them:—

1. The index to general literature.

The list of books to be indexed in this work now embraces nearly 2,000 titles in the departments of miscellaneous essays and biographical essays and miscellanies. Of this number nearly one half have been assigned for indexing, on most of which the work has been done. Over 500 pages of ms. in foolscap are already in hand for editing. The great demand now is for an increased list of indexers, and we hope to increase the list at this session.

2. The handbook for readers.

Owing to the destruction by fire of the material collected by Mr. F: J. Soldan, of Peoria, Ill., and his increased labors resulting from the fire, no progress can be reported on this matter. Mr. Soldan still hopes to take up the work this year.

3. Reading for the young.

The late John F. Sargent, of Paterson, N. J., who was with us at the Thousand Islands, although then suffering from the illness which soon ended his life, had commenced the preparation of an annotated list of books for the young. Since Mr. Sargent's lamented death, his sisters, Misses Mary and Abby Sargent, have taken up and completed the work as a labor of love and a memorial to their brother, incorporating the material of the earlier work by Miss Hewins. The ms. is in the hands of the board and ready for publication.

4. Bibliographical list.

The ms. for this list, which was reported ready for publication two years ago, has since been in the hands of Mr. Whitney, of the Boston Public Library, for the purpose of being increased by the addition of the very large list of a similar character which had been collected by Mr. Whitney. He has now completed that work, and we have cherished the fond delusion that the ms. was again ready for publication. But since our session here commenced, we have learned that Mr. Beer, of Leadville, Col., who is with us, has been mak-

ing extensive collections in the same line, and is disposed to submit them for consolidation with our material. Like others who work in these lines, he is only glad if his work can be made useful, and is not looking for financial compensation for his labors of years.

Thus the material for this list increases, and when it is issued it will certainly be of great value. No one is better qualified to speak on this subject than Mr. Whitney himself, with his large experience in this line of work, and he expresses the highest appreciation of it.

Upon the Executive Board as elected here, will devolve the work of bringing out these publications, and providing for the paying in of a second annual subscription.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, JULY 10, 1886, TO MAY 1, 1889.

Receipts.

| 38 preliminary contributions of \$1 each | | \$38 | 00 | | | | |
|--|----|-------|----|--|--|--|--|
| 49 annual subscriptions for 1887 | | 490 | 00 | | | | |
| ı " " 1888 | | 10 | 00 | | | | |
| 6 special " " printed card | s, | 6 | 00 | | | | |
| Total | | \$544 | 00 | | | | |
| Expenses | | 214 | 88 | | | | |
| Balance | | \$329 | 12 | | | | |
| (Printed Cards of 1887.) | | | | | | | |
| Cr. By 6 special subscriptions | | \$6 | 00 | | | | |
| " 49 annual subscription accounts, | | | | | | | |
| charged \$2 each for 3 sets | | 98 | 00 | | | | |
| Total | | \$104 | 00 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

| | expense of pation | orinting | | | | \$100 68 |
|---|-------------------|-----------|-------|-------------|------|----------|
| E | Balance credi | ted to ge | ner | al ac | ct., | \$3 32 |
| | | xtenses. | | | ĺ | |
| 1887. | | ay Index | :.) | | | |
| June 20. 1888. | Labor | | • | \$54 | 00 | |
| Feb. 11. | 5,000 cards | | | 4 | 50 | |
| Nov. 5. | Labor | | | 18 | 75 | |
| Nov. 5. | Printing "I | Direction | s " | 4 | 50 | |
| Nov. 5. | Postage . | | | | 78 | |
| 1887. | (Printed | Cards o | 188 | 37.) | | \$82 53 |
| Dec. 27. | R. R. Bowk | _ | | | 02 | |
| 1888. | 20 20 2000 | , | · | ₩34 | ۷3 | |
| Feb. 11. | 46 | 44 | | 47 | 35 | |
| April 6. | 46 | 66 | | | 30 | |
| | | | | | _ | #*** 60 |
| 1887. | (Miscell | aneous I | tem | s.) | | \$100 68 |
| Jan. 26. | | | | | 05 | |
| April 20. | Bill-heads | | | 2 | 00 | |
| April 20. | Stamped E | nvelope: | s . | I | 62 | |
| April 20. | Check-bool | ٠ | | | 50 | |
| April 20. | 2 account-b | ooks . | | I | 50 | |
| | | | | | | \$31 67 |
| | Total | | | | | \$214 88 |
| The al | | t has h | , oon | | | |
| The above account has been examined with corresponding bills and vouchers, and found correct. | | | | | | |
| correct. | | | | Wм. Т. І | | ARRIS, |

A. L. A. COLLEGE LIBRARY SECTION.

St. Louis, May 10, 1889.

A meeting of college librarians was held to consider the advisability of organizing a Section of College Librarians. Messrs. Fletcher (Amherst, Mass.), Harris (Cornell, N. Y.), Little (Bowdoin, Me.), Nelson (Toulane, La.), Root (Oberlin, O.), H. P. Smith (Lane Seminary, O.), and Winsor (Harvard, Mass.), and Mrs. Dixon (Dennison, O.), Mrs. North (Iowa State University), Miss Metcalf (Oberlin, O.), Miss Alger (Nashville, Tenn.), and Miss Miller (Pratt Institute, N. Y.) were present. Prof. H. P. Smith was made Chairman, and C: Alex. Nelson, Secretary.

Mrs. NORTH, of the State University of Iowa, stated her need of assistance in her work, espe-

cially of information in reference to seminary work. Messrs. Winsor, Fletcher, Smith, and Little described the methods adopted at their several institutions to supply the needs of students and professors. Mr. Harris thought the seminar system was running to an extreme, and that there would be a reaction.

Mr. Winsor differed from that opinion. He stated that there were twenty-five libraries for seminar use at Harvard, and that some 7,000 volumes were selected from the general library for the reference use of seminar students. There were departmental libraries at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy (of 50,000 volumes), the libraries of the Law School, the Herbarium, the

Astronomical Observatory, the Medical and Dental Colleges, the Agricultural Library at Jamaica Plains, and the Laboratory Libraries. The classroom libraries ranged from 200 to 1,500 volumes each, and were maintained at little expense to the general library. Special donations come in for these special libraries. Advanced students have keys, and the privilege is very rarely abused. Books sometimes disappear, but are seldom lost.

The culprits are generally among the professors. The volumes in these libraries are duplicates of books in the general library.

On motion of Mr. Fletcher, *voted*, that it is the sentiment of this meeting that at the next conference of the Association a College Library Section be organized. Adjourned.

C: ALEX. NELSON, Secretary.

SOCIAL FEATURES.

The social features of the conference began, for those who came from the East, on Monday morning, May 6, when a happy party, numbering twentytwo, left Boston, meeting at Worcester others who had come from that city and from Providence, and finding at New York the "accessions" from that city and from Albany. The two special Pullmans were waiting at the Baltimore & Ohio depot in Jersey City at half-past four, and were soon nearly filled by the A. L. A. Party. There were one or two more accessions at Philadelphia, and the next day, after the picturesque scenery of the mountain region of Maryland had been enjoyed and Cincinnati reached, Mr. and Mrs. Whelpley and others from the near West joined the party, which numbered forty-five when they reached St. Louis, Friday morning at 7.30. Thanks to Mr. Davidson's admirable arrangements, for which all the party gave praise daily from the beginning to the end of the trip, everything went smoothly, with absolutely no thought or care on the part of the members. The only mishap was some slight accident to the car "Eurasia," in the yards at Cincinnati, while the party were outside at supper, which compelled a sudden shifting of baggage into the new traveling home provided for its inhabitants.

The arrangements for rooms at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, proved entirely satisfactory, save that some of the party having the better rooms were obliged to pay full rates without reduction. The hotel served admirably as a headquarters, except that the large parlor which was given up for the meetings of the Association proved difficult to speak in, because of what was otherwise a virtue much appreciated during the warm weather of the week — its wealth of windows and doors. Everything about the house was pleasant and enjoyable, and it was a happy family indeed which spent there the better part of a week always to be re-

membered for its continuous red-letter days. Very nearly a hundred people were quartered at the hotel, a few of the visiting members being the guests of friends in the city.

The social features began at once after the opening session on Wednesday, May 8, when at noon a committee of the Merchants' Exchange waited upon the Association and conducted a number of the members, ladies and gentlemen, to the floor of that great commercial institution where the bulls and bears of St. Louis toss each other about in the pit. The afternoon was given up chiefly to a visit to the libraries; first, to the St. Louis Public Library, where our host-in-chief, Mr. Crunden, and his assistants made every one most welcome, Mr. Crunden explaining in general, in a little introductory speech, and his assistants answering all the questions about details which the most inquisitive visitor could put. From there the party drifted along in groups to the new Mercantile Library Building, and were taken to the library rooms at the top of the building in the convenient and beautiful elevator, the attractiveness of which was a foretaste of the beautiful rooms above. Regret was universally expressed that Mr. Dyer, to whose admirable management of the affairs of the Society the success of this building was largely due, was still so ill at his home that the visitors were deprived altogether of the pleasure of seeing him and of thanking him for his share in their entertainment. It was conceded on all sides that for a library of its type there could be no fitter housing than is given the Mercantile on the top floor of its new building. The elevation gives fine light and air, and the fact that the rooms are at the top of the building gives the stack-room the benefit of over-light also. The whole of the top floor is occupied by the library, the elevator landing visitors in a delightful delivery-room, which opens on

one side into an exquisitely beautiful and perfectly fitted reading-room - in which it is a delight to exist, let alone to read, - and in another direction, back of the delivery desk, into the fine stack-room Perhaps the feature and administrative offices. which proved the most interesting was a special study-room, which was caged off, so to speak, from one end of the stack-room, opening into it and into the main reading-room by lock doors. Here was every convenience the special student might desire and he could read such books as he might need in uninterrupted peace and quiet. The library rooms were fitted throughout with the most improved devices, many of them devised for this library - as, for instance, the porcelain-covered bricks which were used as book supports on the shelves and the individual newspaper desk-racks which could be rolled noiselessly from place to place in the reading-room — while the use of brass ornamentation, etc., produced an unusually rich ornamental effect.

Wednesday evening a reception was given to the members of the Association by Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Catlin, the happy possessors of one of the most beautiful residences on that most beautiful of St. Louis streets, Vandeverter Place. The company was delightfully entertained, and was especially interested in the private art gallery, with its wealth of modern paintings, which is one of the most notable features of the house. Carriages were provided at the hotel for the visit to the house and the return, and this particular evening proved a happy prophecy of the social attentions which were lavished on the visitors throughout their stay.

On Thursday afternoon, the feature was a drive to the Parks and the suburbs, for which carriages were again provided by the liberality of the St. Louis hosts for nearly a hundred people. Tower Hill Park and Forest Park were both visited, and a happy incident was a walk through the Botanical Gardens, said to be the finest in this country, given by Mr. Henry Shaw to St. Louis; the venerable donor, now over eighty, receiving a number of the party in the house which he still occupies on the grounds. This episode gave additional delight in a delightful day.

Thursday evening was simply crowded with events. At 8.30 a public meeting was held at Memorial Hall, in the Art Museum, at which Pres ident Cutter presided, and addresses on library needs were made to an audience made up of St. Louis people and members of the Association, by Prof. Winsor, W. F. Poole, Mr. Green, and Mr.

Dewey, and also Mr. Crunden, Mr. Judson, President of the St. Louis School Board, and others of St. Louis. It was hoped that the result of the addresses would be to emphasize to the St. Louis people the importance of their libraries, and the need of doing everything possible to support and extend their work. An informal reception in the Art Galleries in the same building followed, giving the visitors only enough time to take a fair look at the art treasures collected in St. Louis, before the hour came for the collation at the Mercantile Club. The several clubs of St. Louis - the University Club, the St. Louis Club, etc. - had offered hospitality to the masculine visitors, by extending to them temporary membership during their stay in St. Louis; but the Mercantile Club did even more in extending to both ladies and gentlemen a most charming hospitality. This is the "down town" club of St. Louis, and its building is only a few blocks from the hotel region. The visitors found the dining-rooms of the club beautifully decorated, and soon after II o'clock seated themselves at the many small and cosy tables, at which a delightful course supper was served. Judge Breckenridge, the President of the club, presided, and welcomed the visitors, after the supper, in a charming little speech, which was followed by very brief speeches by Mr. Soule,who acted as toast-master at Mr. Breckenridge's request,- Mr. Bowker, Dr. Steiner of Baltimore, Mr. Fletcher, and Mr. Crunden. The party returned to the hotel considerably after midnight, feeling that the record of the day's work and pleasure was remarkable, even for such busy people as librarians always are.

Friday was devoted more steadily to business, notwithstanding the dissipation of the night before, than any previous day, with continuous sessions both forenoon and afternoon; but in the evening the company were again the guests of their St. Louis hosts, who had provided 100 seats at the German Opera on the fashionable evening of the week. With wise forethought, instead of massing the librarians together in a body as a curiosity for the St. Louis people to gaze at, they had provided seats in groups of two or more in different parts of the building, and the visitors were therefore able to enjoy "Die Meistersänger" without the unpleasantness of notoriety.

On Saturday, after the closing session of the conference, which occupied the morning, carriages were again provided by the St. Louis committee for a visit to the great Anheuser-Busch Brewery, which vies with the Milwaukee Brewery in provid-

ing the world at large with more beer than any other one establishment. In the absence of Mr. Busch, his representative received the visitors with great cordiality, and gave every facility for investigating this mammoth establishment, with frequent bibulatory intervals. His speech of welcome was responded to by President Cutter, after which the braver spirits who ventured to inspect the cold storage cellars departed into their mysterious perspective, and the others took carriages back to the hotel. The inspectors, however, returned in safety in time to be ready to start South, or in their home directions, that evening.

The Arrangement and Reception Committee included, in addition to Mr. Crunden, Mr. Dyer, Mr. J. W. Zevely, State Librarian of Missouri, and Mr. Chas. Claffin Allen, who acted as representative of the St. Louis Law Library, the following well-known citizens of St. Louis: Messrs. John R

Lionberger, B. B. Graham, Henry Stanley, Wm. L. Scott, Geo. D. Markham, D. D. Dozier, O. L. Whitelaw, C. W. Barstow, I. H. Lionberger, F. N. Judson, and Chas. A. Kendrick. To them and to other citizens of the Mound City the American Library Association are indebted for an unbounded hospitality, which made their stay a delight from beginning to end.

The St. Louis papers gave fairly full reports of the proceedings, and the *Republic* accompanied them with outline portraits of leading librarians; in large measure, however, those of members of the A. L. A. not present. These were not always recognizable, either to the victims or their friends; and a climax in the art of how not to do it was reached when a portrait of Mr. Nelson did double duty in the same issue, as representing two distinct members.

THE POST-CONFERENCE EXCURSION.—FROM ST. LOUIS TO NASHVILLE.

On Saturday the time of the members was largely occupied with leave-taking, on the part of old friends meeting again or new friends pleasantly made during the week, before they started, some North, some West, a few returning to the East directly without the intervening Southern Shortly after seven the Post-Conference Excursion party, twenty-eight in number, left the hotel under the guidance of Mr. Davidson, and their New Orleans host, Mr. Nelson. They found at the Union depot the special Pullman car, which, after crossing the great bridge, took then, via the Illinois Central Raılroad, to Memphis, which was reached at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. Here they were met by Mr. Flanagan, the Librarian of the Law Library at Memphis, and after breakfast at the Peabody House the morning was used to see what was to be seen in that representative Southern city. Meanwhile the Anchor Line boat "Baton Rouge," which had arrived at Memphis in the early morning, had been instructed by telegraph to wait the party. They were scheduled to leave at 5.00 P. M., but it was found that much time could be saved by dining on the boat and making a start at I o'clock, the only obstacle in the way being the persistent absence of one member of the party who had failed to obtain a realizing sense of the change of plan. The boat was cast loose from the dock, and had fairly started on its journey down the river, when the soft-hearted Captain offered a last chance to find the errant member, and Mr. Davidson, leaping ashore in the most gallant manner, as the Captain "ran her nozzle agin the bank," rushed up to the hotel, found the missing member quietly eating his dinner at the Peabody House, and hauled "the last galoot aboard" amid the plaudits of the interested passengers.

The sail down the Mississippi was one never to be forgotten. The boat, one of the finest on the Mississippi, was spacious and comfortable; and the A. L. A. party were nearly in full possession, the other passengers being few. For four days, until Thursday afternoon, the boat glided quietly down the Father of Waters with almost imperceptible motion, except at meal times, when, in accordance with the custom of all boats, large or small, river or ocean, the cups of coffee and glasses of Apollonaris would get a lively shaking up. The "book-keepers," as the St. Louis newspapers persistently called their visitors, were much interested to hear the familiar cry of "Mark twain!" as the deck hands took soundings, but this was the only literary reminiscence of the delightfully lazy four days. One member of the party carried a copy of Cable's "Old Creole Days," and another a guide to New Orleans, and this was about all the literature the party possessed. The librarians did not read, and therefore, with the exception above noted, were not lost.

There were no stops until the party reached Natchez, but from that down some sixty landings here and there along the levee gave opportunity to become practically acquainted with the shore. The journey was at the time of full moon, which made the evenings all the more delightful; and the picturesqueness of the night journey, especially as the steamer threw out the long beam of light from her electric search-light, found the mysterious landing on the shore, and rounded up to it with the accuracy of a mountain stage driver meeting a passing train, was something long to be remembered.

On Wednesday the steamer reached Baton Rouge, where a stop was made long enough to enable the party to visit the State Capitol and take a drive through the solid dust of Baton Rouge streets, returning to the boat with more of the sacred soil than they had ever swallowed or carried before in their lives. At last, about 5 o'clock on Thursday, the plantation houses became thicker and merged at last in the increasing evidences of city life. The "Baton Rouge" hauled up at the levee, and the party, almost sorry to say good-bye to Captain Bixby and his associates, left the boat and found their way to the St. Charles Hotel. Previously at an informal meeting, after the party had been "kodacked" by Photographer Hayes, resolutions of thanks to the Captain and his associates, for their constant care for our comfort and enjoyment, were passed, as prepared by Prof. Winsor, Dr. Nolan, and Mr. Thwaites, the committee.

The first evening in New Orleans was pleasantly spent in an informal visit to the new and beautiful building of the Howard Memorial Library, where the party were received by Mr. Nelson and his assistants. The building is admirably situated, and is a most characteristic piece of Richardsonian architecture, although it was the general comment that the design was perhaps better suited to a small Northern town than to a growing city in the South like New Orleans. The edifice is extremely massive in design and solidly built, and no expense has been spared in its construction to make the details of the work worthy the general plan. Contrary to the general impression, the light was found to be admirable, a row of upper windows which was not shown in the original drawing in the Library journal - and the fine end window filling the place with light, as became apparent on later inspection by day. The reading-room, occupying one end of the building, was especially admired, although its great round tables, which formed so striking a feature, were thought by some to be rather large for practical purposes.

On Thursday morning the first order of the day was a visit to Tulane University, where the State Library of Louisiana is at present housed, and where is also the interesting Fisk Free Library and Reading-Room, as well as the library proper of the university. In the Museum building the party was cordially received by President William Preston Johnston, the head of the university, who also accompanied the party to the Manual Training School, connected with the university,a most significant factor in the new educational policy at the South, in which the university authorities take a justifiable pride. After that followed visits to the City Library in the City Hall, including the old collection of French books, and to other public buildings of interest. noon the party, by invitation, visited the Cotton Exchange at the time of the "call," and also surveyed New Orleans from its lofty roof. In the late afternoon an expedition was made to City Park and "The Oaks," the site of the Cotton Exposition of a few years since, where the interesting Horticultural Hall remains as a memorial of that exhibition. The evening was occupied with the promenade concert and reception tendered visiting members of the American Library Association by the New Jockey Club, of New Orleans, whose fine grounds, two miles out from the town, were brilliantly illuminated and crowded with the citizenry, masculine and feminine, of the Crescent City. To Mr. Connel, Mr. Miltenburger, and Mr. Pollock the Association is especially indebted for this hospitality.

Saturday morning was given for the most part to a visit to the old French quarter, the scene of Cable's stories and of the romance generally of old New Orleans. This visit was made in small groups instead of in a body. Most of the houses so closely described by Mr. Cable are still standing, although a few have been swept away in the last few years by the floods of time, as relentless as those of the Mississippi. At noon a number of the party called at the house of Dr. Jones, who showed a most interesting collection of the relics of the Mound Builders and other things of special value, and later a brief visit was made to the rooms of the Board of Trade. In the afternoon an excursion to the battle-field of Chalmette was made by wagonette, and there Professor Winsor gave an interesting account of the battle of New Orleans, illustrated impromptu by a sketch map

on the gravel walk of the National Cemetery. The evening was occupied by the dinner given at the famous Moreau restaurant to the visiting librarians by Mr. Howard, the President of the Howard Memorial Library. The recent death of a relative caused him to make Mr. Nelson his proxy as host, none of the other trustees apparently being brave enough to face so many strangers. The proxy host acquitted himself admirably, except that he insisted on speeches from all the masculine members present, and did his wicked best to compel the ladies also to make themselves heard. The dinner was a characteristically Southern one; and the menu, as well as the good company of each other, was much enjoyed by all.

Sunday was scarcely a day of rest; for, notwithstanding the dissipation of the evening before, most of the visitors roused themselves or were roused to visit the French market at the unrestful hour of 6 o'clock in the morning. This, it must be confessed, was not so enjoyable as most of the excursions; but the visitors solaced themselves by attendance at the picturesque French Cathedral and a further stroll through the French quarter, and finally by a good breakfast at the St. Charles. In the forenoon two members of the party, Mr. Jenks and Dr. Vinton, occupied New Orleans pulpits, and the other members scattered themselves in the pews of the various churches. In the late afternoon a visit was made by train to the Metairie Ridge Cemetery, and the evening was spent at the West End, Lake Ponchartrain, at the "opening of the season" there.

On Monday morning the resolution of the

party was again put to the test, for breakfast at 6.30 and an early start for Mobile was the order of the day. At 7.30 the party took possession of the special car which had been sent to New Orleans to meet them, and which was to be their home for the remainder of the trip. After a pleasant sea-coast ride, Mobile was reached shortly before noon; and here the librarians were unexpectedly met on the platform by the Hon. F: G: Bromberg, ex-member of Congress, a classmate of Mr. Green at Harvard, Mr. Hannis Taylor, and Miss Moses, Librarian of the Circulating Library at Mobile. The Battle House was made headquarters for the day. A charming outing had been planned by the Mobile hosts, consisting of an excursion to Spring Hill, six or seven miles out from the city, a visit to the Jesuit College near by, with its interesting library, etc. The ride out by the dummy road, under the personal charge of Mr. Warren, the proprietor of the road, who declined all legal tender except thanks for the trip, was unexpectedly delightful, and at the college and elsewhere every hospitality was shown, the band of the college boys giving the visitors some pleasant music before they departed. On the way back a brief visit was made to the beautiful home of Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson, the author of "St Elmo" and "Beulah," who welcomed her guests in the most charming manner. After a delightful supper, given at the leading Mobile restaurant by Mr. Bromberg and Mr. Taylor, the special car was attached to the train leaving at 7.37, and Nashville was reached Tuesday forenoon, after breakfast at Decatur, Ala.

FROM NASHVILLE TO CINCINNATI.

BY MISS EULORA MILLER, LIBRARIAN OF THE PRATT INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Arrived in Nashville the librarians at once repaired to the Maxwell House, where they were to be head-quartered for the day, and where, after a little preliminary sprucing up, they partook of a midday dinner preparatory to the afternoon's sight-seeing.

Mr. S. S. Green had brought a letter of introduction to Prof. Goodman, Secretary of the local committee of the National Educational Association, and the latter kindly interested himself in planning an agreeable program for the visitors.

Dinner over, the party took carriages for a

charming drive which occupied the entire afternoon, and took in Nashville and the beautiful country surrounding it. They were first driven through the grounds of the Vanderbilt University, and then the carriages headed for Belle Meade, several miles distant from the city, and the crowning point of interest in the afternoon's excursion. The drive to this farm takes one through a country which looks fairly exuberant in its air of prosperity and evident consciousness of having something laid up for a rainy day; and indeed Nashville itself has the same well-kept, thriving appearance.

Belle Meade is one of the largest stock farms in the South. It covers 5300 acres, and is a fitting terminus to the beautiful drive which leads to it. Here the visitors were met by Gen. W. H. Jackson, the owner of the farm, and conducted through the various buildings in which they were privileged to see the finest stock upon the place. Dozens of beautiful horses were led out by the grooms for the inspection of the delighted librarians, one of whom had had the forethought, upon leaving the hotel, to fill her pockets with lumps of sugar which she distributed with lavish hand among the yearlings. Gen. Jackson informed his guests that he no longer attempted to name the young horses, but resorted now to the simple expedient of assigning them an accession number. His former practice had been to select a name beginning with the same initial as that of the sire; but having once puzzled for forty-eight hours for a suitable name for a daughter of "Enquirer" and having settled upon "Edelweiss," he was so disgusted to learn that the man who bought this horse had afterwards adopted for her the unromantic pseudonym of "Lovely Jen," that he had never since had the courage to name another

The party made calls upon "Lute Blackburn" and "Enquirer" each of whom has a stable and lot of his own and a special groom. After performing this ceremony and extending many thanks to Gen. Jackson for his kindness, the carriages were resumed for a drive over the shady deer park belonging to the farm, through which and to the outer gate they were closely accompanied by a dense swarm of little darkies belonging to the place. They kept close to the wheels and almost under the horse's feet in delightful anticipation of the shower of "nickels" which they expected as a farewell from the occupants of the vehicles, and in which they were not disappointed. each carriage passed out there was a lively and indiscriminate scramble in the crowd about the gate, the victors emerging triumphant from the heap with their spoils, and the defeated alert for the next chance.

After arriving in the city on the drive back to the hotel, it was found that the gentlemen escorting the party had planned a call upon Mrs. James K. Polk at the family residence, in the grounds of which is the tomb of the ex-president. Mrs. Polk received the callers in the parlor, in the furniture and appointments of which, it is said, she has not allowed the slightest change to be made since the president's death. The ceremony of introduction

was performed by Gen. Thurston, the son-in-law of Mrs. Polk. The call was necessarily brief as the afternoon was gone.

The wise forethought of Mr. Davidson had provided that the special car conveying his "troupe," as the railroad officials frequently designated his library tourists, should be sidetracked upon its arrival in Chattanooga in the middle of the night; and here the librarians calmly slept till morning, when each consulted his own sweet will — or slumbers — as to his hour of greeting the lark, and where toilets could be made in leisure and equilibrium without the discomfort of being knocked about from pillow to post. It was also a great convenience to the travelers to have as they did, throughout the trip, an abiding place for their chattels, where satchels, umbrellas, "boxes, portmanteaus, and bags," cameras, kodaks, shawl-straps, and the bric-abrac accumulated on the way could be left, and the necessity of dragging them to and from hotels frequently obviated.

The members of the party breakfasted at the Read House, where the Southern journalists were holding a convention, and where the bills of fare were neatly headed with the delicately suggestive quotation, "Impatience dries the blood sooner than age or sorrow." One librarian, who was evidently not intimidated by this timely warning into placid submission to delay, suggested the propriety of inscribing an additional sentiment upon the menu: "They also serve who only stand and wait." The impressions of the Read House carried away by Mr. Davidson's party, however, were certainly entirely pleasant, and the formidable rival of "age and sorrow" had little occasion to boast a conquest so far as they were concerned.

After breakfast came the trip up Lookout Mountain by steam car, under the leadership of Major G. C. Connor, of Chattanooga, whose sallies of wit and the unexpectedness of whose remarks entertained the whole party throughout the day which he very kindly devoted to the librarians. Major Connor was acknowledged to be an eminently successful escort and guide, and laid up for himself a treasure of pleasant recollections of his kindness in the minds of his visitors.

Upon the mountain the group had a photograph taken according to the conventional custom of tourists to the spot.

After descending the mountain the party dined, and then a number of them made a visit to Stanleyville, a negro settlement a few miles out of the city in which there is not a single white resident. Others drove to Cameron Hill, where a fine view of the surrounding country is to be had.

The joke-collector of the company who recorded in his journal from day to day the *bon mots*, persiflage, badinage, and repartee of the party under the title of "nugae," facetiously entered up the gleanings of this particular day under the heading "Chattanugae," which he displayed with considerable pride.

In addition to the scintillations of wit constantly emanating from the exuberant bibliosophs, there was also manifested in some of them an unquenchable poetic genius which from time to time broke forth into verse. On the steamer the disturbed equilibrium of the contents of his teacup had inspired in one poet a production beginning:—

"Break, break, break,
O'er the edge of thy cup, O tea!"

and mournfully ending:—

"Break, break, break,
All over the lunch for three;
But the tender chop that was ordered up
Will never be served for me."

On another occasion, to while away the time as the train was speeding along, a prominent Boston gentleman was playing with a few of his fellow-travelers the intellectual game of Crambo, in which he drew from the hat the word "St. Louis," and the question, "What is the Dewey classification?" With the true poetic instinct and a spontaneity that comes only from inspiration he produced upon the spur of the moment the required verse in the following words:—

"Now what I have got to do is,— In answering this, get in St. Louis. But I'd rather call it St. Louis, And refer the question to Dewey."

There was even an A. L. A. coöperative poem produced, and that during a few hours ride, but it is too long for insertion here.

The excursionists arrived at Glasgow Junction the next morning shortly after nine o'clock, and were there served with an appetizing breakfast. By the forethought of Mr. Bowker, who had preceded the party a day or two, having been obliged to leave them at Nashville and hasten to meet a business engagement in New York, arrangements had been made that the librarians should be served upon the cars with a copious supply of luscious strawberries and cream, in case anything should happen to prevent their breakfasting at Glasgow Junction, as he had advised them by telegram to do.

There was time here, however, for a leisurely

breakfast, including the strawberries, after which ensued a raid upon the trunks on the platform at the station, the unearthing of various articles of apparel, such as heavy shoes, gossamers, and goloshes, supposed to be suitable for the coming trip through the cave, and a subsequent retirement into the sleeper for the purpose of rigging out in these garments.

The private car was then attached to an engine, and taken to the Mammoth Cave, about nine miles distant. Here, after securing the proper guides, and the gentlemen being furnished all around with smoky, open lanterns, the party filed one by one in solemn march into the cave.

The descent into Avernus proved comparatively easy, and once inside the temperature was found to be so agreeable that all wraps were dispensed with and left in a heap in the ante-chamber. The ground also was so dry that no rubber shoes were needed.

The guide, who informed his admiring followers that he had been in the business seventeen years, enlivened the occasion by an inexhaustible volley of facetiæ which he had doubtless been accumulating from infancy. His joking proclivities, taken in connection with his subsequently displayed powers of ventriloquism, identify him pretty closely as the William Garvin mentioned in Hovey's "Celebrated American caverns." He was a man of methodical habits, and when a customary joke was due at any given place in his descriptive remarks, it was delivered regardless of interruptions or side issues. It was evidently his time-honored habit after announcing "This is the Elephant's Head," to pause a moment in which some one of his guileless listeners was sure to inquire: "Where is his trunk?" and then to create uproarious mirth by responding: "O, that's been checked." And so when an unwary librarian almost victimized himself by asking: "Where are his tusks?" the reply came, "O, it's been checked." The guide must have found the enthusiastic reception of this particular sally of his unprecedented.

The walk through the cave covered nine miles and lasted five hours, but was attended with surprisingly little fatigue.

The librarians almost exhausted in this long march their repertoire of college and patriotic songs, but did not perceptibly lessen their fund of good spirits, nor did they lose in any degree their keen zest for the enlivening repartee in which they had all been indulging together for so many days. In the Starry Chamber the guide seated

his party on a long row of benches, collected the lanterns, solemnly extinguished every one, and announcing that he would "return in the morning," withdrew, leaving the row of librarians sitting in impenetrable darkness. In the course of about ten minutes, he electrified them, however, with a weird scenic effect off at one end of the apartment in the way of a realistic sunrise composed of relit lanterns and turpentine cotton, and accompanied the display by various feats of ventriloquism in the imitation of crowing cocks and barking dogs, after which he restored the torches to his guests and they proceeded to inspect the bottom of the Bottomless Pit before retracing their steps to the mouth of the cave.

Supper was served at the Mammoth Cave Hotel upon reaching the surface of the earth once more; and later in the evening the pedestrians sought the car and were soon lost in slumber from which they were aroused only by the announcement that they were approaching the Queen City in the grey dawn of the following morning, and realized that their car had been picked up in the night, and that the wonderful cave lay far behind them. Early as it was when the train pulled into the station in Cincinnati, Mr. Whelpley was there, smilingly waiting to receive the friends from whom he had but recently parted in St. Louis, and bearing a huge package of letters which had arrived for his guests in his care, and which he distributed while exchanging hasty but cordial greetings, and transferring the party to the omnibuses which were waiting to convey them to the Grand Hotel. Here they had breakfast in a dining-room to themselves, and then repaired to the Chamber of Commerce, escorted by Mr. James A. Green, city editor of the Times-Star, and one of Cincinnati's best platform lecturers. From here the party went to the Public Library, where they were received with an address of welcome by the Hon. L. M. Hadden. Mr. Hadden and the Hon. Louis L. Sadler, of the Board of Managers of the Public Library accompanied the visitors throughout the day. tesies were also extended by the other members of the Board of Managers, Mr. George Emig, Mr. G. O. Deckebach, Mr. C. W. Whiteley, Mr. II. H. Mithoefer, and Mr. F. C. Zumstein.

After an inspection of the library under Mr. Whelpley's guidance, the party, reinforced by Mrs. Whelpley and Messrs. Whelpley, Hadden, Sadler, Merrill, McCarthy, and Smith were treated to a ride up the Mount Adams Incline & Elevated Railway. Arrived at the top they had

the delightful pleasure of visiting the Art Museum in response to the invitation of Gen. A. P. Goshorn, Director-General, and of inspecting the Art School under the guidance of Mr. I. Henry Gest, Curator. An hour here served to give some idea of the treasures of art contained in the museum, and to provoke the admiration of the visitors for the beautiful building itself.

At the door of the Art Museum a long row of carriages was in waiting, and the librarians were driven with their friends through Walnut Hills and Avondale to the famous Zoölogical Gardens, the invitation to visit which was extended by the Board of Directors through Mr. Charles F. McLean, Secretary.

An excellent dinner given by the Board of Managers of the public library was served at the Zoo in generous style. Up to the arrival at the gardens the entire post-conference trip had been attended by what is known among the profession as "regular A. L. A. weather," and the sudden shower which took place just as the carriages reached this spot was a regular A. L. A. shower, for, while it prevented any one from alighting for some minutes, no one got a wetting, and the rain, after laying the dust for the afternoon's drive, kissed its wet hand and departed.

Dinner over, the animals were hastily visited, respects paid to Mr. Rooney and Mrs. Kitty Crowley-Rooney, and carriages resumed for an intoxicating drive through beautiful Clifton, than which no city in the country can boast a more charming suburb. Boston and Philadelphia both gracefully conceded this by their representatives in the party. A pleasant episode of the drive through Clifton was a brief alighting at the magnificent home of Mr. H. H. Vail, where the tourists were received by the host and hostess and Miss Vail in a delightfully hospitable manner. The visitors could scarcely suppress their expressions of admiration for the exquisite and artistic interior of this home-like house, until they should get from under its roof.

The afternoon being far advanced when this reception came to a close, Mr. Whelpley, as a crowning feature of his hospitality, conducted his guests to his own beautiful home in Clifton, "Arden Cottage," where a delicious and dainty supper was temptingly served, the carriages waiting in the meantime to take the reluctantly departing librarians to their train.

They were driven through Burnet Woods and the city to the Grand Central depot attended by Mr. and Mrs. Whelpley and the gentlemen who had so courteously accompanied them throughout the day, and whose hospitality helped to make the stay in Cincinnati one of the most delightful episodes of the trip. Mr. Whelpley is an unsurpassed host, and the spirit of his entertainment can best be expressed in the words of one of his friends who accompanied the party, and who was overheard to remark to another Cincinnati gentleman, "I believe this is the happiest day of Whelpley's life."

The Cincinnati friends stayed at the station until the train pulled out, taking with it a car full of librarians who were employing a copious vocabulary of commendatory superlatives in expressing themselves upon this delightful day.

And now, having left Cincinnati, the last stopover on the itinerary, they felt that they were for sure upon their homeward journey. The party had already begun to break up, the north and the west claiming some of them back again; but the final break up did not occur until New York was reached.

As home and work came nearer there was a noticeable increase of "shop" talk and technical vocabulary in the conversation of the librarians, which had never, even on the moonlit Pater Aquarum or the impressive eminence of Lookout Mountain, been entirely free from this element; but, as home approached, it was so marked that the member from Philadelphia observed, as he bade farewell to his fellow travelers as the train pulled into the Quaker City, that he had heard nothing in that car but "catalists" and "shelflogs" the whole day long,

At 8.30 Saturday evening the party reached Jersey City very much subdued in spirits as the time for final parting came, and full of regret that a most successful trip was ended; successful too, as each one felt, greatly owing to the skilfull management, the untiring patience, the courtesy and genial companionship of the fidus Achates, Mr. Davidson. As the ferry-boat approached the dock and the lights of New York grew more and more distinct there was an answering echo of regret in the hearts of each one of the quiet group huddled together in the bow of the boat to Mr. Cutter's regretful "And all of a sudden it ends." And all of a sudden it ended — the delightful post-conference excursion of 1889.

ATTENDANCE SUMMARIES BY THE SECRETARY.

| BY POSITIONS AN | D SEX. | BY STATES. | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|------------|------|--------------|-------------|--|
| | Men. | Women, | Mass | 19 Carried | forward, 44 | |
| Chiefs | 36 | 22 | N. Y | 10 Ill | 18 | |
| Assistants | 6 | 15 | Me | 2 Ohio | 11 | |
| Officers | 4 | | R. I | 2 Mo | 11 | |
| Booksellers and publishers . | 5 | | Penn | 2 Mich | 4 | |
| Others | 5 | 12 | N. J | 2 Wis | 4 | |
| | | | N. H | I Minn | 3 | |
| | 56 | 49 | Vt | I Iowa | 3 | |
| BY GEOGRAPHICAL S | ECTIONS. | | Md | I Ind | 2 | |
| 8 of the 9 No. Atlantic States. | Sent | • 39 | D. C | I Col | 2 | |
| 3 " 9 So. Atlantic States | " | 0,7 | Va | I Kan | і | |
| 2 " 8 Gulf States | " . | U | Tenn | I Neb | I | |
| 8 " 8 Lake States | " | | La | I Cal | I | |
| 3 " 7 Mountain States | " | - | | | - | |
| i " 8 Pacific States | " | · 4 | | 44 | 105 | |

NECROLOGICAL ADDENDA TO THE TREASURER'S REPORT, 1889.

The following thirteen persons, formerly members of the A. L. A., have died since its formation; and most of them were members at the time of decease.

The names are given in the order of their death, with the respective registration number of each appended, which indicates in a degree the period or extent of their connection with the Association.

Olmstead, Mrs. Cornelia B., Ln. Wadsworth L., Geneseo, N. Y. Died Feb. 11, 1880. (15.)

Haven, Samuel F., LL. D., Ln. Am. Antiq. Soc'y, Worcester, Mass. Died Sept. 5, 1881. (Life member.—359.)

Leypoldt, Frederick, Pub'r Library journal, Publishers' weekly, American catalog, etc., New York City. Died March 31, 1884. (88.)

Noyes, Stephen B., Ln. Brooklyn L., Brooklyn, N. Y. Died March 8, 1885. (27.)

represented that library in the Association.

Smith, Lloyd P., Ln. Library Co. of Phil., Philadelphia, Pa. Died July 2, 1886. (188.)

Jackson, Frederick, Ex-Supt. F. L., Newton, Mass., later of St. Paul, Minn. Died Oct. 11, 1886. (Life member. — 23.)

Steven, Dr. J. A., Hartford, Conn. Died June, 1887. (510.)

Homes, Henry A., LL. D., Ln. New York State L., Albany, N. Y. Died Nov. 3, 1887. (84.) Layton, William E., Ln. Newark Lib. Assoc'n, Newark, N. J. Died Feb. 21, 1888. (499.)

Hagar, Albert D., Ln. Chicago Historical Soc'y, Chicago, Ill. Died July 29, 1888. (548.)

Peirce, Rev. Bradford K., D. D., Supt. F. L., Newton, Mass. Died April 19, 1889. (400.)

Barnard, Frederick A. P., L. L. D., Pres't Columbia College, New York City. Died April 27, 1889. (469.)

Note. - Sargent, John Frederic, Ln. Paterson F. P. L. Died Sept. 25, 1887; was not a member personally, but had

ATTENDANCE REGISTER.

ABBREVIATIONS: F., Free; L., Library; Ln., Librarian; P., Public.

The * before the name indicates participation in the Post-Conference Excursion, May 11-25. O is prefixed to the names of those who are not members of the Association.

*Adams, Miss H. A., Ln. P. L., Somerville, Mass.

Alger, Miss Bertha, Ln. Univ. of Nashville and Peabody Normal Col., Nashville, Tenn.

Allan, Miss Jessie, Ln. P. L., Omaha, Neb.

OArmstrong, Mrs. M. S., 491 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Beer, William, Leadville, Col.

*Bonney, Mrs. A. P., Lowell, Mass.

*Bowker, R. R., Pub. L. journal, N. Y. City.

*Browne, Miss Nina E., Asst. Ln. N. Y. State L., Albany, N. Y.

Burbank, Charles H., Ln. City L., Lowell, Mass. Carr, Mrs. Edith Wallbridge, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Carr, H: J., Ln. P. S. L., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Chase, Miss Florence P., Asst. Ln. P. L., Kansas City, Mo.

Cole, Theodore L., Law-bookseller, St. Louis, Mo.

Cooke, H. H., Liby. Dept. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill.

°Cooke, Mrs. H. H., Chicago, Ill.

Crandall, Mary Imogen, Ln. Ottendorfer Br. F. C. L., N. Y. City.

Crunden, F: M., Ln. P. L., St. Louis, Mo.

*Cutler, Miss Mary S., Instructor in L. School N. Y. State L., Albany, N. Y.

*Cutter, C: A., Winchester, Mass., Ln. Boston Athenæum.

*Davidson, Herbert E., Sec. Library Bureau, Boston, Mass.

Davies, John F., Asst. Ln. P. L., St. Louis, Mo.

Davis, Olin S., Ln. F. P. L., Topeka, Kan.

*Dewey, Melvil, Director N. Y. State L., Albany, N. Y.

Dixson, Mrs. J. E., Ln. Denison Univ., Gran-

Dudley, C: R., Ln. Mercantile L., Denver, Col.

Dunn, J. P., Jr., Ln. Ind. State L., Indianapolis, Ind.

Edmondson, Miss Kate, Asst. Ln. P. L., St. Louis, Mo.

Egle, Wm. H., M. D., Ln. Pa. State L., Harrisburg, Pa.

Evans, Alice G., Ln. F. P. L., Decatur, Ill.

*Fletcher, W: I., Ln. Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

Foster, W: E., Ln. P. L., Providence, R. I.

Gale, Miss Ellen, Ln. P. L., Rock Island, Ill.

Galliner, Mrs. H. R., Ln. L. Assn., Bloomington, Ill.

Garland, Miss Caroline H., Ln. P. L., Dover, N. H.

*Gould, John M., Asst. Ln. Social Law L., Boston, Mass.

*Green, S: S., Ln. F. P. L., Worcester, Mass.

Harris, Geo. W., Acting Ln. Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.

*Hayes, Rutherford P., Trustee Birchard L., Fremont, O.

Hild, F: H., Ln. P. L., Chicago, Ill.

'Hill, Frank P., Ln. F. P. L., Newark, N. J.

Hull, Miss Fanny, Ln. Union for Church Work, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hutchins, Miss Anna E., Asst. Ln. Newberry L., Chicago, Ill.

Jackson, Master Rob't F., Minneapolis, Minn.

Jaquith, Mrs. O. B., Ln. Norman Williams P. L., Woodstock, Vt.

Jermain, Mrs. Frances D., Ln. P. L., Toledo, O. Johnson, Miss Sumner, Ln. P. L., Waltham, Mass. Kroeger, Miss Alice B., Asst. Ln. P. L., St. Louis,

Langton, Joseph F., Asst. Ln. P. L., St. Louis, Mo.

Leavitt, Miss Charlotte D., Ln. P. L., Elyria, O. °Linderfelt, Miss Anna, Milwaukee, Wis.

Linderfelt, K. A., Ln. P. L., Milwaukee, Wis.

*Little, Geo. T., Ln. Bowdoin College L., Brunswick, Me.

Maxwell, Mrs. S. B., Des Moines, Ia.

Metcalf, Miss Edith E., Elyria, O.

Mo.

*Miller, Miss Eulora, Ln. Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miller, Mrs. Mary H., Ln. Iowa State L., Des Moines, Ia.

Miner, Mrs. A. B., Ln. Hackley P. L., Muskegon, Mich.

Moses, John, Sec. and Ln. Chicago Hist. L., Chicago, Ill.

Myers, Mrs. Marietta, Asst. Ln. P. L., St. Louis, Mo.

*Nelson, C: Alex., Ln. Howard Memorial L., New Orleans, La.

*Nolan, Edw. J., Ln. Acad. of Nat. Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.

North, Mrs. Ada, Ln. Iowa State Univ. L., Iowa City, Ia.

Oakley, Miss M. M., Asst. Ln. P. L., Milwaukee, Wis.

Parker, W. E., Treas. Library Bureau, Boston, Mass.

Patton, Normand S., Architect, Chicago, Ill.

*Peters, Miss Fannie R., Bangor, Me.

Pickett, C: C., Asst. Ln. Law Institute, Chicago, Ill.

*Plummer, Mary W., Cataloger P. L., St. Louis, Mo.

Poindexter, C:, Ln. Va. State L., Richmond, Va.

Poole, Reuben B., Ln. Y. M. C. A., New York, City.

Poole, W: F., Ln. Newberry L., Chicago, Ill.

Putnam, Herbert, Ln. P. L., Minneapolis, Minn.

Root, Azariah S., Ln. Oberlin Col. L., Oberlin, O.

*Sanders, Mrs. Minerva A., Ln. F. P. L., Pawtucket, R. I.

*Sargent, Miss Abby L., Asst. Ln. Middlesex. Mech. Assn., Lowell, Mass.

Scantlin, Miss Lou, Ln. Willard L., Evansville, Ind.

See, Miss Cornelia A., Asst. Ln. F. C. L., New Brunswick, N. J.

Selby, Miss Emily H., Ln. State L., Ill., Springfield, Ill.

*Shattuck, Miss Annie B., Lawrence, Mass.

Smith, Henry Preserved, Ln. Lane Sem., Cincinnati, O.

°Smith, Mrs. Henry P., Cincinnati, O.

Solberg, Thorwald, Ln. Law Dept., Congressional L., Washington, D. C.

Soldan, F: J., Ln. P. L., Peoria, Ill.

Soule, C: C., Trustee Brookline P. L., Brookline, Mass.

Southworth, Miss Myra F., Ln. P. L., Brockton, Mass.

°Staufenbiel, F: J., Ln. P. L., Belleville, Ill.

Stechert, G. E., Foreign Bookseller, N. Y. City.

Steiner, Lewis H., Ln. Enoch Pratt F. L., Baltimore, Md.

Taylor, W. H. H., Ln. State L. of Minn., St Paul, Minn.

*Thwaites, Reuben G., Sec. State Hist. Soc'y of Wis., Madison, Wis.

Tower, Mrs. Helen M., Cambridge, Mass.

Tyler, Miss Alice, Asst. Ln. F. P. L., Decatur, Ill.

Tyler, Arthur W., Ln. F. P. L., Quincy, Ill. Utley, Henry M., Ln. P. L., Detroit, Mich. *Vinton, Rev. Alex. S., Worcester, Mass. Wallis, Talbot H., Ln. Cal. State L., Sacramento,

Werder, Edward J. F., Asst. Ln. Newberry L., Chicago, Ill.

Whelpley, A: W., Ln. P. L., Cincinnati, O.

Whelpley, Mrs. A. W., Cincinnati, O.
Whitelaw, O. L., Trustee P. L., St. Louis, Mo.
Whitney, Carrie W., Ln. P. L., Kansas City, Mo.
*OWinsor, Miss Constance, Cambridge, Mass.
*Winsor, Justin, Ln. Harvard Univ. L. Cambridge, Mass.

*OWinsor, Mrs. Justin, Cambridge, Mass. Woodward, R: C., Ln. P. L., Springfield, O.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 14.

JULY, 1889.

No. 7.

C: A. CUTTER, R: R. BOWKER, Editors.

THE May-June number of the LIBRARY JOUR-NAL was assigned as the Conference Number, with the intention of providing for a prompt report of the proceedings, which would permit immediate issue. But the Secretary preferred to make arrangements himself, partly in view of the saving of cost to the Association; and though the papers and written reports are printed off or in type, not a line of proceedings has yet reached us. This number has therefore to go to press with conjectural paging.

ANOTHER annual meeting of our Association has accomplished its beneficent purpose. Librarians need to come together once a year to get a new inspiration, fresh courage. In their pursuit, as in others, there are moments when the spirit faints, the work drags, the result seems far off, and faith in its value fades. If they keep too long at the task without the encouragement of friendship and the fillip that comes from seeing others' success, these moments of discouragement and lassitude may become fatal. They must renew their strength. And since their profession has none of the prizes that reward some others they may surely be allowed to magnify their calling and console themselves for moderate fortune by reminding one another how much good they do. No one can labor long with satisfaction unless he has a feeling at times that his efforts will regenerate the world, or at least that portion of it, small or large, which is committed to his charge. When this belief dies out the heart is gone from his work, his exertions are at once inefficient and exhausting. It is to renew this beneficent delusion that we come together every

THE Association met this year at a greater distance from the birthplace of the Society, farther west and farther south than ever before; for in the year when the excursion penetrated as far west as St. Paul, the meeting was at Milwaukee, and in the year when it went as far south as the Mammoth Cave the meeting was at Cincinnati. We do not know that this distance means an ex-

tending influence; but it is noteworthy that in the far southern city to which this year's excursion led the party, a great library is springing up, an indication that the South may not much longer be under the reproach of being a bibliothecal desert, and that both at Memphis and Mobile the librarians were professionally consulted as to the development of library interest in these cities,

THE Saturday review some time since, in an article headed "The Bodleian Library," discussing a notice on the subject-catalog sent out with the late report of the librarian for 1882-7, opposed having any subject-catalog, with the usual arguments of those who prefer to work with bibliographies, tho, with true English inconsistency, the writer approves of "the very useful kind of subject-index embodied in the alphabetical catalogue of the British Museum by means of the cross-references which are freely given under the names of celebrated authors." He does not explain why the man who wants to know what the library has about Aristotle and Cæsar and Horace and Icelandic literature should be gratified and not the man who wants to use the library's resources on the telephone, or the moon, or achitecture, or Egypt. But it is a little the English way to prefer temporary and partial expedients to systematic completeness, or, rather, it is the way of the Englishman who naturally writes in the Saturday review. And it cannot be denied that that style of doing things has some advantages. Something is done, clumsily perhaps, and inadequately, but it is done, and something is better than nothing. Those who plan a great work of theoretical perfection sometimes die leaving it unfinished. Here, however, is a great difference between the library and the German scholar who issues his first volume and drops off, leaving the cataloger to make the sad note "No more published." The library does not die. And though most of our libraries have subject-catalogs of one kind or another, some of them as yet have been even bankrupted.

WE reprint elsewhere an interesting discussion held at the Denison Club in London on the subject of free libraries and their support by the state. The Denison Club is an occasional gather-

ing, for the discussion of charitable and social problems, of ladies and gentlemen for the most part connected with the Charity Organization Society of London, a Society which does excellent work and from bitter experience has noted the effects of pauperizing the poor by ill-advised help from the state. The main paper, of which a summary is given, is worth consideration because it presents forcibly the views of the small number of people who oppose public libraries. We fancy that if a poll could be taken of the members of the Charity Organization Society, the great body would vote in favor of public libraries as a means of helping and holding people up in contradistinction to state aid which demoralizes them down. The strongest advocates of the laissez faire system, pace a few extremists, recognize practically that the whole question is one of limitations, and many of those who most honor Herbert Spencer's position, feel that education, through schools and through libraries, is one of the most necessary exceptions to the "hands off" doctrine. Public libraries stand with public parks on the one side and public schools on the other as a means of encouraging and promoting the public welfare, and will probably receive more and more instead of less attention at the hands of the public organized into states and municipalities, as time goes on. If this is socialism, it is certainly socialism of a very mild and beneficent type. The more the subject is discussed the stronger usually is the verdict for public libraries as a safeguard for the people. Of course a still higher development is reached when a public-spirited citizen returns thanks for the privileges he has enjoyed by giving to his poorer fellow-citizens outright the means which a free library affords for uplifting toil and ennobling

We are glad to call attention to the letter elsewhere of Mr. J. C. Dana, of Denver, Colorado, which gives visible proof of the growth of the library spirit in the West. Colorado always has a vigorous library representative at the library conferences in the person of Mr. Dudley, and we are glad to find that, as at St. Louis, there is to be in the future a friendly rivalry at Denver between a public and a mercantile library which will work with instead of against each other. We commend Mr. Dana's request for information and acquaintance to the fraternal feeling of the library profession and are pleased to record this wideawake accession to the ranks of its more active spirits.

Communications.

THE NEXT CONFERENCE.

Public Library, St. Louis, June 1, 1880.

To Members of the A. L. A.:

It has occurred to me that now, while the lessons of the late meeting are fresh in mind, is the best time to obtain suggestions for the next Conference. Several valuable suggestions have already been volunteered; and this circular is sent in the hope that an early request may secure others equally worthy of consideration.

You will greatly oblige by communicating to me (the sooner the better) any ideas which you think should be carried out in the preparations for, or the conduct of, the next Conference of the

A. L. A.

Do not refrain from making suggestions because they may relate to seeming trifles. A concurrence of trifles in one direction or another may make complete success or comparative failure.

Hoping for a prompt and a frank response, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRED'K M. CRUNDEN.

[We commend Mr. Crunden's capital suggestion to our readers, emphasizing the word now. Forgetfulness comes quickly.—Eds. L. J.]

DENVER (COL.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

DENVER, May 28, 1889.

This institution is coming into life. We have the first story of the west wing of the Denver High School building for a home. The library-room is 45 x 55 ft, lighted north and west. The reading-rooms (3) cover some 1500 sq. ft. About 4000 v. of what has been the High School Library are the nucleus, and funds come from a small percentage of the school tax. The reading-rooms are to be opened in a few days and are comfortably furnished.

About 150 periodicals, home and foreign, outside of city, state, and religious periodicals, are taken. The books will not be ready for loaning

for several weeks. All entirely free.

This is not connected with the Mercantile Library, C. R. Dudley, librarian — also free, containing 16,000 v., well chosen and giving out, as you have noted, some 38,000 v. per year. Denver needs and promises to support well both institutions. The leading bookstore here carries about 30,000 v., bound miscellaneous stock, outside of text-books, and 10,000 to 15,000 best paper books.

Our growth will depend mainly on the size of donations to come. Aaron Gore, City Superintendent of Schools, has nursed this institution in his mind and heart for 15 years, nearly, and hopes

for much.

I wish to make the acquaintance of my brothers in books. If you can intimate for me that circulars, notes, suggestions, lists, catalogues, ideas, helps, and God speeds from the brave army of librarians will be gratefully received, and acknowledged with thanks, I shall be obliged.

JOHN COTTON DANA.

HOW WE TREAT NEW BOOKS .-- II.

NEW YORK MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

This library always keeps a supply of the latest publications, English, French, and German, on the counters for the inspection of the members, from which they may select their reading for home use.

When new books are received, after being catalogued and made ready for circulation, copies are immediately placed on the counter. In addition to this, and still further to bring to the attention of our members the new books that are being added to the library, we issue accession lists which are given to the readers free of any charge.

For this purpose we make use of the Edison mimeograph, and issue from 300 to 500 copies of each list, or as many as may be needed. We issue these lists just as soon as we have sufficient new titles to fill a page of the paper on which they are printed.

When the supply of books is large enough we sometimes issue two lists in a week. With some of our readers the accession lists are very popular. They are always looked for and in many instances complete files are kept for use at home.

Copies of these lists are pasted in a book and kept for reference on the library desks.

From time to time we advertise in the daily papers the latest additions made to the library. This is expensive, as it costs us 30 and 20 cents per line. We also have a public card catalogue where the new books may be found.

W. T. PEOPLES.

PHILADELPHIA MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

For many years the new books we bought were placed first in a case known and marked as the New Book case. They were labelled New Books, and numbered on the inside but not on the labels, They were kept in the case, and not allowed to be taken out for a week; then they were numbered on the outside and allowed to be taken out for one week without privilege of renewal. The object of this plan was to afford members the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the new additions to the library, and of reading them as far as possible within that time. Subsequently the practice of keeping them in for one week even was abandoned. It was found, however, that putting the books in the New Book case created a factitious demand for them. Members sought them because they were new, and not because of anything in the books that they wanted. And in consequence those who wanted the books for what they really contained had a less chance of obtaining them. The plan offered encouragement to the craze for the last new book, and so stood in the way of the purpose to read on a definite plan, to select books for reading for the merit there is in them, instead of for their novelty. Now we place all books as soon as possible on the shelves in their appropriate classes, and not at the end of the class, but in their alphabetical, which is also their numerical, place in the class. The books are also entered in alphabetical order in a book lying on the counter, with their shelf numbers. They are also entered in another book on the counter, not alphabetically but as they are brought in from the catalogue-room. This enables members to see at a glance what books have been put in to-day and what yesterday. The shelf numbers are given JOHN EDMANDS. here also.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

BOOKS ordered are incorporated in the library as soon as they come. Books sent by agents on approval and gifts are laid before the Library Committee at their weekly meeting. Those which are accepted are checked on the invoice (if bought), collated, entered briefly in the Accession Book, classified, catalogd, revised, stamped, and supplied with book plates. They are then put on a stand in the Delivery-Room for 7 days for examination by the readers, with a slip pasted inside the back cover stating on what day they can be taken out. On the day named the slip is torn out and the cards on which the book is to be charged are put in the pocket, which is inside the back cover. The catalog cards after revision are inserted daily in the catalog, but one copy of the author-card (destined for a special catalog kept in the Delivery-Room) is first used to print our bulletin from. This bulletin is described in Mr. Green's contribution to this series in the April no. of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. It is intended to appear fortnightly or once in three weeks. Between its issues proof slips are hung up in the Delivery-Room and in the Library. After the seven days the new books are transferred to another stand in the Delivery-Room, where they remain (when they are not out of the building) as long as there is much demand for them, usually about 6 months. The labels "7 days," "14 days," "30 days," showing how long the book can be kept out, insure their being put on this stand whenever a borrower returns them. At the end of the 6 months these labels are removed and the book goes to its final place on the shelf.

BUFFALO LIBRARY.

We are publishing in one of our city newspapers a list, every Saturday, of the new books added to the library during the week. We also print a four-page classified list of additions as often as the four pages are filled—usually about once a month. Furthermore, we keep conspicuously in the library a perpetual bulletin of New Books, on movable cards arranged in seven columns, each column assigned to a class. The device is such that room is made for new cards at the top of the column by taking out the older ones at the bottom. The bulletin board (under glass) always shows in this manner about 500 to 600 of the newest books in the library—the latest at the top, the o'dest at the bottom.

Formerly we kept a few hundred of the newer books on racks near the charging desk; but the difficulty of keeping trace of this constantly changing assortment, as between their temporary and their permanent shelf-place, and the losses sustained from the exposure of them, compelled us, very reluctantly, to give up the practice.

I. N. LARNED.

NEW YORK APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

BOOKS bought on Monday are put through the usual routine on Tuesday and are ready for circulation on the afternoon of that day. To notify readers of the new accessions we have (1) a bulletin board containing the additions for four weeks, and (2) a ms. catalogue which contains the additions for the year roughly classified into nine divisions corresponding to the nine divisions of our findinglists. (3) At the end of the year we print a clas-

sified list of the additions for the year which we sell at the cost of printing.

J. SCHWARTZ.

NEW YORK Y. M. C. A. LIBRARY.

THE method adopted in this library to attract the attention of readers to new books is to place such books in a case by themselves, where they will be readily seen. They are screened from the public by means of wire doors. As new books arrive, others go to their permanent place on the shelves, to make place for the new books. Brief notes of new books are from time to time made and published in "Association Notes." Persons who are interested in special lines of study are sometimes made acquainted with the accessions that they are interested in. R. B. POOLE.

BROOKLYN Y. M. C. A. LIBRARY.

NEW books having arrived we check the bill and then at once enter on accession book, giving source and cost. They are then classified, the No. put on back of title-page, and entered on shelf-list. Plates and Nos. are then prepared and pasted: this done, they are ready for cataloging. We make a card for author, title, and subject or subjects, putting a dot under the several letters on title-page represented by a card in the catalog. The books are then ready for circulation, and in order to get them in use as soon as possible, as also to let our members know we are keeping up to the times, we put all new books on the deliverydesk where they can be seen by all passing by. If there are not enough to make a respectable showing we fill in with other attractive recent books. A list of new books is published in our S. H. BERRY. monthly Bulletin.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PRIVATE LIBRARIES.1

BY PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

General Works.

BOOKBUYERS. In New York Tribune, Jan. 28, 1884.

Money-spenders would be a more appropriate title.

[DONNELLY, THOMAS F.] Bibliomania. Prominent American Book Collectors. [Signed] Book Worm. In *The Evening Mail*, Jan. 5 and Jan. 21, 1871.

Better than the ordinary newspaper work, but little of real value. The second article was reprinted in the *Amer. Bibliopolist*, III, 56.

PRIVATE Libraries of the United States. Tria List for the New England and Middle States. [New York: 1888.] 6 p. O.

A tentative list, printed by the LIBRARY JOURNAL, for additions and corrections. Though so incomplete as to cause the abandonment of the project, it is nevertheless a valuable list. Each State was also printed on a separate sheet.

SOTHERAN, CHARLES. Fortunes in Books. High-Priced Works Owned by Distinguished Americans. In *Mail and Express*, May 19, 1887.

Of about as much merit as the auction catalogue compilations of Mr. Sotheran.

TREDWELL, DANIEL M. A Monograph on Privately Illustrated Books. Brooklyn; 1881. 161 p. O.

¹ This list excludes all auction and sale catalogues, as well as descriptions of all libraries which have been dispersed,

Interspersed with much other matter are more or less details of various private libraries, chiefly derived from the owners.

Special Works.

- Boston, Mass. A Glance at Private Libraries. By Luther Farnham. Boston: 1855. 79 p. O. For the time a good description, but now thoroughly out of date, most of the libraries having been scattered.
- BROOKLYN, N. Y. Private Libraries of. By Paul L. Ford. In LIBRARY JOURNAL, XIII, 286, 1888. The briefest possible description of some sixty libraries.
- Library of J. A. H. Bell. In Brooklyn Eagle, Oct. 21, 1888.
- Library of C. B. Morton. In Brooklyn Eagle, June 22, 1884.
- CHICAGO, ILL. The Private Libraries of Chicago. By Albert D. Richardson. In Amer. Bibliopolist, I, 329, 1869.

A war correspondent trying to write about books.

- Library of E. G. Asay. In Amer. Bibliopolist, VI, 165; VII, 56, 1874.
- —— Catalogue of the Library of George W. Ordway. By Joseph Sabin. N. Y.: 1869. 96 p. O. Mr. Sabin was told to devote one hundred pages to a few books, and by dint of padding almost did it.
- CINCINNATI, O. Mr. Probasco and His Library. In Cincinnati Commercial, May 14, 1873.

A reporter's puff.

- ITHACA, N. Y. Library of H. Corson. In Cornell Era, Jan. 6, 1888.
- MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Facts about Libraries. Some of the Private Libraries Owned by Minneapolitans. In St. Paul Press, Feb. 17, 1889.
- Newport, R. I. The Library of George Gordon King. By Joseph Allan Nolan. Newport: 1885.
- New York, N. Y. [Donnelly, Thomas F.] Prominent New York Bibliomaniacs. In Amer. Bibliopolist, III, 322, 378, 1871.

Deals almost entirely with extra-illustrated books. They were first printed in the N. Y. Evening Mail, and the second article was also printed as a broadside.

- Ford, Paul. L. Private Libraries of New York. In LIBRARY JOURNAL, XIV, 20, 83, 111, 1889.
- Humphreys, Mary Gay. Rich [New York] Men's Picture Making. In N. Y. Evening Sun, Aug. 25, 1888.

Description of some extra-illustrated collections.

— Dramatic Libraries and Their Owners. In The Curio, I, 1888.

- New York, N. Y. Libraries of. In N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 27, 1882.
- Rosenthal, Lewis. Book Collectors of New York. In N. Y. Times, June 13, 1886.

A very good newspaper account.

— Wynne, James. Private Libraries of New York. N. Y.: 1860. 8+472 p. pl. O.

Fairly good, and pretty full accounts of fifty librarians. See L. J. XIV, 20.

- Bibliotheca Barlowiana. [By Henri Harisse.] N. Y.: 1864. 15 p. O.
- A Rough List as a basis of a catalogue of the Library of S. L. M. Barlow. By J. O. Wright. N. Y.: 1885. Q.
- A Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Addis Emmett. By Joseph Sabin. N. Y.: 1868. 31. +371 p. O.
- Collection of the emblem books of Andrea Alciati, in the library of G: E. Sears. N. Y.: 40 p.+pl. O.
- Collection of books illustrating the Dance of Death, in the library of G: E. Sears. N. Y.: 1889. 42 p.+14 pl. l. O.
- Catalogue of the Library of Robert L. Stuart. N. Y.: 1884. Q.
- Oswego, N. Y. Catalogue of the Library of Theodore Irwin. N. Y.: 1887. Q.
- PHILADELPHIA, PA. Description of the Library of G. W. Childs. Phila.: 1876. M.
- --- Descriptive Catalogue of the Library of Clarence H. Clark. By John Thomson. Phila.: 1888. 4 l.+577 p. l. O.
- Providence, R. I. Private Libraries of. By Horatio Rogers. Providence: 1878. Q.

Probably the best work on private libraries yet written in this country. Partly reprinted in *Amer. Bibliopolist*, VII, 9, 150, 192.

- Bibliotheca Americana. A Catalogue of the Library of John Carter Brown, By James Russell Bartlett, Providence: 1866-74, 4 vols, O.
- Library of John Carter Brown. By Joseph Sabin. In *Amer. Bibliopolist*, VI, 77, 1874.
- SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. The Bancroft Library as Material for Pacific States History. From The Argonaut. [San Francisco, n. d.] 26 p. O.
- The Bancroft Library. In New York Tribune, Feb. 26, 1887.
- A Noteworthy Library. Hubert Howe Bancroft and his Books. By Henry P. Johnson. In Amer. Bibliopolist, VII, 44, 1875.
- ——Library of Adoph Sutro. In *Mail and Ex*press and LIBRARY JOURNAL, May, 1886.
- Worcester, Mass. Library of Nathaniel Paine. By S. W. Webb. From the *Worcester Home Journal*. Worcester: 1885. 24 p. M.

FREE LIBRARIES.

A TALK AT THE DENISON CLUB, LONDON.

From the Charity Organization Review, May, 1889.

It was not an inviting evening, but about thirty members put in an appearance. Mr. Alford threw down the glove at once. "I have come to express my animosity against free libraries, and by free libraries I mean the rate-supported libraries contemplated in the provisions of Sir John Lubbock's Act. The grounds of my animosity have already been stated by me in opposing—I am thankful to say successfully—the establishment of one of these libraries in Marylebone, but I am glad to have an opportunity of repeating them here. You may think my grounds insufficient. I expect criticism, and I am open to conviction.

"First and foremost, I protest against the profanation of the term 'free,' and I hope that nobody will charge me with mere quibbling. There is a great deal in a name, and it seems to me that we are getting into a habit of imposing burdens on ourselves and our unwilling neighbors and voiceless descendants under a false pretence of freedom. We are stealing a cloak to cover our sins. To a really free library I have no objection, and I think that there are few better gifts that a rich and public-spirited man can make to his fellow-citizen. What I protest against is the library that is not a free gift, and I say we have no right - and that it is a very dangerous precedent - to compel people against their will to contribute to a library, and to impose the burden of its maintenance upon generations to come (who have no voice in the matter) in perpetuity; for this is the force of the Act, as I read it; there is no escape from its toils. If x + r of the ratepayers of any district choose, they can make x and the descendants of 2x + 1 in perpetuity support a library. It is nonsense to talk of freedom. If we are to have these x + 1 rated libraries, let us at least acknowledge what we are doing. Let us strip off the stolen cloak, and come face to face with the monster in his nakedness.

"But people say that no doubt the objectors are right in theory, but that it's a case of much ado about nothing. The maximum rate is only a penny, and even this has not been reached. Well, I have one or two things to say in answer to this argument. I am a parson, and may claim to know something about the ways and means of my poorer parishioners. I refuse to regard any rate, however small, as a trifle. The burden is very real to a poor struggling ratepayer. You may very easily make it too heavy, very easily transgress the narrow margin of solvency, and make your ratepayer dependent or a pauper. No rate is inconsiderable. And are you so certain that the rate will stop at a penny? I don't believe it. Unless I am misinformed, proposals to extend the limit have already been formulated. But, whether or no, I see no grounds for security against such extension. You never saw a toboggan sleigh stopped on a down-slide without an upset. And even if I felt the security about which, in fact, I am wholly sceptical, I should object on the ground of principle. It is a very dangerous principle that you are introducing and extending, this plan of allowing x+1 to force x against their will to pay for all manner of things that they do not want. Let x+1 put their hands into their own pockets and maintain a library for themselves if they care enough about it; this would be fair and right. The other method, which finds favor nowadays, is not fair. It is not free, but tyrannical; and, as I shall presently attempt to show, it stands in the way of better methods.

"Now, I don't want to be misunderstood, and will therefore confess at once that I do not pretend to take up a rigidly logical position of hostility to all compulsory rates and taxes. I am an Englishman, and look at these questions with English eyes. There are some things which I admit can be better done by state or municipal action, but the provision of literature is not one of these things. I will try to make clear the distinction in my mind and the reasons for it.

"There are four main objects for which provision is made out of rates. The first is the maintenance of the destitute. We agree that provision shall be made so that no subject need starve. The second is the care of lunatics. The third is the education of children, who would otherwise, by reason of the poverty or neglect of their parents, be untaught. There is a fourth need which is sometimes met by municipal action, but it will be more convenient to postpone its consideration at present.

"Now I put it to you that the relief of destitution, the care of lunatics, and the elementary education of children stand on a different footing from this question of supplying literature. They are obviously matters of imperial interest. It is in the real or fancied interests of the whole nation that the destitute should not be allowed to starve, that persons of unsound mind should be maintained in asylums under restraint, that all children should receive an elementary education. But the provision of libraries is not a national question; it was not so regarded by the authors of the Act; they themselves made it a matter of local option. They cannot therefore justify the Act on the analogy of any of these three great State systems.

"I suspect that it was founded on the analogy of the fourth instance of municipal intervention, at which I have hinted - I mean common arrangements for the supply of gas and water, for road repair, etc. I admit at once the convenience of municipal intervention in these matters under certain circumstances, but I shall venture to dispute the analogy. It is based on a false assumption about the desire and taste for literature. We all use roads, we all want water, we all want artificial light in our houses. We do not all feel the want of books. I wish we did. I hope and believe that the taste will grow. I am quite certain that it cannot be artificially created. There is something of a profanation, to my mind, in this suggestion to lay on a supply of literature through conduit-pipes, like gas and water. You may drench and soak the unwilling soil, you may make it a swamp, you will never fertilize it thus.

Literature is not a bit like gas and water, and you cannot lay it on to houses as you lay on gas and water. If there were anything in the analogy you would have to furnish each household with a literary cistern and meter, and regulate the charge

by the consumption. "But I want to be serious, and to take a high tone about books and reading. If you love books, and would have others love them, you will agree with me that there has been too much of the Grand Main Junction and Conduit-pipe system already. It is possible to read a hundred books and yet not to make one of them your own. I sometimes think that some of us read too many books nowadays. However that may be, I am quite certain, as I have said, that the taste for reading cannot be artificially created by a supply of books alone — not a healthy taste. If you want an analogy, you can find it in nature. Hunger stimulates a man to effort, effort produces appetite, and the two together promote digestion. So it is with book-hunger: whoever feels it will labor to satisfy it, the effort will create appetite, and the effort and appetite will stimulate digestion, and he will assimilate the food. The other plan, the conduit-pipe system, will only gorge an apathetic digestion, where there is neither hunger, effort, nor appetite, and result in literary dyspepsia, which assimilates nothing and in the end barely subsists on the slop-diet of magazines and newspapers. The problem for those who love books is not to gorge and strain an apathetic digestion, but to create, stimulate, and train a wholesome book-hunger. The way to do this is not by the establishment of these so-called free libraries. One of my most serious objections to the movement is, that it diverts us from natural and better methods. I am not speaking at random. Mr. Paterson is here to-night, and can tell us of the success of his modest effort to start a small workingmen's library in Shoreditch. The members manage it for themselves, and have not failed to get a supply of books equal to the demand, without any aid from rates; they have had friendly assistance from outside, but something has been given besides books - a stimulus, and sympathy, and direction. This is a simpler, healthier plan, and I see no reason why it should not be repeated again and again all over London, if only we do not learn to lean on rate or state aid. It is, too, an educative process; the men get on closer terms with their books, they have a voice in choosing them. They don't merely receive, they learn to want, and they will work to supply the want. This is healthy, natural development, the other plan leads to atrophy. There is a discipline in wants, if only we are left to feel them. and to strive to supply them. In your haste to supply them, you are taking away a precious stimulus, you are satiating an appetite before it has become a healthy instinct.

"These are my objections roughly. Perhaps you will think them fanciful. They don't seem so to me, but, as I have said, I expect criticism, and am open to conviction."

"What about the British Museum Library, Mr.

Alford?" asks a lady.

"And the South Kensington Museum?" asks

"Well, you can push me there, I dare say. But I'm not sure that it's quite on the same footing. There is something to be said for the maintenance of one national library, including all the nation's books. That does not fall under my objections."

Then, taking advantage of a pause, Mr. Paterson told the story of his Shoreditch library, Just a small knot of workingmen associated in a club, with a friendly author and a generous publisher, and Mr. Paterson himself. They had no difficulty in getting books to read, and the men took an interest in the scheme. It was hard work at the outset, but once well started the club worked itself. There did not seem to be much call for a free library in Shoreditch.

Mr. George Jones, of Stepney, contributed a bit of experience, not altogether dissimilar. The members of his library made no objection when a payment was introduced. Indeed, they seemed

to like it better.

"But is not the question Mr. Alford has raised," interposes a voice from the far corner, "bigger and broader than it looks at first sight? have been speaking of books, but the arguments you have used apply equally to all intervention of the state to relieve destitution of all kinds. Your metaphors are taken from the sense and supply of physical wants. If we are prepared to face the risk of literary destitution, why not that of physical and educational?"

But that is a national question."

"True; but Mr. Alford's argument is that we should supply our wants better, or at least with more advantage to ourselves, I mean educationally, without state interference, and he uses physical metaphors. Perhaps he is right; but, if so, it applies to all kinds of destitution. I am inclined to go with him, but the mischief of it is that we have let the state in to supply one kind of destitution; that makes it harder to stop at another. The real question is, whether we are strong and brave enough to face the chance of hardship and destitution all round while natural forces of resistance and escape are being devel-

"Well, you push me there again. Mr. Herbert, how would you meet the criticism?"

Mr. Auberon Herbert responded to the ap-

"I should like to support you, Mr. Alford," he began, "but, frankly, I don't agree with you in your limitations. You take an English view, as you say, and accept facts. I am what people call a visionary. I believe very much in ideas and principles. Still, I am glad that you have taken the line you have. It all makes in my direction. I will try to put shortly what I think on this question of state intervention, which seems to me wholly a bad thing - at any rate, the reservations are too slight to dwell upon now. I look upon every sense of want as a stimulus to exertion. If you will excuse a teleological expression, I would say that Nature gives us wants in order that we may be roused to satisfy them, and that in the process we may acquire faculties of growth and development. It is good that we should feel a want, in order that we may be stung into gaining a faculty. If you lull the want as

soon as it is felt, by some artificial process, you waste the opportunity of achieving a new power - you defeat Nature. Rather, you baffle Nature and pique her to a revenge. For you don't really satisfy the want, you only cheat it. You drug it, and you reject the gift of new power which is held out to you. Progress - life - is a struggle; the sense of want is its life. Want makes man live and strive, and the strife evokes new powers, and so he grows from strength to strength; or would grow if you would let him, but you are impatient: you have no faith and courage and you deaden the effort; you drug the new want with a sop. And here I am tempted to strengthen my position by an appeal to every-day experience. What is commoner than the complaint of apathy in relation to public interests? I believe that this apathy is due to a vague, unconscious feeling that our huge state machinery is all wrong, and that it is not worth troubling about. And, as things are, I prefer this apathy to the eager rivalry of interested parties to get control of the machine for private and selfish purposes. This element of mutual hostility, this preying of class upon class, is fatal to healthy social evolution. No section of the community is right in looking on another section as though it were made to supply its needs. People are tempted to neglect their own affairs and meddle with their neighbor's business. I don't mean to say that each man can do everything for himself. We are social beings. We have to learn the art of voluntary association, cooperating with one another, considerately and skilfully, to meet our new wants as they arise. This is my idea of progress; that we should learn to work together unselfishly and skilfully for common ends. It is the art of voluntary association. If you stifle it, you stifle human progress."

Much more did Mr. Herbert say with the simple eloquence of conviction, but the pith is

there.

Another broke into the conversation.

"I have seen Mr. Paterson's library. It was good as far as it went, but a very small affair. We ought to have big libraries and museums as well. I live near the South Kensington Museum, and I love birds and beasts and fishes and plants, and, most of all, rats. Mr. Paterson will never give me a collection like that at South Kensington. How can a Londoner acquire a taste for Natural History unless natural objects are placed before him? Or for reading, unless he can get at books? Is he to learn to swim before going into the water? In a free country the state and the municipality are voluntary associations, and their power should be made use of by the more intelligent or better educated citizens to put good things within reach of the rest. There is room enough for individual effort, which will thrive all the better for example, guidance, and opportunity. Mr. Herbert would deprive us of the benefits to be gained from association, if he did not reduce us altogether to anarchy."

And many another cut into the conversation, some asking for information, and one, as it seemed to me, jerking in a question now and again with malicious intent to catch his neighbor

in an inconsistency.

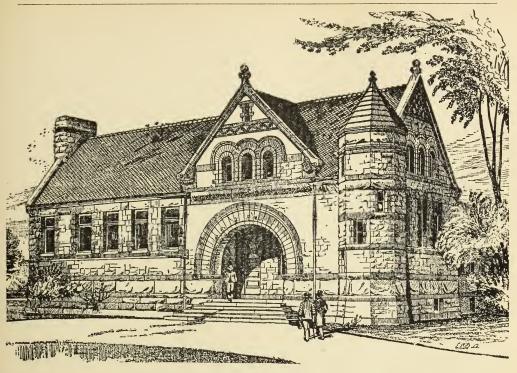
THE BATTLE OF THE NOVELS.

From the Saturday review.

THE Principal Librarian of the British Museum is a brave man. He has undertaken to define a novel, and to decide what is a legitimate motive for reading one—at least in the British Museum.

The classical work which was bestowed as a leaving-book at the Miss Pinkertons' academy mentions that a novel is a smooth tale, generally of love. But the word "generally" is not well placed in a definition; and, whatever else may be said of Mr. George Meredith's novels, they are certainly not smooth tales. The term "work of fiction" is even more ambiguous and puzzling. It has been applied by different critics, with various degrees of justice, to Blackstone's "Commentaries," to Mr. Froude's "History of England," and to Bradshaw's "Railway guide." When Lamb called himself a matter of fiction man he was certainly not referring to anything like the staple commodities of Mr. Mudie, or even of the modern theatrical publisher. Mr. Maunde Thompson, however, has taken the plunge, and he is to be congratulated on his courage. It was necessary to purge the reading-room of the Museum from a pest, and half-measures would have been useless. The acquisition of knowledge is supposed to be the object of those who frequent the room, and they have a right to be protected from the incursion of a hungry, novel-devouring horde. The rule which is designed to repel their attacks has been very skilfully framed, and its interpretation will at least provide its administrators with a plentiful fund of amusement: "In future, novels which have been first published within the preceding five years will not be issued to readers, unless some special reason, satisfactory to the Superintendent, be given by those requiring them." The regulation is, in some respects, very lax. It does not apply, for instance, to new editions of Scott, Dickens, or Thackeray, although the luxurious perusal of these popular authors is not precisely the object for which our great national library has been built and maintained. Moreover, it must be obvious to the capacity of the meanest Mudieite that, if he is content to be always five years behindtime, he may pursue his favorite occupation unmolested. It seems, however, that the practical evil has been confined to very narrow limits. Only about one per cent. of those who use the reading-room "persistently require" novels, and they are worthy students of Zola. Sir Robert Walpole's cynical remark that he never troubled himself to square his conversation with his company, because there was one subject which everybody understood, unfortunately continues to receive abundant and ubiquitous confirmation. It is not to be denied that M. Zola's works are instructive as well as disgusting. An eminent statesman, after reading "La terre," observed that the author was "an industrious fellow." But he truly added that the number of editions through which the book had run was not to be explained by a thirst for statistics of peasant life in France.

The Zolaists and their allies have not yet been completely subdued by the small but well-armed



RICHMOND MEMORIAL LIBRARY, BATAV.A, N. Y.

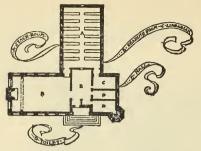
From the Batavia Daily News.

tribe of officials. "Special reasons" have begun to pour in, and particular decisions are hardening into general precedents. Semble, as the legal reporters say, that a desire to study colloquial French does not constitute a claim to read French novels in a public institution at the public expense. ... More plausible was the reverend gentleman who asked for "Robert Elsmere" in order that he might write a sermon on it. Happily for his congregation, this pretext was disallowed. ... Readers have naturally begun to argue that every work of fiction is not a novel, just as every cabinet minister is not a statesman, and every judge is not a lawyer. Disputes of this kind are difficult to determine by the principles of logic, but very easy to settle if one of the disputants has the books. ... The British Museum exists to facilitate, if not to encourage, research, and illustration, as everybody knows, is necessary to make things clear. Then authors must be abreast of the times. They must palpitate with actuality or die. How are they to compete with the daily papers, and the rival attractions of the pantomime, unless they have access to contemporary literature in all its multifarious shapes? Mr. Maunde Thompson has set himself no very simple or agreeable task. But in his struggle with the idle unclean loafer who occupies seats intended for scholars and students he deserves success, and if he remains firm he will, we have no doubt, secure what he deserves.

THE RICHMOND MEMORIAL LIBRARY, BATAVIA, N. Y.

From the Batavia Daily News.

On the evening of March 12 last the building above shown was presented to Union Free School, District No. 2, of Batavia, N. Y., by Mary E. Richmond, relict of the late Dean Richmond, erected by her as a memorial to her son, Dean Richmond, Jr. The formal presentation was made to President George Wiard, of the Batavia Board of Education, by the donor's son, Mr. Henry A. Richmond, of Buffalo, N. Y. "My brother Dean," said Mr. Richmond in his address, "was the only son born in Batavia, and, departing from life here, my mother, after due deliberation on the subject of erecting a suitable monument to his memory, conceived the idea of a memorial that would ever be of service and value in the community in which he was born and died. My mother was influenced to decide upon a library building by the well-known affection of my father, whose name my brother Dean bore, for the school system of our country. He was strong in the faith that good schools and the means of imparting knowledge were the strongest safe-guards of our institutions. This building, to be known as the Richmond Memorial Library, is given freely to the public of Batavia, in the hope that they may enjoy it and that it may be a source of benefit to all." The library building has a frontage of 87 feet, and a depth of 87 feet, being



Ground-Plan of Richmond Memorial Library.

T shaped. It is a modernization of the Roman esque in style and is built of light gray Medina sandstone and red Albion stone. The roof is of red tile, the gutters and metal-work of copper, and there is a liberal amount of carving. The interior is finished in oak. The stack-room has adjustable shelves for 20,000 volumes, about one-half of which number is now on hand. Batavia is to be congratulated on the possession of so ornamental and useful a structure as the Richmond Memorial Library.

THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Isabel F. Hapgood in the Nation.

I RECENTLY read a letter in the Nation about the Imperial Library in Berlin, which touched my feelings as a fellow-sufferer, there and in St. Petersburg at another Imperial Library. I once spent half an hour in the Berlin Library. I saw no books; I found that that was out of the question without a certificate from a University professor, the American Minister, or some other person who knew nothing about me. It seemed simpler to step into the other end of the building - the palace - and ask amiable Emperor William I. to be one's surety. So I admired learning as exhibited in five fanciful rapier wounds in one cheek of a student who entered, went round and gazed at three more wounds on his other cheek, and walked away content, merely wondering if the library owned such commonplace implements as dust- and scrubbing brushes. I thought that I should get books enough in St. Petersburg.

There are plenty of books - in fact, about twenty miles of shelves and a million and a half of books (not counting mss.) - in the Imperial Public Library. They are so numerous that they have quite got the upper hand of the librarians and the public. The librarians are extremely obliging; but the whole system is so radically defective that individual effort can effect but little. There are 300 to 400 visitors a day, on an average - 120,000 a year; and the numbers are increasing so fast that the great reading-room must soon be enlarged again. There are a good many crying wants; but the real shrieking, howling want is a catalogue — and a card catalogue at that. At present, there is, practically, none at all. The method of procedure is as follows: at the entrance door the soldier who takes your cloak and shoes gives you a sheet of paper on which he

notes the number of your peg. You will not be allowed to reclaim your garments and leave the building unless that paper bears the proper cancelling stamp to show that you have returned all books. On this paper you write your name and the number of your card. This card, by the way, is issued to you on your personal signature with address, and without an appeal to professors, ministers plenipotentiary, or other potentates. Herein this library decidedly scores a point over Berlin. On your paper the attendant at the desk writes the titles of all your books, after you have got them. After you have got them! That's the rub. At the top of the grand staircase, outside the reading-room, on the landing, stand some desks provided with some catalogues, in divisions such as: Russian, Foreign Literature, Dictionaries, and a few more. As it is necessary to go through the alphabet several times, in some of these leaflets, in order to make sure that you have not overlooked your book, the search is sometimes lengthy, and at certain seasons and hours there are more candidates for catalogues than catalogues. If you find your book, you write its name, author, date, number (if given), etc., on a small slip of paper, adding your card number and the date. If you do not find it, and know enough to ask for them, you may have another series of combined leaflets, which are issued from the desk on special application. These consist of a couple of yearly lists of acquisitions (foreign), 1856-57. and of half-yearly lists beginning in 1863 and ending, after some irregularity in issuing, with No. 19, containing the additions for 1882-83. After that date there is a blank.

When your slips are ready, you pass them in at the proper opening of the desk (for periodicals or books), find a seat near at hand if possible, or lounge about and wait for the books. No women are employed about the establishment, and there are no angelic little boys to wait upon one, as at that blessed Boston Public Library. (I used to think those infants imps sometimes; I am now firmly convinced that they were winged cherubim.) No. Each person takes his own books from the desk. As not a single dictionary, encyclopædia, or other reference-book can be had otherwise than by the regular official plan, this sometimes means not a little physical as well as mental labor! The paper received from the hall porter must be presented when the books are taken; the title of each is carefully noted. A written or stamped receipt is given, in bulk or as each separate volume

is returned.

If the books desired happen to be in the reading-room section, they are delivered promptly. If elsewhere, they can only be had after three p.m., or on the following morning — provided, the application is handed in before one o'clock, the ordinary hours being from ten a.m. to nine p.m. If the next day chances to be a Sunday or holiday, you cannot have the book, although the library is open from twelve to three p.m., but must wait until the first ordinary day. The building is hermetically sealed for a week at the Christmas holidays, about the same length of time at Easter, if I recollect aright, and for several days at another season, when they are "taking account of stock." It is as well not to feel in haste at

such seasons; but human nature is contrary, and sometimes one does pine for a book just then.

Certain books are never given out for reading; of course this means in the reading-room. No book is ever given out for home reading - by regulation. Of this and other points hereafter, when the case, so far as the general public is concerned, has been stated. Setting apart books under censure, unique copies, works of a private nature, and works in course of publication in numbers, as aside from the question, the inaccessible section includes "romances, novels, poetical and dramatic works in living tongues." Daily papers and the monthly magazines are given out, however (the latter in temporary bindings), as soon as received. But, although this library, like the National Library in Washington, receives by law everything that is printed in Russia, the books do not come directly from the authors; they are forwarded from the Censor's office, and are sometimes days and weeks on the road. The road is not long - about one block. I was informed at the library that this was owing merely to their allowing matter to collect into heaps convenient for forwarding. It was upon the occasion of my asking for the latest number of a Moscow periodical, and receiving one two months old. With foreign books the process is longer, naturally, as it is everywhere. Time must be allowed for selection, ordering, etc., etc. And I suppose that binderies operate pretty much on the same plan all over this planet, so that I need not discuss that melancholy point as a peculiar feature of this institution. A complaint has recently been made that only 16,000 rubles out of the yearly allowance for the library of 82,649 rubles are spent on books, and that chiefly on valuable manuscripts, leaving but little for the acquisition of new foreign works.

Novels are not allowed — probably lest the reading room should be filled with the readers of light literature, who would crowd out others. But novels are published first, in parts, in the monthlies. The result is that the people go there early, take every number of the novel monthlies for the year at once, and read at their leisure. At first I tried to wait until these people got tired or hungry, when there was a serious article in one of the numbers which I desired to read. That was before I understood the powers of endurance of the Russian stomach and brain. After trying one of the numerous circulating libraries, paying for fresh periodicals, and getting only one in the course of two months, I tried the plan of going to the Public Library at ten a.m. and asking for four times as much as I could read in a week, in case I might wish for it within a few hours. This, however, is not convenient, and periodicals, which are very dear, cannot be bought in single numbers, but must be taken for a year, six or three months. This is well enough for permanent residents, who have some place to store books.

One morning at ten o'clock I asked for a book. "You can have it after three o'clock this afternoon." "But I neither wish to wait here until three nor to return." "To-morrow, then." "To-morrow is a holiday." "The next day." "But I want it now!" We argued the question. I wound up with: "We do these things much

better in America." "How?" I gave a brief but vigorous sketch of the American idea of a free public library, and several attendants listened in amazement at the liberty and peremptory ways of readers. I sat down to read, and ten minutes later the unattaintable book was softly deposited at my elbow. I was still full of the subject when I met the director of the library on my way down-stairs. I forget his numerous distinguished titles: the Most Amiable of Librarians will suffice. "Can I help you in any way to-day?" he asked, as he paused to shake hands. "Yes, please to tell everybody here to give me whatever I want, and when I want it, without waiting until afternoon or next day." "But no library can do that." Then I also favored him with a brief American sketch, which included the small boy who is expected to bring the best hidden book to your hands in ten minutes at the latest. "Boys!"he gasped; "they must make a terrible mess." "Not at all; and the advantage of boy runners is, that they are supposed to have wings on their heels. And if they have not, one can scold them better than one can a boy of larger growth." "But we have so few readers that we cannot serve fast." "I should have argued just the other way," I retorted. The amiable Director admitted that I seemed to be reasonable, on the whole, and gave his orders. One of the first results was, that an attendant in the reading-room suggested my consulting my particular work of that date on the shelf upon the street floor, instead of wasting from twenty minutes to half an hour in mounting the stairs myself and having the big volumes brought up. I gladly availed myself of this forbidden privilege, under the eye of the sub-librarian of that department, until I happened one day to encounter the chief librarian, who, to my amazement, treated me as an interloper. A lengthy discussion ended in my going to the door and ordering the soldier to conduct me to "His Excellency" the Director. Making my way through surprised workers in the depths of the building, I reached his sanctum, stated the case, and was sent back with the the amiable general order that I was to do just as I pleased. Nevertheless, I always stoutly refused to avail myself of the guardian soldier's invitation to roam among those precious ancient books alone. I confined myself to the librarian's hours of 11:30 to 3.

I relate this incident because it has an important bearing upon another feature of my experience later on. As I have said, the rules allow no books whatever to be taken home. Nevertheless if one knows a librarian who will take books on his own name, rendering himself responsible for them, one can get plenty and keep them at pleasure. Also, one can refer to foreign belles-lettres, which is otherwise impossible, through the same intermediary. Last summer I was compelled to consult some foreign books. I made a special trip to town. The Director was away; ditto the head librarian; a friend on whom I depended would not arrive before five o'clock "if at all." The only librarian on hand flatly refused to allow me a sight of the books. "It was against the rule; he did not know where they were; it was not in his department, and etiquette forbade his touching

anything which did not belong strictly to him; and—he did not know who I might be;" "he remembered no orders about me." "These solremembered no orders about me." diers and others down-stairs and the attendants in the reading-room all know me," I said. "I have lost my breakfast, and now you ask me wait three hours and a half, on the chance of Mr. X. coming, travel back another thirty versts, and lose my dinner, perhaps in vain!" He was not in the least moved, but I was beginning to be, when the librarian with whom I had had the long dispute about the books on the shelf, and who had afterwards been almost oppressively kind, made his appearance on the stairs. He promptly suppressed my enemy, who was then willing to relax, carried me off, invaded another man's department in spite of etiquette, and gave me so much that I was afraid that I should lose my train through too much attention, instead of through too little.

As I pass the fine building on chilly days, and glance up at the long row of ancient philosophers (in bronze) which decorates the front, I find myself involuntarily addressing them in familiar terms: "Poor fellows! They have done the best they knew how by you, even if it is rather a cold post; but then we moderns inside are almost as much 'out in the cold' as you are

in your niches outside!"

Such is one of the results of living in Boston, where books almost walk about the streets begging to be read, like the little pig with his knife and fork crying, "Come, eat me!" Were I a New Yorker, I should be far less spoiled and critical in the matter of libraries.

A LIBRARIAN'S WORK IN 1821-22.

The Boston Athenaeum has just received from Mr. D. S. Lamson a blank-book in which the first librarian, W: Smith Shaw, had noted the

DUTIES TO BE PERFORMED AT THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM AND NOT TO BE OMITTED.

Every morning sweep the news-rooms, dust the tables, chairs, and the library room. After breakfast clean the lamps, etc., and lamp-room; see that all the books are in their places and even with the shelves.

Monday and Thursday morning sweep the library-room and clean everything thoroughly; put clean sand into the spitboxes, and paper and pens into the desks.

Saturdays sweep the first alcove and stairs. Clean the stoves and hearth every other Mon-

Every day clean some of the books and wax

A place for everything and everything in its place.

DUTIES TO BE PERFORMED AS OPPORTUNITIES MAY

Must see the men about the wood. Get the map of Boston varnished. Get some paper to cover books and paste. Take a list of all the books in reading-room. Find cat, of Theology alcove. Put papers in order in 4th story.

Collect all catalogues of colleges and bind them, each col. by itself.

Aug. 22, 1821. Get some day to take out the oil on the floor.

See that the Palladium & Patriot are complete for this year.

Look over a bundle of French papers upstairs. Collect all the periodical works to bind. Wash all the windows inside in the morning.

Clean the Franklin stove.

A box for snuff is wanted.

Natt Amory wants two tickets made out in his name as Ex. of Mr. Preble.

Would it not be a good plan to have tickets and give every person that is introduced one?

The by-laws should be printed.

If we could have a binder in the house it would be a great advantage.

We should send a letter of invitation to all the booksellers of Boston, etc.

The books in the 12th room are very much ex posed as every person can have the key and boys and girls spend hours in the room. Should not this be stoped and no person allowed to enter but with a proprietor?

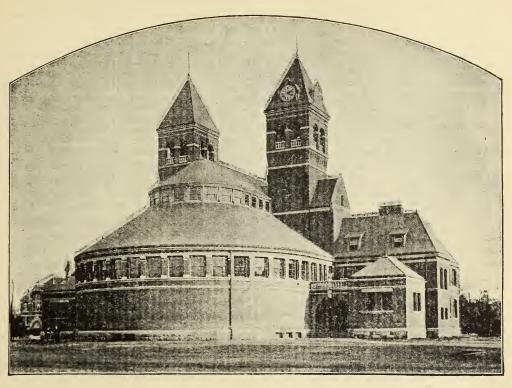
I should think that a labil should be pasted in all our books if for no other reason than to distinguish them from those deposited, etc., etc.

BOOKS ON AUTHORS IN AUTHOR CATALOGUES.

This circular was sent to the members of the Classical and Theological Faculties at Harvard:

"In our public card catalogue the Greek Authors, Latin Authors, and Church Fathers have always occupied an anomalous position in being placed in the *subject* catalogue instead of in the *author* catalogue. They have further been treated differently from other authors in that the works about them have been placed side by side with the works by them—a manifest advantage. order to gain the same advantage for other authors, and at the same time to simplify and harmonize the plan of the whole catalogue, it is proposed to make the following two changes: (1) to distribute the cards for the works of Greek and Latin authors and Churck Fathers to their natural alphabetical places in the general authors' catalogue, still keeping with each author's works (as at present) the works which relate to him; and (2) to add to the same catalogue the works relating to other authors (now under Biography and Bibliography), placing the works that treat of any author directly after the works by him. The result will be that Greek and Latin authors and the Fathers will be treated as standing on exactly the same ground as other authors, and that everything by or about any individual will be found in one place, viz., under that individual's name in the author catalogue."

[This change was recommended in 1876 in Mr. Cutter's paper on Library catalogues in the Bureau of Education Special report on pub. lib., p. 546. — Eds. L. J.]



UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY.

From the Cosmopolitan, June, 1889.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY.

From an article on "Student Life at Michigan University" in Cosmopolitan, June, 1889.

Of the library we are even more proud, and with good reason, for it is one of the peculiar features of our University. The large round part of the building, prominent in the illustration, incloses an immense semicircular hall, open to the skylighted roof, and furnished with desks and comfortable revolving chairs, sufficient for over two hundred students. This hall is open during the day and evening. There may always be seen scores of young men and women, and very likely a sprinkling of instructors, quietly and earnestly studying between recitations, or consulting volumes drawn from the library, for no books can be taken out of the building. There is no sight more characteristic or enlivening than this roomful of students at their ceaseless labor; and the saving of time and energy which would be wasted in hurrying to a distant home aud then hurrying back again, between lectures or recitations, is a great advantage.

In a smaller room adjoining are the offices of the librarian and assistant librarian, who have the care of over sixty thousand volumes. These

Mr. Rogers and others,

are stowed on closely placed shelving of iron, within a fireproof part of the building, the construction of which makes it a model in library architecture. An elaborate card catalogue is easily accessible to every reader.

The upper floors of the library building are devoted to the art gallery, and we feel some exultation in our store of knowledge as we lead our friends there and tell them about the famous Rogers collection. In 1859 some friends of the University purchased for the newly formed art gallery a copy in marble of Randolph Rogers' statue, Nydia, with an expressed desire to honor the sculptor as well as to enrich the University. In doing this they unconsciously planted a seedling that brought forth fruit an hundredfold. Having received his education in Ann Arbor, Rogers was well pleased that his masterpiece was desired by his Alma Mater, and, a year or so after, the distinguished sculptor gave up his work in Italy, and tendered to the University of the State which he regarded as his home all the works in his studio, on condition that the University should undertake the transshipment of the collection. It will probably be many years before the art gallery will be extended enough to hold all that has been so generously given to it by

Library Economy and History.

Arze, Diego de. De las librerias, de su antigüedad y provecho, de su sitio, de la estimación que de ellas deben hacer las Repúblicas, y de la obligación que los principes asi seglares como eclesiásticos, tienen de fundarlas, aumentarlas, y conservarlas. Madrid, 1889. 8+136 p. 8°. 6.50 pes.

BALTIMORE. Sketch of the history of public libraries in Baltimore. By P: R. Uhler. [Balt., 1889.] 10 p. O. (Notes suppl. to Johns Hopkins Univ. stud. in hist. and pol. sci., 5.)

Boston (Mass.) P. L. New Public Library Building. (In Boston *Globe*, April 8, 1889.) 2 cols. with cuts.

CAMBRIDGE (Mass.) P. L. The new departure. By T: W. Higginson. (In Cambridge *Tribune*, April 6, 1889.) 1 col.

CHICAGO, NEWBERRY L. The musical department of the Newberry Library. By Geo. B. Upton. (Pages 361 – 362 of the *Nation*, May 2.)

CLERKENWELL FREE P. L. Karslake and Mortimer, archits. (In *Builder*, May 17.)

To cost between £4500 and £5000. In the basement are placed a meeting-hall, bookstore, heating apparatus, etc. On the ground-floor, the news-room and lending library; on the first floor, the reading-room and reference library; and on the second floor, caretaker's suite, commissioner's room, librarian's room, staff-room.

France. La bibliothèque et le mobilier d'un lieutenant particulier au siège royal de Château-Gontier, sous Louis XIII. By A. Joubert. (1626-27.) Mamers, 1889. 40 p. 8°. .80 m.

Hall, E: W. The teacher and the library, read before the Pedagogical Soc., Dec. 28, 1888. From the an. rpt. of the State Supt. of Schools, 1888. n.p., n.d. 11 p. O.

HALLE. Ordnungen für den Lesesaal d. K. Univ. Bibliothek zu Halle. (Pages 162 – 166 of Centralbl. f. d. Bib., April.)

Hamilton, N. Y., Madison Univ. L. Colgate Library. Madison University's new building, description of the munificent gift, now being erected. (In Utica Daily Advertiser, May 20, 1889.) 1½ cols. with cut.

HOLMES, Dr. O. W. Address before the Boston Medical Library Association, at the formal presentation of his library, Jan. 29. (In Scientific Amer. suppl., May 4, p. 11121.) 13/4 col.

ITALY. Edifici di biblioteche italiane. (Pages 161-167 of Rivista delle biblioteche, by G. Fumagalli, 1888.)

MASSACHUSETTS. Census, 1885; prepared under the direction of Carroll D. Wright. Vol. 1: Population and social statistics. Part 2. Boston, Wright & Potter, 1888. 131+1331 p. l. O.

Pages 845 to 985 of this volume are devoted to the library and reading-room statistics of Massachusetts. By a series of tables, which are arranged by counties, we are given the number and value of books, the circulation, the amount of the endowment fund and income, the value and rental of buildings owned and hired, name, year in which opened, means of support, and number of hours opened daily or weekly. Each of these tables is recapitulated at the end.

Muskegon, Mich. Hackley Library. The corner-stone laid; Prof. A. C. McLaughlin delivers a scholarly address. (In *Muskegon d. chronicle*, May 25.) 6 col. incl. view.

N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. Employés' Reading-Room. R. H. Robertson. (In Amer. Architect, Apr. 20.) Heliochrome.

L. (In N. Y. Times, Apr. 29.) 1/4 col.

N. Y. CITY. Knowledge for nothing; the free libraries of New York City. (In N. Y. *Journal*, May 5, 1889.) 1½ cols., with cuts.

SPAIN. Gli archivi e le biblioteche di Spagna in rapporto alla storia d' Italia in generale e di Sicilia in particolare, par Isidoro Carini. Parte I. Palermo, 1889. 104+544 p. 4°. 10 fr.

SUNDAY OPENINGS. (In New York Times, May 12, 1889.) 3/4 col.

WORCESTER, Mass. Public libraries of Worcester. By S: Swett Green. Repr. fr. the History of Worcester Co. n.p., n.d. 21 p. l. O. Gives account of 36 libraries.

REPORTS.

Belleville (Ill.) P. L. Added 1273; total 13,-618; circulated 17.595 (fict. 10,086); receipts \$2262.75; expenditures \$2532.44.

Birmingham (Eng.) F. Ls. Added 6735; total 158,158; issued 961,957.

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. Added 1106; total 33,756; issued 52,016. A suggestion-box which can be unlocked only by the Library Committee is to be put on the delivery counter.

A large addition has been made to the building at a cost of \$16,497, which includes new heating apparatus and electric light plant. The librarian reports that the effect of the lime set flying by the alterations "seems to have been that of the last straw," literally breaking the backs of many of the older magazines and to such an extent that whole sets will require rebinding.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) L. Added 3445 (average cost of vols, bought \$1165); total 100,672; issued 104,597 (4114 less in the year before); bound 1383; repaired 1425; covered and lettered 16,630.

The ladies' reading-room has recently been rented to the Brooklyn Incandescent Electric Light Company, by which arrangement the income of the library will be materially increased. The room has always been rather more ornamental than useful, having been used not so much for a reading- as for a waiting-room

Buffalo L. Added 2807; total 60.969; issued 100,136 (fiction 62%); lost from the freely exposed

books in "The Study," 26.

The Library Committee says: "While many other libraries throughout the country are seriously alarmed at the decrease of circulation and of interest shown in their work, the Buffalo Library shows a larger circulation and greater demand than ever before. That this has been accomplished, notwithstanding the smallest expenditure for books made since 1877, speaks well for the interest of the community in the institution, and the intelligence of the management in the best use of its scanty means."

Mr. Larned says: "The Sunday use of the library continues to be large. In fact, all the seats in both reading-rooms are generally filled every Sunday afternoon, and by quiet, well-behaved readers. There can be no question as to the excel-

lent effect of the Sunday opening."

Charleston (S. C.) L. Soc. Added 500; total 20,000; circulated 11,836.

Delaware State L. (Biennial rpt.) Added 1327; total 19,000. "The State Library, from its inception in 1793, down to the year 1863, seems at all times to have had but a feeble and precarious existence. By a report adopted by the General Assembly in the latter year, it appears that the greater proportion of the books had been abstracted therefrom, that they had been lost or were in the hands of private individuals, and that it had 'failed in a great measure to answer the purposes for which it was established.' From that time, however, the library took a new departure; the limited space in the rear of the old courtroom, within the next ten years, became too restricted for the constant accessions, and a large part of the miscellaneous publications, for want of room, was packed in boxes and stored away in the cellar and in the attic of the State House. In the year 1873, the State having acquired the sole title to the Capitol building, the library-room was enlarged to three times its former capacity; yet, notwithstanding this, during the last 15 years it has outgrown its shell, till now more than 2000 volumes of valuable miscellaneous publications and judiciary reports are stowed away in boxes, or piled in tiers on the library floor.

"There are many who look upon the Government publications as so much lumber, and deprecate any extension of the library for their accommodation. To those who would ignore the utility of our State and National miscellaneous publications, and would consign them to the garret or the cellar, if not to a worse fate, it is sufficient to answer that 'we are building for the future as well as for our own use, and much of the work a library does has a future rather than a present value. It must all the time be acquiring and preserving books, pamphlets, and periodicals that

will seldom be called for, but when they are wanted, are wanted badly, and can only be looked for in a public library.'"

Dover (N. H.) P. L. Added 940; total 12,185

v. and pm.; issued 51,362.

"For the last three years there has been a steady falling off in the circulation, due in part perhaps to the long flight of stairs which many find very tiresome, but more largely to the fact that owing to the large circulation from the small number of books, many popular books are never to be found in. An intelligent lady one day remarked on seeing a lot of new books, 'I'm very glad you have so many new books. Now I may be able to get some of the old ones I have wanted so long." It is not uncommon on a Saturday to have 50 or more cards returned to applicants with the answer 'Nothing in.' Substitutes offered by the library attendants are often gladly accepted, but still many go away without books if their own selections are not in.

"The possibilities of library work in connection with the public schools can hardly be overstated. But the lack of books prevents this being carried to any considerable extent. The library owns about a half dozen Greek histories. The Chautauqua Circle and a class in the High School were studying Greek history at the same time, and both made constant applications for Greek histories. So far from being able to aid and supplement their reading, as is the usual plan with libraries, it was impossible to begin to sup-

ply their demands."

Dubuque (Iowa) Y. M. L. Added 343 (purchased 283); total 13,204; issued 17,945 (fict. 13,-054); ticket-holders 522; receipts \$1995.95; expenses \$2054.76.

Fall River (Mass.) P. L. Added 1670; total 33,765; issued 101,705.

Holyoke (Muss.) P. L. Added 664; total 12,-370; circulated 51,830 (fict. 30,299, juv. 12,748); card-holders 2745; receipts \$2952; expenditures \$1809.

Lazvrence (Mass.) P. L. Added 1323; total 27,808; issued 104,846.

Lewiston (Me.) Manufac. and Mechan. L. A. Added 455; total 11,353; receipts \$1478.25; expenditures \$1602.04.

Liverpool (Eng.) F. P. L. Ref. Lib.: added 2108; total 93,183; issued 526,346. Lending Libs.: added 1123; total 47,283; issued 427,532.

Lowell (Mass.) City L. Added 1447; total 35,-433; issued 105,463 (fict. 75%, a decrease of 2%). A reading-room for women, opened on trial for six months, has been continued; it will cost about \$500 a year. Two thieves have been caught and punished, one paying \$40 for purloining and defacing periodicals from the reference-room, the other \$10 for larceny of papers from the reading-room. The committee suggest raising the age of admission of minors from 12 to 14 and furnishing those between 14 and 18 with cards of a different color from adults' cards, entitling them to draw only two books a week, instead of one aday. For children under 14 there might be teachers' cards,

entitling to the use of one book a week selected by the teacher.

Lowell, Mass. Middlesex Mechanics' Assoc. Added 438; total 20, 203; issued 7466 (fict. 68%, a decrease of 5%); the novels bought were 23.7% in number and 8% in cost of all books bought.

"For several years this idea of a family library has borne fruit in earnest efforts on the part of the librarian to interest the young in good books. A private library can do but limited work in the public schools, yet many a pupil in the Lowell High School has here received valuable aid in the preparation of themes and in the study of literature under the wise counsel of their instructress in these departments. A younger set of children have found delight in an alcove of over 1000 volumes set apart especially for their use. The attachment of these children to this little library, as it were, of their own, and their increasing interest in the better class of literature, commend themselves to the serious attention of their parents.

"The late Mr. J. F. Sargent collected material for the publication of an annotated and classified catalogue of juvenile literature. Since his death his work has been kept up by his sisters, and, it is hoped, will soon appear in print."

Malden (Mass.) P. L. Added 2281; total

15,845; issued 49,802 (fict 74.43%).

In ten years many books have become worn or imperfect to such a degree that they are unfit for circulation. This is not from wanton or careless handling, but it is an inevitable result of constant use.

In consequence of this condition, 171 v. have been withdrawn from the shelves, and 444 v. have been purchased to replace them and to duplicate popular books. This, which to some extent should be done every year, was a work which had an immediate and noticeable effect upon the circulation, which began to increase at once and has continued to show gratifying monthly gains.

No systematic examination of the library has been made during this and the preceding year, except the checking of the several alcoves during the progress of the catalogue taking. During the year, a fund of \$25,000, to be known as the Converse Memorial Building Fund, has been established, for the purpose of enlarging the library building whenever it shall become necessary. Its income may be used in the purchase of books and works of art, or it may be held and applied, in time, for the object for which the fund is established.

Mitchell L., Glasgow. Added 4818; total 80,603; issued 359,884, 23% less than in 1885, the year of largest issue. "It is the opinion of the library staff, however, that the actual amount of reading has not been diminished quite to that extent; for we think we observe that the tendency of readers generally is to keep books longer in hand, and to change them less frequently than in previous years, so that, while fewer issues are recorded, the time spent on each is on an average longer. But a considerable diminution does exist; and this is believed to be mainly due to the fact that these rooms do not and cannot provide a sufficiency of suitable accommodation. The great attractions

of the International Exhibition accounted for some portion of the decrease; while the generally good demand for labor kept down the number of the unemployed, always an important factor in connection with the attendance of readers at public libraries.

New Britain (Conn.) Institute. Added 504; total 6553; circulation 7320; ticket-holders 7320.

Phila. Merc. L. Co. (66th rpt.) Added 2892: total 161,015 (of which 7120 are dupl.); issued 90,356. The bulletin is praised and members urged to make more use of it. The continued decrease of the number of members leads to a discussion of the future of the library. The President declares that "the free public library, the idea of which is abroad in all minds, whether endowed by the State or by private fortunes, has quite taken the place long occupied by the proprietary library;" that 'no public library now can long continue self-supporting;" and he hopes that the citizens of Philadelphia will place the Mercantile in such a condition of independence that its literary treasures may be fully open to the community.

Providence (R. I.) P. L. (11th rpt.) Added 4107; total 41,301; home use 72,191; lib. use 10,-905 (fict. 57%, scientific classes 20%, historical classes 20%, literary classes 60%).

Two changes in the rules have been made, one allowing two volumes of the same work at a time on one card, the other providing duplicate copies of certain current periodicals for circulation.

"A series of continuous additions, in order to be adequate to the requirements of a library like this, is by no means along a single line of needs, but rather along very varied and complex lines. For instance, that accessions must constantly be made from current publications, as they make their appearance, is of course obvious. is just as essential to replace continually the large number of books, not new, withdrawn from circulation through the ordinary wear and tear; to purchase continually in the line of duplicating such volumes as the carefully observed and recorded demand of the public bears most heavily upon; to replace continually with the newer and freshly revised edition, the older and now antiquated edition of such a work of reference, for instance, as Watts' 'Dictionary of chemistry,' or Chambers' 'Encyclopædia;' to watch continually for opportunities of securing, through auction-sales, priced catalogues, etc., such works, no longer new, as are essential to every well-stocked library, but which from their rarity are not often in the market; to fill unceasingly the vacancies in the sets of periodicals which exist in a library begun at so recent a period as this, but which in the ordinary daily use of the library are most painfully felt to be the weak points of the collection. To this must now be added the sum to be specially set apart in future for the duplicating of books for use in connection with school work.

A Providence newspaper commenting on the report remarks: "There is some reason to regard with confidence the ultimate issue of the authority to appropriate municipal funds for the support of the library which the General Assem-

bly appears ready to extend. Legislation has in recent years moved very steadily in the direction of municipal maintenance of public libraries. Providence is with one exception the only considerable city in the land which forces its library to struggle for existence unaided; and many, very many cities of smaller population and lesser wealth than this surpass it in the size of their libraries and the incomes made available to them. Then, as Mr. Foster shows in a series of suggestive tables that while 33 public libraries surpass that of this city in annual book expenditure, 17 are of communities with smaller valuation than Providence, and that while 37 libraries have a larger annual income, 18 are of cities of smaller population, and 23 of lesser wealth, some of these, as in the case of Springfield, Mass., enjoying an income nearly five times as great as our own. The appeal to public pride and to shame of locality is not the highest, though often the most effective. At least the appeal to the good judgment and intelligence of the community, which sees its children deprived of advantages considered everywhere else essential to the highest preparation for citizenship, should not longer be in vain.'

The report closes with 37 pp. of interesting tables, including a list of 93 questions asked of officers of the library during Dec., 1887, and the comparative statistics of different cities, showing population, valuation, no. of vols. in pub. libs., income of pub. libs., and their annual book expenditure, also a list of books in the departments of history and poetry which have been used during the year more than 10 times.

St. Louis P. L. (1886–87.) Added 4359; total 66,296; issued 249,279 (fiction 45.7%, juv. 19.97); Sunday issue 10,217; cost of rebinding \$734.80 which "reasonable care on the part of readers would have reduced to \$500, adding more than \$200 to the purchase of new books."

Somerville (Mass.) P. L. (16th rpt.) Added 1738; total 15,883; home use 80,697; lib. use 1147. "An immense amount of reading is now done by some of the youngest readers - those under the age of sixteen. Cannot more of our teachers interest them in some particular direction, and, now that the taste for reading has been formed, give them subjects to look up, and encourage them to report to them such facts as they have mastered, for the only test whether a book has been read or not is the ability to tell what it contains? It is true that the parents are the ones who should attend to all this; but they are too often only pleased that the time should be so taken up, and find it too much trouble to investigate, or are not competent to decide."

Springfield (O.) City L. Added 596; worn out 501; total 13,087; issued 80,182 (fiction and juv. 60,393). "The ref. dept. has been very largely consulted." A new catalogue is desired.

"A noticeable feature in the reading room attendance is the number of juvenile readers who crowd around the tables at night and interest themselves in such periodicals as Harper's Young People, St. Nicholas, Youth's Companion, and illustrated papers. If there was room, it would be

well to add a larger supply of juvenile periodicals, and, with more tables and chairs, make special places for this class of readers, and thus help to keep many more from corrupting influences on the streets and alluring dens of vice."

Taunton (Mass.) P. L. (23d rpt.) Added 1901; total 29,419; issued 61,606, an increase of 1707 (fict. 37,750).

Toledo (0.) P. L. Added 2260; total 26,610; issued 130,119 (fict. and juv. 80%). A table is given of the circulation as compared with other cities:

| CITIES. Vols. in Library, 1888. | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Buffalo. 58,485 80,935 Brookline, Mass. 32,700 52,025 Chicago. 138,900 709,527 Cincinnati 168,444 210,968 Columbus 22,341 121,035 Dayton 25,451 68,460 Detroit 80,167 181,921 Enoch Pratt, Baltimore 492,956 934,573 Grand Rapids 16,649 98,317 Lawrence, Mass 29,042 104,920 Milwaukee 46,347 102,754 Newton, Mass 26,441 70,005 Omaha 19,104 95,485 Providence 34,758 82,179 San Francisco 51,533 89,313 St. Louis 66,296 118,026 Taunton, Mass 27,84 59,879 Worcester, Mass 70,350 137,015 Toledo in 1887 24,4775 134,758 | CITIES. | | |
| | Buffalo Brookline, Mass. Chicago. Cincinnati Columbus. Dayton Detroit Enoch Pratt, Baltimore. Grand Rapids. Lawrence, Mass Milwaukee. Newton, Mass Omaha Providence San Francisco St. Louis. Taunton, Mass Worcester, Mass Toledo in 1887 | 58,485 32,700 138,900 168,444 22,341 25,451 80,167 492,956 16,649 29,942 46,347 26,411 19,104 34,758 51,533 66,296 27,584 70,350 | 89,935 52,025 709,527 210,968 121,035 68,460 181,921 934-573 98,317 104,920 102,754 70,005 95,485 82,179 89,313 118,026 59,879 137,015 113,458 |

Weymouth (Mass.) Tufts L. Spent \$2,422; added 679; total 11,543; issued 57,840 (fict. 72½%).

Wilmington (Del.) Institute. Added 478; total 16,962; circulated 33,349; (fict. 23,050, juv. 4152) membership 645; expenditure \$987.14.

Worcester P. L. Added 3553; total 73,669; home use 142,449; lib. use 61.424; Sunday use 12,220 persons, vols. delivered 2417. There has been a very noticeable change in the kind of books read on Sunday, during the last few years. Since Elm Park has become so attractive, and Lake Quinsigamond so easy of access, the proportion of readers who use the reading-rooms for serious purposes has greatly increased, and that of persons seeking only the means of occupying their time pleasantly has diminished largely.

NOTES.

Albany, N. Y. Y. M. C. A. This library reserves a desired book by charging it on return to the person wishing to read it, who is notified that it is being held at the regular rate of fees, two cents a day. At the convenience of the reader the book is transferred to the regular membership account on the payment of the charges for reserving it.

Augusta (Ga.) City Sch. L. "The library is two years old, and is worth \$3000 at the least estimate. There are some 2300 volumes on the shelves. Almost everybody in the city has contributed money or books to this end, which means that everybody is most largely in debt to every-

body else for this tremendous means of popular education in the city."

Baltimore, Md. Johns Hopkins Univ. L. The university is making an effort to have a complete bibliography of works treating of Assyriology and Cuneiform inscriptions, and considerable progress has been made. The work, as far as completed, has been carried on under direction of Dr. W. M. Arnolt and Dr. C. Johnston, Jr. Mrs. Teackle Wallis has presented the library with 100 volumes of valuable Spanish works. The library is steadily increasing, and now contains 33,600 volumes.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) L. Six years ago the Eastern District Library Association sold its library building in South 8th St., where Phenix Hall now stands, and the various fixtures of the place, for something like \$5000. With this sum invested as a fund the trustees considered a proposition from the Brooklyn Library Association to establish a branch in the Eastern District. It was agreed that the trustees would pay the rental of suitable quarters for the branch, and the Brooklyn Library people would furnish the place as a reading-room and pay the expenses incurred in maintaining the rooms. This arrangement has been in force for six years, but with rather unsatisfactory results. The fund has been diminished exactly one-half. At a meeting of the trustees of the fund of the old Eastern District Library Association held in January last a committee was appointed to make arrangements to keep the fund intact. This committee has decided hereafter to use only the income on the fund. This will make necessary considerable retrenchment, and it is contemplated to have only a place for the distribution of books. This branch library and readingroom was opened in October, 1882, and at the time it was expected that there would be a marked increase in the number of subscribers in that part of the city. There was some increase, but not to the extent hoped for. The station in the Eastern District has always, since its establishment, been maintained at an expense of \$1000 to \$1100 a year beyond receipts from subscribers in its vicinity, but this loss has been diminished by the trustees of the Eastern District Library fund, who paid the rent of the room, which amounted to \$500 a year. They recently decided that they would not be warranted in continuing its payment after May 1, therefore, if the library continued to occupy the room, it would be at an additional cost of \$500 a year, an increase in expense it was not thought wise, under existing circumstances, to incur. The greater portion of the books formerly kept at this station have been brought back to the main library, about one thousand volumes of the newer and more desirable works being left from which subscribers may select; or exchanges may be made by messenger from the main library twice daily.

Buffalo, N.Y. Grosvenor L. The trustees of the Grosvenor Library some time ago contracted with the German Young Men's Association to purchase the lot of property at Edward and Franklin Streets, as the site of a future library building. For some reason this step has been criticised with

some severity. At the last meeting of the Common Council the following resolution, presented by Alderman Scheu, was adopted:

"That in the opinion of this Common Council it is not wise to build a building for the Grosvenor Library on the corner of Franklin and Edward Streets, and that the trustees are respectfully requested to sell the lot in the rear of Music Hall and select a site which will be more convenient to the laboring people and their children.

Attention was called to this resolution at the last meeting of the Central Labor Union, which adopted the following resolve:

"WHEREAS, It has come to our knowledge that Ald. Scheu has assumed to act as the champion of the laboring

Scheu has assumed to act as the champion of the laboring people of Buffalo in regard to the question of the proposed removal of the Grosvenor Library, "Resolved, That it comes with very poor grace from Ald. Scheu to declare himself the mouthpiece and exponent of the laboring people of Buffalo, in view of the fact that in the labor movements in which he has been interested as an employer he has done all in his power to defeat the interests of the workingmen, and in no sense has ever been their friend."

Charleston (S. C.) L. Soc. In its 141st year of existence and of incalculable good in this community, the Charleston Library has received, it is said, but one money donation, that of a wellknown citizen, who in his will testified to the benefits he had received there in his youth. Two years ago the library was so dead or moribund that a few public spirited citizens took an active part in its reorganization, rehabilitated the old-fashioned building, moved the books from the second story to the ground floor, built new shelving, and made such changes in the management as would suit the demands of the reading public and accord in some manner with the system of modern library administration. ·

Chicago, Ill. Newberry L. Henry Ives Cobb, the architect, has returned to Chicago after a four months' trip in Europe, accompanied by E. W. Blatchford, a trustee of the Newberry library fund. The object of the journey was to enable Mr. Cobb to study the architecture and inspect the libraries of the old world in order to get suggestions for the library building, of which he is the architect. Mr. Cobb had previously visited all the libraries of the United States, and he is now fully armed for the work before him, an undertaking which will probably occupy a year. They visited no less than thirty-five cities in Spain alone.

The trustees of the Newberry Library Fund have recently decided to change the location for the permanent building. Two years ago they had settled upon the Newberry homestead block, but the sentiment of the people of the North Side largely preponderates in favor of the Ogden Block, north of Washington Park. The trustees have, accordingly, purchased this block, and will make it the location for the permanent library building. The present temporary quarters on Ontario Street have become too small and crowded, and it has been decided to erect a building for the temporary use of the library on the lot now owned by the trusters fronting on Oak Street, between Dearborn Avenue and State Street.

Columbus (O.) P. L. A new register of names of persons authorized to draw library books was opened on the 7th of January last, since which time 2537 have registered according to the requirement of the by-laws. Not less than onethird of them are juvenile readers. The old register contained nearly 10,000 names.

During the year it was found necessary to enlarge the room containing the circulating library by curtailing the size of the reading-room some 20 feet in length. The change furnished space large enough to hold about 5000 additional volumes, but left the reading-room uncomfortably crowded for the display of papers and the accommodation of readers. Eleven papers have been dropped from the list, being such as were in

the least demand.

The appropriation made by the City Council to the library and reading-room for the present year will fall below the actual running expenses, without the purchase or binding of any books. But for the balance remaining unexpended from last year the library would be badly embarrassed.

Columbus (Ga.) P. L. The average membership during the year has been 347, and the Library has issued 8948 books. This shows that, on an average, every member of the association has taken during the year nearly 26 books from the library.

Denver (Col.) P. L. Through the efforts of the East Denver School Board, Denver is soon to have a public library and reading-room right in the centre of town which will be open to all its people. It is not expected that the library will, for the next few years, be equal, as far as the number of its books is concerned, to the Mercantile Library connected with the Denver Chamber of Commerce. But it will be a free public library, open to all, and will have the most complete reading-room ever opened in Denver. It will be located in the west wing of the East Denver High School building on Nineteenth and Stout Streets, that part of the building which until within the past two years was used by the High School for school purposes. The new enterprise is the outgrowth of an association of young men, a kind of reading and magazine club, which was known as the Denver Literary Association, and which formerly maintained a library on Larimer Street.

Fall River (Mass.) P. L. An amendment to the rules and regulations has been adopted which will be submitted to the city government. It gives to the trustees power to issue special cards to teachers of the high and grammar schools of this city, to take an extra number of books not to exceed ten at one time, for school work.

Georgia S. L. Since the removal of the State Library from Milledgeville to Atlanta there has never been room enough to arrange the books to make them available. During the twenty years of occupancy of the present capitol there have been thousands of volumes boxed up and stored in unoccupied rooms. There are now in the basement piled or boxed perhaps twenty thousand books, some of which have not seen the air for more than twenty years, the character of them even being almost unknown to the present generation. Captain Milledge proposes to remove the shelving from the library-rooms of the old capitol in the basement underneath the library

and gradually arrange the volumes now uncared for, that the whole collection, which must number 40,000 or 50,000 books, may be available.

Hamilton, N. Y. Madison Univ. Colgate L. The formal ceremony of breaking ground for the library building was performed on April 9, by James B. Colgate, of New York, who has volunteered to pay for the entire construction of the building. It is estimated that the cost will be \$100,000. The building will be an attractive structure, in the Romanesque style, three stories high, 128 feet long, and 82 feet wide. Warsaw bluestone will be largely used in its construction, and the trimmings will be of brownstone. It will be fire-proof throughout, no wood being used except for the doors and furniture. Shelf-room will be provided for 250,000 books. Edwin A. Quick, of Yonkers, is the architect.

Hartford (Conn.) L. Assoc. The directors make a new appeal for public help, and at the same time reduce the price of a year's subscription from five dollars to three dollars forthwith, also reducing half subscriptions from three dollars to two dollars. Hitherto every year has been marked by a considerable deficit. This year there is practically no deficiency, and the board have decided to make this reduction as an experiment and in the hope of securing at least as much money and so many more subscribers.

fersey City" (N. J.) F. L. The trustees have filed an act of incorporation, and are now endeavoring to find suitable rooms for the library.

Lawrence (Mass.) P. L. The trustees of the White Fund propose to the city of Lawrence to erect a building for a public library on their lot on Haverhill, Hampshire, and Bradford Streets, to be constructed according to plans agreed upon between the city and said trustees and to cost about \$40,000. The city on its part must agree to accept said building for the Lawrence Public Library for the term of thirty years, enclose and grade said lot, and keep said building sufficiently insured and in good repair during said term. It is to pay to said trustees for the term of the first ten years an annual rent of \$1600, payable quarterly; for the remainder of said term the city shall have the use of said building rent free. The Board of Library Trustees, as now constituted by city ordinance, is to be established by act of the Legislature.

Macon (Ga.) P. L. For some time the society has been the owner of a lot for building purposes, and at the last annual meeting a building was authorized. Over five thousand dollars have been collected, and plans accepted.

Michigan S. L. The library wing (100 x 59 x 45 feet in size) is made up of three floors and two intermediate galleries, in which bookcases with glass doors are arranged. Many portraits, charts, and maps and other historical and scientific treasures are arranged about the library. There are about 50,000 v. in the walnut cases, which have capacity for 100,000. The library is used chiefly as a reference library for members of the Legislature, the Supreme Court and State Department.

It is, however, free to any one who wishes to use it. No books are to be taken away.

Newark (N. J.) F. L. At the Free Library Trustees' meeting, June 6, it was reported that 7000 volumes had been received on the original list and a progress report was made from the Committee on Furniture. The most important business was the agreement to offer \$6000 to the old association for 10,000 volumes from its shelves to be selected by Librarian Hill. The offer was communicated to the association at its meeting, and by the latter rejected. Under the generous offer to loan 15,000 volumes to the Free Library, at the time the West Park Street property was leased, Librarian Hill examined the books and turned down 7500 volumes. A difference arose as to the manner of marking the selected books, and they were not taken. An appraisement is understood to have been made by agents of the old association, who estimated them worth \$5000 with ten per cent. added. The additional 2500 books included mainly works of fiction said to be worth not more than twenty-five cents a volume. Since the first list was put out by the Free Library many of the books of the association have been duplicated, and unless they can be included in the catalogue; they will be of less value in a month or two than at present.

New Brunswick (N. J.) F. Cir. L. Miss Cornelia See, custodian of the New Brunswick Free Circulating Library, has discovered the librarian's book and a number of interesting documents, minute books, etc., of the Union Library Company, one of the first public libraries in New Jersey, which was founded in New Brunswick in 1796. The librarian's book proves exceptionally interesting as bearing on a much-mooted question of to-day. The idea has been very widely spread that in the good old days solid reading was always preferred to any other kind, and that most light literature was bravely and universally scorned. This record, made in the last century, clearly disproves all that, for New Brunswick at least, and as the grade of reading done at the free library of to-day is rather above that of the circulating libraries in most towns, it is fair to presume that it was so a hundred years ago. record has been carefully gone over during the early life of the library, and it was found that over a third of the reading done was of fiction, pure and simple, though only one-eighth of the books was devoted to that branch of literature. During the first two months "The Fool of Destiny "was drawn eighteen times, and "Desmond" eight.

New Haven, Conn. Yale Coll. L. A New Haven gentleman, who withholds his name, has presented to the library a complete set of the publications of Prince Lucien Bonaparte on the dialects of Europe, and particularly of the Basque language, numbering some 275 volumes. These documents were printed in small numbers, some in 250 copies, many in 20 only.

New Orleans, La. Howard Mem. L. From its opening, on the 6th of March, up to June 1, 11,168 persons visited the building, many of whom

were mere visitors; in addition to referenceand reading-room use, 3225 v. were issued to 2200 readers. The medical library of the late Dr. Holliday, containing upwards of 300 volumes and a number of unbound volumes of medical periodicals, has just been presented to the library by his son, D. C. Holliday, Jr.

New York (N. Y.) Apprentices' L. The exhibit of the library at the Paris Exposition consists of photographs of the library building on East Sixteenth Street, and of the interior of the main library, with shelves, alcoves, and galleries, and in the foreground, seated at a long table, are the members of the Library Committee and officers of the society. The general reading-room is shown on another plate. The members' room is also reproduced. A view is given of the Technical School for Men, where architecture and mechanical drawing are taught. This was taken by flash-light when the students were at work, as was also the picture of the Technical School for Women, where they are instructed in typewriting and stenography.

Copies of the various library forms used in the conduct of the business, such as certificates of membership, applications, etc., have also been prepared. These and the photographs, which are all mounted upon heavy pasteboard sheets, form an interesting portfolio. There are also several handsomely bound volumes including catalogues, reports, the Centennial Memorial, printed

in 1876, and the charter.

New York, N. Y. The Children's Library Association has removed to 590 Seventh Ave., between 41st and 42d Sts. The new librarian is Miss Edwary.

New York (N. Y.) Fellowcraft Club L. The Library Committee is trying to get together a working reference library of statistical, historical, and political matter. It therefore makes a general appeal to the members to contribute to the library at its foundation such books of the above nature as they may feel willing to give. Books of a more general nature, bound novels, etc., are also desired.

New York (N. Y.) Mercantile L. The library makes a creditable showing at the Paris Exposition. Librarian W. T. Peoples has sent on a number of large heavy cardboards showing at a glance the work of the institution. One card contains the blank forms used in the administration of the library. Four other cards set forth the number of newspapers and magazines on file in the reading-room. There is also a card that gives the statistics of the last fiscal year. In addition there are thirteen bound volumes of the annual reports of the library and catalogues issued by it.

N. Y. State L. From the competitive civil service examination for positions in the State Library the following appointments have been made: Catalogue librarian, Walter S. Biscoe; curator of catalogues, Francis C. Patten: library examiner, Mary S. Cutler; classifier, May Seymour; cataloguers, Ada A. Jones, Florence S. Woodworth;

shelf-lister, Nina B. Brown. The salaries range from \$80 to \$200 per month according to the position.

Penacook (N. H.) L. A. The association was formed under the voluntary laws of the State, by residents of both Penacook (Ward I, Concord), and the town of Boscawen, and is located in the latter town. Up to the establishment of the Fowler Free Library in Concord the concern was a most prosperous and useful one, and had a collection of books of 1600 or thereabouts. On the establishment of the Fowler Free Library, all residents of Concord having access to it, the Penacook members of the Penacook Association lost all interest in the home concern, as books could be obtained from the new library without the costs incident to keeping up the one they had been previously interested in. The practical result is that the Penacook Library is closed entirely and rendered useless to anybody. The association, through the alderman from that ward, have made substantially the following offer: That the Penacook Library Association will vest in the city of Concord all their rights in the library, provided they, the Boscawen portion of the village of Penacook, can have access to the Fowler Free Library on the payment of the nominal sum of 25 cents per year for cards; provided, further, that all the members of the association consent to such a contract. So far as can be learned the officials of the city are disposed to accept the trust under the conditions imposed, the only question being whether, under the Fowler deed, such a contract can be legally entered into.

Pennsylvania State L. Heretofore the library of the State has been looked upon by many as a circulating library for the citizens of Harrisburg and the State in general. In some measure this has been the case, but the law positively forbids it, but "custom" for years seems to have nullified the law. There is not a State library in the Union which allows it, and yet such is the "popular feeling" that no librarian is willing to take the responsibility of ignoring it altogether. For reference, the nucleus of this library was first formed, and for reference alone it should be preserved and fostered. — W. H. Egle.

San Francisco (Cal.) F. L. The Chronicle says editorially: "The city of San Francisco, with a population of over 300,000 and an assessed property valuation of more than \$270,000,000, ought to be proud of the way it supports its Free Public Library. With no rent to pay, and only the ordinary expenses of maintenance, the best the trustees could do at their last meeting with the limited amount of money under their control was to set apart \$100 a month for six months for the purchase of new books. It should be understood that the fault does not lie with the library trustees, as they have nothing to do with raising money for the support of the library, but with the Board of Supervisors, who fix the amount of the tax levy for library purpose.'

San Francisco (Cal.) Mercantile L. A circular letter, signed by the President of the Association, has been addressed to the members of that insti-

tution, requesting them to express their sentiments for or against consolidation with the Mechanics' Institute, "in order to decide once for all which course is to be taken" by the Board of Trustees.

Syracuse (N. Y.) Univ. L. Librarian H. O. Sibley has been engaged for several days in unpacking the Von Ranke library and removing the books from the storeroom in the Hall of Languages, where they have been during the last year, to the shelves of the new library build-The books filled 83 large boxes -- the boxes weighing from 500 to 800 pounds each. About half the library has been unpacked. The library is mainly a collection of historical works, there being very few scientific books. It is especially complete in works upon German, French, and English history from the time of Charles I. Von Ranke at the time of his death was preparing a universal history, the manuscript of which forms an interesting feature of the library. The historian had also accumulated many pamphlets and unpublished state documents, among which are copies of the correspondence between France and the American colonies at the time of the Revolution, with several original let-

Toledo (O.) P. L. Work upon the new library building is being urged with all possible despatch. The body of the walls is of Stony Point, Mich., stone with trimmings of buff Bedford stone, and the general effect is very pleasing. The new building, with the help of the second appropriation secured by the trustees, will cost somewhere between \$65,000 and \$70,000. It will be made practically fire-proof, and will have in its construction the least possible amount of wood or other inflammable material.

Waterbury, Conn. Bronson L. Since the new " Finding List" of the Bronson Library was published, there has been a notable change in the number of certain classes of books taken out. The comparative figures showing the number of certain classes of books taken out during a month prior to the publication of the "Finding List" and during a month after its publication are exceedingly suggestive. For instance, take the month of September, 1888, and April, 1889, and the following are the comparative figures: His tory, Sept. 154, April 376; literature, Sept. 52, April 100; fine arts, Sept. 24, April 79; useful arts, Sept. 25, April 67; natural science, Sept. 22, April 63; philology, Sept. 4, April 14; sociology, Sept. 12, April 30; theology, Sept. 12, April 8; philosophy, Sept. 8, April 10; general works, Sept. 59, April 102. The total number of books in these classes taken out during Sept., 1888, was 362, and in April, 1889, 849, the increase being about 132 per cent. This notable increase is due entirely to the new "Finding List," as before it was issued the cataloguing was very imperfect. The increased demand for solid literature has been largely a change from fiction. The new catalogue is being extensively used and is winning commendation.

Worcester, Mass. Law L. Assoc. A catalogue of the library has been prepared by John Nelson,

Esq. The cost will be about \$3 each so that only about \$200 will have to be paid from the general treasury.

Worcester, Mass., P. L. The Public Building Committee have reported to the City Council their estimate of the cost of constructing the addition to the Public Library, in accordance with plans drawn by Architect Stephen C. Earle, and approved by the library directors. The City Council has already appropriated \$40,000 to start the work. The estimates show that the library addition will cost several thousand dollars more than \$100,000. The building will be built from basement to roof as nearly fireproof as possible. The girders, beams, and stairways will be of iron, and the piers and partitions of brick. The addition, as planned, will be of plain brick on three sides at least. The front will be either of granite, brownstone, or brick with brownstone or granite trimmings. This point is for the committee yet to settle. Probably bids will be asked in different materials. The ground area will be 6000 square feet, and the floor surface nearly 24,000 square feet. There will be a high basement, and three stories above.

Youngstown (O.) P. L. For three or four years past the trustees have had at their command barely \$300 a year for rebinding and purchasing. A committee has been appointed by the trustees of the association to solicit subscriptions — particularly fo ask persons to agree to pay a fixed sum annually until notice given of a desire to discontinue.

FOREIGN NOTES.

City of Mexico, Mex. National L. The library, containing upward of 200,000 v., is composed mainly of books removed from the libraries of the different Mexican monasteries in accordance with the operation of the "Leves de Reforma." It has also, notwithstanding its recent foundation, a considerable collection of standard and current works in Spanish, French, English, and German — a collection increased annually by judicious purchases. Naturally, from its source, its strongest departments are theology and church history, in both of which it is very rich, and it is scarcely less rich in the department of Spanish-American history, which in fact is nothing more than church history under another name. The labor of classifying the chaotic mass of books here brought together has been very great, nor is it ended. Enough has been accomplished to place at the disposition of students and scholars one of the most important and interesting collections of books in America.

London, Eng. Bethnal Green F. L. The year's income of the library was £1670, of which £800 has been transferred to maintenance account. The expenditure amounted to £837, leaving a balance of £33. It is expected that the committee will be able shortly to proceed with the erection of a building suited to the ever-increasing demands of the library, for which the present accommodation is quite insufficient. The number of books presented during the year was 1714, and the total number of publications in the library is now 38,835. With a view to assist the un-

employed who might be seeking situations, the advertisement sheets of the daily papers are posted outside the library every morning at seven o'clock, thereby enabling many persons who availed themselves of this opportunity to learn where there is a possibility of obtaining employment. The important adjunct of the work of the library, viz., free popular concerts and lectures, has been continued with vigor during the season just closed. The evening classes which were established two years ago for the purpose of providing instruction for the youth of both sexes at a nominal rate, and in some instances without charge, continue to make satisfactory progress. Six new classes have been originated during the year for book-keeping, French, German, Greek, wood-carving, and dressmaking. The number of persons attending the library, lectures, and classes is estimated at 50,000, being an increase upon the previous year of 8000, and bringing the total up to more than 300,000.

Oxford, Eng. Mrs. Edersheim has presented to Exeter College, Oxford, the library of her deceased husband. It contains a valuable and useful collection of Hebrew and modern theological books. Dr. Edersheim's three Grinfield Lectures on the Septuagint, which he wrote out at Mentone, will be read during this term by Prof. Margoliouth.

Toronto (Can.) P. L. At the monthly meeting held May 10, the Library Committee presented the following recommendations: That the offer of the Parkdale Mechanics' Institute to turn their books and property over to the library on certain conditions be accepted; that the large room of the Parkdale Institute be rented on a monthly tenancy, and that the Building Committee be instructed to fit up the same in a temporary manner, and also that the room be opened as a branch of the Public Library with telephone communication with the central library, and that there should be a daily delivery of books; and that Mrs. Brooks, who has been in charge of Parkdale library for the past two years, be engaged as librarian.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

How do you get that enamel finish on your magazine covers? This question is the substance of several letters received recently. I shall undertake to answer fully "once for all."

First as to "binders;" whatever you use have them made just the size. I find they look neater

them made just the size. I find they look neater and answer every purpose just as well. Then carefully tear off two copies of the front cover of each magazine before they get soiled, or write the publishers (enclosing a stamp) and ask for two covers. Be particular to say "just such covers as you use on any issue of the magazine." Then even some will reply that they don't make any. Having your materials ready, carefully trim the paper cover to the edge of a metal ruler with a sharp knife. Go over the sides of your (board) covers or binders with a wash of hot white glue. This "size" prepares them to hold fast to what is put on later. Be sure to cover all the leather and cloth where you expect to have anything stick. See that the covers of your boards are

turned in pretty well before you do any pasting, otherwise they will warp up at corners before you have them finished.

Paste the paper covers on with a good flour paste which has been strained through a sieve or cloth, removing all lumps; rub them down thoroughly while "green." A smooth folder is good. Lay over a piece of thin, tough paper to

avoid scratching.

Then you will notice you need something to contradict the date and contents. On most of the covers I did it by pasting on diagonally a little slip which reads "For latest issue see inside." When they are dry cook up some fresh glue, being careful to have the cleanest white glue and a clean glue-pot (better buy one for the purpose and clean out each time after use). With a camel's-hair brush "size" these covers, touching every part of the paper with the glue. This done they are ready to take any varnish you may wish to use. The best my experiments have brought out is French spirit varnish, because it is colorless when spread, and it dries very hard (the best is about the color of pure olive-oil). Give the covers three coats of this eight or ten hours apart, and don't put in use until about forty-eight hours after last coat. They will seem to be dry in a few hours, but are not "set" and would take finger-marks.

In several months' use they may get scratched or soiled. If so, wash lightly with alcohol and put on more varnish. With this treatment I don't see why they should not keep clean and fresh after years of use or until the binder wears out. But the greatest advantage is that one in looking for a particular magazine can recognize it as far as he can see it. The same finishing process may be applied to many other uses.

The same rule answers for the way I finished our card catalogue guides, except that I prepared the zinc according to directions often published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and stuck papers on with Le Page's fish glue, taking care to have them cut same shape as the zinc, and stuck a very little in from the edge. These have proved to be the most satisfactory guides I have ever seen.

S. H. BERRY.

Librarians.

BAKER, George H., the newly-appointed Librarian of Columbia College, has assumed his duties. He received his appointment from the Board of Trustees of the college at their last meeting. Since Melvil Dewey left the position at the beginning of the year to assume the State librarianship at Albany he has been in charge of the library, in addition to his duties at the head of the department of law, political science, and history. Mr. Baker was born in 1850 and is a Massachusetts man. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1874 and spent an extra year as a graduate student, receiving the Master's degree. He also studied two years in Germany. After that he was engaged in teaching and literary work in Boston until 1883. In that year he spent six months with the Century Company on the revision of their dictionary.

Cataloging and Classification.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE Cardinal. Catalogue méthodique et raisonné contenant un grand nombre de notes bibliographiques, historiques, et littéraires, et l'analyse de toutes les collections. Paris, 1889. 24+1248 p. 8°. 8 fr.

BOSTON P. L. Index of articles upon American local history in historical collections in the B. P. L.; by A. P. C. Griffin; reprinted from the Bulletins. Boston, 1889. 7+225 p. l. O.

This index must take rank next in importance to the indices of Poole and Fletcher. From over 300 different works, ranging in size from the 85 volumes of the Publications of the Massachusetts Historical Society and the 23 volumes of the Historical Magazine, to the single volume of local histories, Mr. Griffin has extracted all articles bearing on State, county, or town history, and arranged them alphabetically in one series. It is a key to some 10,000 articles, and will prove almost invaluable to the librarian and historian. The list is a credit to the great library which has done such a work, and is perhaps the most important volume (catalogues excepted) which an American library has ever printed. — P. L. F.

CISTERCIANS. "Frederick Muller, of Amsterdam, has sent us a sale-catalogue of the Bibliotheca Rhynwykiana," containing apparently all that now remains of the library of the famous Jansenist community, originally Cistercians, who fled from their home of Orval, in Luxembourg, in 1725, and established themselves at Rhynwyk, near Utrecht, where they were long one of the chief centres of liberal Catholicism in Europe For the history of Jansenism, the collection would be invaluable. To a non-theological eye the most interesting lots seem to be those relating to the early Jesuit missions in India, China Japan, and America; but these are not cheap. — Acad., Apr. 20.

Delisle, Léopold. Catalogue des manuscrits des fonds Libri et Barrois. Paris, 1889. 98+332 p. gr. 8°. With 7 lithog. tables.

S. G. de Vries, reviewing this in *Centr. f. bib.*, p. 207, quotes from Hameau (Jnl. des sav., p. 64) "Il suffit d'annoncer un catalogue de M. Delisle, le louer est superflu."

No 33 of the HARV. COLL. L. Bibliog. contributions is Mr. W: H. TILLINGHAST'S 5th list of the pub. of the University and its officers. (28 p.)

HEYER, A. Reste periodischer Zeitschriften des 17. Jahrh. in d. Stadtbibl. u. kgl. u. Univ. Bibl. zu Breslau. (Pages 137 – 162 of *Centralbl. f. b.*, 1889.)

N. Y. ACAD. OF MEDICINE. Periodicals, transactions, and reports in the library. Part 1: U. S. and Gr. Britain. Boston, Rockwell & Churchill, 1889. 71 p. l. O.

Notes nos. wanting and asks for the gift of them.

SALVIA, C. Sistemazione e tenuta degli archivi comunali. Potenza, 1889. 66 p. 8°.

Inventaire des livres formant la bibliothèque de Bénédict Spinoza, pub. d'après un doc. inéd., avec des notes biog. et bibliog. et une introd. par A. J. Servaas van Rooijen. La Haye, 1889. 220 p. 4°. 5 fl.

THOMPSON, J. Descriptive catalogue of the library of Clarence H. Clark, Chestnut Wold, Philadelphia. Vol. 1. Phila., 1888. 577 p. 8°. Only 100 cop.

TORONTO (Can.) P. L. Subject-catalog.

"The new subject-catalogue or finding list of books in the reference department of the Toronto Free Library is a work of nearly 400 pages. The arrangement by subjects affords the greatest assistance. This remark applies with special force to the Canadian literature, in which term are included works by Canadian authors and works by whomsoever written which treat of Canada or Newfoundland. Those who complain of the lack of a national literature will be surprised to learn that this department occupies 60 pages of the catalogue. All those who wish to be informed upon the literature, the resources, the history, or the politics of Canada should be really grateful to Mr. Bain for placing within easy reach every line that has been written on these subjects."

Washington, D. C. U. S. Patent Office. "The 2d Supplement to the Catalogue of the Patent Office Library (Applied Science, or General Technics), is now in print, covering additions 1883 - 88: 438 pages, double column large octavo; contains a list of some 900 periodicals, and is rather strong in recent literature of Electricity. It is understood that any library which has received by gift the previous issues of this Catalogue, can obtain the present one on request, addressed to the 'Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.'" - E. F.

Le Livre for May contains a catalogue of the catalogues in common use at the Bibliothèque Nationale.

FULL NAMES.

Gleichen, Albert E: Wilfred, Count (With the camel corps up the Nile). — A. N. B.

The following are furnished by Harvard College Li-

Ashley, Ossian Doolittle (Suggestions relating to

a resumption of specie payment); Bouton, James Warren (Catalogue of typographical rarities);

Burhans, James Audubon (The law of municipal

Croes, J: James Robinson (Report of commissioners on sources of water supply for Syracuse):

Denton, Sherman Foote (Incidents of a collector's rambles in Australia, etc.);

d'Invilliers, Eduard Vincent (Geology of the South Mountain belt of Berks County);

Dionne, Narcisse Eutrope (Etudes hist., Le tombeau de Champlain);

Drake, James Madison (History of the 9th New Jersey Vet. Vols.);

Fassig, Oliver Lanard (Bibliography of meteorology):

Hodgkins, W: H: (The battle of Fort Stedman); Landon, Judson Stewart (The constitutional history and government of the U.S.);

Leighton, Caroline Cushing (Life at Puget Sound):

Martin, James Laval (Anti-evolution: Girardeau vs. Woodrow);
Pinney, Nelson A: (History of the 104th Reg. Ohio Vol. Infantry);

Schaack, Michael J: (Anarchy and anarchists). "SEEING Bret Harte's name on the title-page

of his latest book the other day recalled to me how general had become the habit with authors of dropping one of their surnames. How odd Francis Bret Harte sounds, for example, yet such is the author's baptismal name. Bayard Taylor's first name was James; only a few others than Wilkie Collins' intimate friends, I imagine, know that his name is really William Wilkie Collins, and so is the case with many others. Austin Dobson was Henry Austin Dobson before he took up literature, and Edmund William Gosse is to-day known to the world only by his first and last names. "Henry R. Haggard" sounds strange to thousands of ears who know "Rider Haggard." Brander Matthews was christened James Brander Matthews, and Duffield Osborne is in reality Samuel Duffield Osborne. Laurence Hutton is a contraction of James Laurence Hutton, and Howard Seeley is Edward Howard Seeley, Jr. Frank Stockton is really Francis Richard Stockton, while Joaquin Miller is a corruption of Cincinnatus Hiner Miller. The principal reason for this contraction of names, I imagine, is that one surname is undoubtedly more striking and easier remembered by the public than two." - Bok's Literary Leaves.

Bibliografn.

Adressbuch der deutschen Zeitschriften und hervorragenden politischen Tagesblätter. (C. A. Haendel's Inserratenversendungsliste) Jahrg. 30: 1879, bearb. von H. O. Sperling. Lpz. 3+180 p. 4°. 2 m.

BAKER, W. Spohn. Bibliotheca Washingtoniana: descriptive list of the biographies and biographcal sketches of George Washington. Lindsay. 4° \$4. (Limited to 400 copies.)

"A limited edition is published of W. S. Baker's 'Bibliotheca Washingtoniana,' a descriptive list of the biographies and biographical sketches of General Washington. A very good etching from Joseph Wright's portrait of Washington, in the possession of the Powell family, is prefixed to this handsome volume, the nearly 200 quarto pages of which, filled with titles of Washington biographies, give some realizing sense of the extent to which that towering personality has occupied

the attention both of his contemporaries and posterity. There are 502 titles in Mr. Shaw's list, and his work is completed by a full index."

—N. Y. Tribune.

BIBLIOGRAPHISCH-KRITISCHER Anzeiger f. romanische Sprachen u. Literaturen; red. v. Dr. Emil Ebering. N. F., 1. Bd., Heft 1. Berlin, R; Heinrich, 1889. 60 p. O.

Monthly @ I m. A classified and annotated bibliography. The notes consist in part of short extracts from critical periodicals, with references.

Breitinger, H. Das Studium des Italienischen; Bibliographie der Hülfsmittel des Studiums. Zurich, 1889. 8°. 3.20 m.

CATTABENI, G. Indice dei più pregevoli cimeli danteschi dai quali furono riprodotte fotograficamente le pagine più ammirabili per l'album mandato dal Ministero dell' Istruzione alla mostra dantesca tenuta a Dresda nell' ottobre 1880. (Pages 179–186 of Rivista delle biblioteche, 1888.)

CHRISTIE, Rich. C. Elzevir bibliography. (Pages 489-496 of *The bookmart*, Feb. 1889.)

COBHAM, Claude Delaval, Commissioner of Larnaca. Attempt at a bibliography of Cyprus. An enlarged privately printed edition of a work issued in 1886. "His method of arrangement is to give (1) books treating of the island generally, its history and people, beginning with the Cypriote chapter of Aeneas Silvio's History of Asia, Venice, 1477; (2) numismatics; (3) epigraphy and language; (4) parliamentary papers; (5) newspapers, of which it would seem that no less than eight are at present in existence, six in Greek and two in English, including the archæological Owl, the youngest of all; and (6) the Cesnola controversy. Under each head the works are placed in chronological order, except that all the writings of one author are collected together. Mr. Cobham has done well by including papers scattered through magazines and the transactions of learned societies; and the typography of the pamphlet does as much credit to the government printing office as its painstaking carefulness does to the compiler." - Acad., Apr. 6.

EHRENSBERGER, Hugo. Bibliotheca liturgica manuscripta. Nach Handscriften der grossherzogl. bad. Hof- u. Landesbibliothek. Mit e. Vorworte v. W: Brambach. Karlsruhe, Groos, 1889. 11+84 p.+ 1 engr. 8°. 2.50 m.

The Fellowcraft Club exhibit at the Washington Centennial Loan Exhibition, 1889; a collection of newspapers and magazines published during the Washington period. N. Y., 1889.

This forms an integral part of the general catalogue of Portraits and Relics, and contains a list of about 150 newspapers and magazines, almost

entirely limited to those printed during Washington's two administrations, 1789 – 1797, and being for that period a pretty complete bibliography. No attempt is made to give any history of the periodicals, but the full title, volume, number, and date of each exhibit is given.

Frati, Lu. Opere della bibliografia bolognese che si conservano nella Biblioteca Municipale di Bologna classificate e descritte. Vol. 2 (ult.). Bologna, 1889. 841 – 1730 col. 4°. 25 l.

GNECCHI, Fr. and Ercole. Saggio di bibliografia numismatica delle zecche italiane, medioevali e moderne. Milano, 1889. 21+469 p. 8°. 20 l.

GOLDSMID, Edmund. A complete catalogue of all the publications of the Elzevier presses at Leyden, Amsterdam, the Hague, and Utrecht, with introduction, notes, and an appendix, containing a list of all works, whether forgeries or anonymous publications, generally attributed to these presses. Edinburgh, privately printed, 1889. 3 v.

"For some reason that we fail to appreciate, the work is issued nominally in three volumes, with separate pagination, but bound up in one. Yet more strangely, our copy has no introduction, nor apparently any place for one, though Appendix II. refers to something in (non-existent) preliminary matter paged xxi. We are left, therefore, with a bald catalogue, arranged in alphabetical order of titles, with the collation of each piece, and occasional notes about bibliographical difficulties and comparative rarity. Such a work, it is clear, is intended only for the few, and stands at the opposite pole to the dainty things which Mr. Lang has written about 'dear dumpy Twelves' in prose and verse. It may be regarded as a supplement to Pieter and Willems, brought down to date." — Acad., Apr. 6.

GREAT BRITAIN. HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPT COM-MISSION. 11th report, appendix, part 7: The mss. of the Duke of Leeds, the Bridgewater Trust, Reading Corporation, the Inner Temple, etc. London, 1889. 383 p. 8°. 2 s.

HAEGHEN, Ferd. van der. Bibliographie Lipsienne. Tome 3, 2 série. Gand, 1889. 415 p. et pl. 12°. 12 fr.

HOFMEISTER, Fr. Verzeichniss der i. J. 1888 erschien. Musikalien, auch musikal. Schriften und Abbild. mit Anzeige d. Verleger u. Preise; in alphab. Ordnung nebst systemat. geord. Uebersicht. 37. Jahrg. od. 6. Reihe 3. Jahrg. Lpz., 1889. 125+405 p. 8°. 15 m.

HÜBNER, E. Bibliographie der klassischen Alterthumswissenschaft; Grundriss zu Vorlesungen üb. die Gesch. u. Encyklopädie der klass. Philologie. 2. verm. Aufl. Berl., 1889. 13+434 p. 8°. 15 m.

ITALY. MINISTERO del Tesoro: Ragioneria Generale dello Stato. Elenco cronologico delle opere di computisteria e ragioneria, 1202 – 1888. 4a ed. Roma, tip. naz. di Reggiani e soci, 1889. 9+280 p. 4°.

Kerslake, T: The sizes of books. (In Athenæum, Apr. 27, p. 539.) I col. See also, back, Blades.

KLUSSMANN, Dr. Rud. Systemat. Verzeichnis der Abhandlungen, welche in den Schulschriften sammtl. a. d. Programmtausche teilnehmenden Lehranstalten, 1876-85, erschienen sind; nebst 2 Registern. Lpz., Teubner, 1889. 8+315 p. 8°. 5 m.

KÜRSCHNER, Jos. Deutscher Litteratur-Kalendar a. d. J. 1889. 11r Jahrg. Berl. u. Stuttg., 1889. 583 p. + 1 port. 8°. 6 m.

LEVET, E. Causeries d'un bibliophile savoisien, Joseph Pâris de L'Epinard. Annecy, 1889. 14 p. 8°.

LIPPE, Ch. D. Bibliographisches Lexicon der gesammten jüdischen Literatur der Gegenwart mit Einschluss der Schriften über Juden und Judenthum. Achtjähriger Bucher- und Zeitschriften-Catalog (1880 – 87) neu erschienener und neu aufgelegter Schriften, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der einschlägigen Publicationen auch nicht-jüdischer Autoren. Mit genauer Angabe der Autoren, Verleger, Format, Seitenzahl, und Preise. Band 2, Lief. 2. Wien, 1889. 91 – 192 p. 8°. 1.40 m.

Molins, A. E. de. Diccionario biográfico y bibliográfico de escritores y artistas catalanes del siglio 19. Tomo 1, cuad. 1. Barcelona, 1889. 13+16 p. 4°. 1.25 pes.

NAGUIEWSKI, D. v. Bibliographie über die römische Literaturgeschichte in Russland, 1709 – 1889. Kasan, 1889. 48 p. gr. 8°.

OESTERREICHISCHER Katalog; Verzeichniss aller von Juli bis December 1887 in Oesterrich erschienen Bücher, Zeitschriften, Kunstsachen, Landkarten, und Musikalien. Wien, Verlag des Vereines der österreichischen Buchhändler, 1888. 187 p. 8°.

OLDHAM, R. D., Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India. A bibliography of Indian geology, or a list of books and papers relating to the geology of British India and adjoining countries to the end of 1887. London, 1889.

"The geographical limits of the countries have not been too narrowly interpreted, so any one interested in the geology of India would be able to follow out the kindred deposits and strata beyond the political boundaries of his field of inquiry. The compiler considers the catalogue to be fairly complete, except, perhaps, in the domain of palæontology, and he has erred. if at all, on the safe side by including many papers dealing principally with geography, archæology, botany, etc., which have been included on account of some isolated or scattered geological observations therein. Altogether the list will be a valuable aid to Indian scientific bibliography." — Ath., Mar. 23.

ORTROY, F. van. Bibliographie militaire belge, année 1887. (Pages 241-255 of *Centralbl. f. B.*, June.)

This first part reaches only to Desbonnet. Well may O. H. call it a "sehr gründliche Arbeit."

OTTINO, G., and FUMAGALLI, G. Bibliotheca bibliographica italica; catalogo degli scritti di bibliologia, bibliografia, e biblioteconomia pubblicati in Italia e di quelli risguardanti l'Italia pubblicati all' estero. Roma, Loreto Pasqualucci edit., 1889. 244+431 p. 8°. (400 cop.) 20 lire.

The publisher's circular mentions having received a prize from the government on the report of a committee of five professors. One of the authors, Ottino, was for years a bookseller and is now a librarian; he has written several bibliographical works. Fumagalli is known by his "Cataloghi della biblioteche," which also received a prize. The work is in three parts: 1. Bibliologia, containing all publications relating to the history of books, of printing, and of related arts in Italy; 2. Bibliografia includes all catalogs and bibliografies of Italian authors or relating to Italian matters; 3. Biblioteconomia, collects all Italian writings on the management and history of public and private libraries in Italy. The work has about 5000 titles of Italian works and in appendixes references to foreign bibliografies on matters which the Italians have treated insufficiently.

RUEPPRECHT, Christian. Bibliothek-Handbuch f. Kunstgewerbliche Schulen. München, d. Verfasser, 1889. 60 p. 8°. 120 m.

A short description of the libraries of German, Austrian, and Swiss industrial museums, with advice for the management of such libraries and a list of desirable books.

SATOW, Ernest Mason. The Jesuit Mission press in Japan, 1591 – 1610.

"Privately printed. By one of our best Japanese scholars. The author formerly believed that the earliest book printed with movable types in Japan dated from 1596, and that the invention came from Corea, where it had been in use for more than 250 years. Later he found that Valignani returned to Japan from Europe on July 21, 1590, bringing with him a fount of European type, and that the first extant work produced at the new press was published the following year. Thus Mr. Satow concludes rightly that the art of printing with movable type had been actually

practised on Japanese soil by Jesuit missionaries for some years before its adoption by the people of the country. Mr. Satow gives fac-similes of title-pages of books printed in Japan from 1591 to 1595, which are very rare, and only to be found in the British Museum, the Bodleian, and in the libraries of Leyden and Rome, accompanying them with a minute bibliographical description. But why did Mr. Satow not make his monograph accessible to the world at large by a regular publication?"— Acad., Apr. 6.

STEENSTRUP, J. C. H. R. Historieskrivningen i Danmark i det 19. aarhundrede (1801-63). Kjob., Schubothe, 1889. 116 p. 8°. 5 kr.

U. S. SIGNAL OFFICE. Bibliography of meteorology; a classed catalogue to the close of 1881, with a suppl. to the close of 1887, and an author index; ed. by Oliver L. Fassig. Part 1: Temperature. Wash., Signal Office, 1889. 4+382 p. 4°. (U. S. War Dept.)
Lithographed.

U. S. Surgeon-General's Office. List of books and articles on climatology and meteorology in the library. Wash., 1888. Pages 212-228 of the "Index-catalogue." 1. O.

"The Chief Signal Officer in his annual report of 1887 and 1888 strongly urged the publication, by the Government, of the bibliography of meteorology prepared at the expense and under the supervision of this bureau, but without avail. Since the law forbids publications without the authority of Congress, unless connected with the current work of the Service, it has been impossible for the Chief Officer to take any steps toward the publication of this important work, or in extending reciprocity to the voluntary contributors who have furnished over one-half the material of this bibliography.

"With a view of rendering the catalogue available for current work, the Chief Signal Officer has had recourse to lithography for producing a limited number of copies of such parts of the work as are needed for current research and investigation. That portion of the catalogue which bears upon temperature has been reproduced. It may be followed, whenever circumstances are favorable, by a similar compilation of the titles upon moisture, and later by one upon winds.

"The whole collection comprises, at present, over 50,000 titles classified by subjects, and an author index of about 12,500 authors, for the period ending with 1881; and in addition a collection of about 6000 titles, covering the period from 1882 to 1887, ready for classification and the preparation of an author index.

"In conclusion, the Chief Signal Officer urges upon the meteorologists and librarians who have already shown so much interest in the preparation of the bibliography the importance of supplementing it by additional titles and informing this office of any errors which may be found, so that if Congress should authorize the publication of the bibliography, it may be as free as possible from errors."

VALDRIGHI, Lu. Fr., ff. di bibliotecario. Ragguaglio sulla R. Biblioteca Universitaria di Modena. Modena, ditta tip. A. Rossi, 1889. 14 p. 8°.

From "Incrementi e progressi degli istituti scientifici della R. Univ. di Modena 1876-86," with additions.

INDEXES.

Table des dix premières années (1877-86) du
BULLETIN de correspondance hellenique. Paris
E. Thorin, 1889. 8°. 7.50 fr.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA Britannica, 9th ed.; index with a list of contributors and a key to their initials. Edin., A. and C: Black, 1889. 6+499 p. Q.

Bulletin de l'Institut Archéologique Liégeois. Tables des matières des 20 vols. de la 1° série par G. Dewalque. Liège, 1888. 44 p. 8°.

General index to the documents relating to the colonial history of New Jersey, 1st ser., 10 v.; by F: W. Ricord. Newark, N. J., 1888. 2 l.+189 p. O.

The Periodical Press Index, compiled by J. S. Farmer. [Monthly.] London, Trübner & Co., 1889. O.

"The classification is, generally speaking, that adopted by Mr. Sonnenschein in his 'Best books.' The work promises to be useful. The chief defect at present is that the choice of journals appears to be arbitrary. Some obscure periodicals are carefully indexed, while others that are in everybody's hands are ignored. Mr. Farmer promises to make his list complete in time. If he had been wise he would have proceeded from the known to the unknown." — Ath., May 25.

ZEITSCHRIFT für Forst- und Jagdwesen. Gesammtregister f. Bd. 1-20 (Jahrg. 1869-88), zusammeng. von C. Eckstein. Berlin, 1889. 57 p. gr. 8°. 1.60 m.

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

BEEK, J. A. v. Schuilnamen, naamvormen, en naamletters aangenomen door schrijvers, meest voorkomende in de geschiedenis der Gallikaansche en Hollandsche kerk. Rotterdam, 1889. 16 p. 8°. 80 fl.

Angelina, a translation of M. Alexandre Bisson's "Une mission délicate," is made by Mr. Buchanan. — Ath., May 18.

A bachelor's wedding trip, of which two editions were published anonymously, is now issued in a third ed. with the author's name, C: Pomeroy Sherman.

The Bibliophile, ps. of C. D. Raymer in "Chats with the bibliophile" in the "Book fiend." — C. D. R.

Cibana Moonshine, ps. of C. D. Raymer in the "Book fiend." — C. D. R.

History of the British dominions in North America. (London, Strahan, 1773, 4°.) Can any one give correctly the name of the author of this work? See Sabin's Dict., No, 32,161, where the reference "M. Rev., XLVIII. 18" should read

Janet Stanton, author of the Cambridge Chronicle's Harvard Annex prize story, "A psychological adventure," is the daughter of John D. Baldwin, the well known editor and publisher of the Worcester Sov.

Mary Webb, ps. of Mrs. M., T. Webber. She was born in Beverly, Mass., being the daughter of Israel Trask, the successful introducer of Britannia ware into this country. She has written mostly over the nom de plume of " Mary Webb." In 1861 she united with Mrs. Phœbe A. Hanaford in compiling a collection of loyal and patriotic poems called "Chimes of freedom and union," to which she contributed, from her own pen, poems "On the death of Ellsworth" and "Our Massa-chusetts' dead." Miss Miles' little volume of poems opens with a poem bearing the title of the book, "Our home beyond the tide," and closed with one of the same title by "Mary Webb," both composed by their authors in Beverly, Mass,, after a contemplation of the same picture.

Mrs. Mona Caird, ps. of G. M. Hatton in "One that wins" and "Whom nature leadeth."

Penn Shirley, ps. in the "Little Miss Weezy" books of Sarah J. Clarke, sister of the Rebecca Sophia Clarke who writes under the ps. of Sophie May. - Nelly S. Osgood, Lib'n Levi Heywood Mem. Lib., Gardner, Mass.

Peter Boylston, author of "John Charáxes," is said to be G: Ticknor Curtis. — W. A. Bardwell.

Rattlin the reefer. Mrs. Templeman writes to the Athenaum: "Mr. W. E. Jones, of the North Library, Liverpool, corrects the oft-repeated error that Capt. Marryat was the author of 'Ratilin the reefer.' It is undoubtedly the work of Mr. E: Howard, who wrote the 'Old Commodore' and other novels, also a life of Sir Sydney Smith, and much else that appeared in the Metropolitan and various magazines, Mr. Hannay in his lately published life of Capt. Marryat assigns 'Rattlin the reefer' to its true author.'

S. G. O. The death is announced of Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne, well known thirty years ago as "S. G. O." of the Times. - Ath., p. 633.

Servius Sulpicius, ps. of Philip Ricard Fendall in a Review of a 4th of July address by J. Q. Adams, Washington, 1821. — P. L. F.

The following are supplied by W: Cushing:

C. A. D., ps. of C. A. Dana, in "European Letters" in N. Y. Tribune, 1848.

Chip's unnatural history, N. Y., 1888, is by F.

W. Bellew.

Effie I. Canning, ps. of Mamie E. Crockett, a Boston lady, in Poems.

Gowan Lea, ps. of M., Morgan, Montreal, cor-

respondent of "The open court."

Prossino's experiences was by Robert Dale Owen. R., ps. of G: Ripley, in literary notices in N. Y. Tribune, 1849.

humors and Blunders.

CALLED FOR. — A book of short stories by a lady who lives in Waltham. Delmonico's novels (Blackmore's).

SOUND AND SENSE. - The London Bookseller gives the following list of books as they were ordered and as they were sent.

Titles Given.

Books Required

Shakespeare's Judith, Edit- Judith Shakespeare, By W.

ed by Black.
The Curtain Will not Rise
To-Night. By Thorpe,
Young Countess. By Kate,
His Equal, and Other Po-

Paradise of Burglars. By Helps.
Four Wings and an Arm.
By Molesworth.

The New Comus. Standard ed. Genaire. By C. Brontë, Lamb's Essays. By Eliza. For the Sunset. By Ayns-

worth. Darwin's Indecent Man.

Moolar's Four Boys Escaping. Miss Understood. By a Lady. Scotts. St. Henry's ed.

Poor Miss Elliot. By Earl Derby. Molar's Burglarous Gentle-

man.

Black.

Thorpe's Curfew Must not Ring To-Night. Countess Kate. By Yonge. Ezekiel, and Other Poeins.

Nelson. Burglars in Paradise. By

Phelps.
Four Winds Farm. By
Mrs. Molesworth.
Newcomes. Thackeray's

Standard ed.
Jane Eyre. By C. Brontë.
Elia's Essays. By C. Lamb
Fall of Somerset. By Ainsworth.

Descent of Man. By Dar-Molière's Fourberies de

Scapin. Misunderstood. By F. Montgomery. Waverley Novels. Centc-

nary ed. Homer's Iliad. By Earl Derby. Molière's Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.

On page 26 of Haferkorn and Heise's "Handy lists of technical literature" (an excellent and useful work) is a reference from "Fly-wheel" to "Aeronautics."

Among the titles on a bill sent in by a large publishing house are these: "Modern Mepth Shop" [Modern Mephistopheles], and "Words worth Heamora" [Wordsworthiana].

A young man, who had recently commenced the use of the Gymnasium and who was carefully reading up all he could find on the line of physical development, put on his call card among other Nos. one which brought Beecher's "Mouning and evening exercises.

Another while preparing for a vacation on the banks of Schroon Lake drew "Under canvass," a book which fully sets forth the evangelistic work which the author carried on during several summers in a tent known as "The Muslin church."

"Is the book, 'Miss Rivers' by 'Mrs. Knowles' in?" puzzled the attendant's brain not a little, and with much questioning in was found "Lena Rivers," by Mrs. Holmes, was the book wanted. Another reader asked for "Dark Errands," in-

stead of "Knight Errants."

A third, in wrapping in a newspaper parcel some books taken from the attendant, remarked, "Every one knows library books so that I like them wrapped up.'

Vol. 14. AUGUST, 1889.

C: A. CUTTER, R: R. BOWKER, Editors.

THE library profession of America and the library constituency of St. Louis have suffered a most serious loss in the death of Mr. John N. Dyer, Librarian of the St. Louis Mercantile Library. He was sadly ill during the Conference of the Association in that city, in the planning of which he had been so prominent, and it was a great deprivation to the members of the Association that they could not welcome him to their meetings and thank him for his participation in the invitation which brought them together so pleasantly and successfully. Under these circumstances his death, following so soon upon the St. Louis meeting, will have an added poignancy and be in the nature of a personal grief to those who attended the Conference of 1889. How much St. Louis itself is indebted to him can only be appreciated by those who have visited the perfect library-rooms and the fine building which the Society of which Mr. Dyer was the moving spirit and working executive provided under his capable administration for the service and comfort of the people of that city. Few men have been able to build themselves such a monument as he, for that indeed he has done in the great building in which St. Louis takes so much pride. It will be most fitting should the trustees of the St. Louis Mercantile Library decide to place on the building or in the library-rooms some tablet commemorative of the part which Mr. Dyer had in its erection, in addition to the bust which is rightly to find place there. To his surviving family, on behalf of the Association, we tender sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

The World's Fair of 1892, which will be held in New York — or somewhere, should be made the occasion of the finest possible library exhibit. All the leading libraries, in coöperation with the Association, ought to take prompt steps toward giving their utmost help in this direction. The Association, we would suggest, should support the Library Bureau in exhibiting a typical library with all the improvements in methods and appliances which have developed within the recent library period — for this would do as much as any one thing to promote library progress throughout the country. This ought to be supplemented by pictures of our great libraries and special ex-

hibits of their catalogues, appliances, and methods of work, and in connection with the general exhibition there should be a printed statement or manual which might be prepared by the Publication Section, intended to suggest to such citizens as might see the exhibition the importance of providing local libraries in their home towns, and to library visitors the bettering of their methods and conditions of work. Doubtless the Bureau of Education would coöperate with the Association in such a presentation of the library interests, and we throw out this suggestion now "to take time by the forelock."

WE again call attention to the practical value of the series of comparative articles on the methods of representative libraries regarding everyday work and details. The second article, on the purchasing of books, covers a field in which the experience of the larger libraries is particularly valuable to the smaller libraries. Promptness in putting books on the shelves and in offering new books to the public can, of course, be accomplished only by promptness of purchase, and this depends on the methods of organization of the Purchasing Committee, where the work is not left entirely to the librarian. The practical usefulness of this series will be in enabling librarians to go to their Boards or Committees with these statements of the work of other libraries in justification of any improvements the librarian wishes to suggest. Among the other articles which will follow in the series will be papers on reserving books, duplicates, circulating magazines, etc., all of them practical points of every-day interest to every librarian.

Communications.

PERMANENT LOCATION-A CORRECTION.

When I used the words "permanent location" in my report, I did not do so in any technical sense, but merely to denote in general terms the permanent quarters of the library in contradistinction to its temporary ones, and had no intention of proposing the adoption of the old fixed location system to which you take exception in your note in the LIBRARY JOURNAL (14: 136).

I see that by a misprint in that note you give

I see that by a misprint in that note you give us credit for ten times as many volumes as we actually possess, but the statement is so obviously erroneous that it ought not to mislead any one.

GEO. WM. HARRIS.

No. 8.

HOW WE CHOOSE AND BUY NEW BOOKS.

WORCESTER FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE final authority in buying books rests with the Board of Directors. That body delegates its authority to a sub-committee known as the Library Committee.

The selection of books to be bought is practically speaking made by the librarian. The Library Committee meets once a month, half an hour before the time of the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors.

Several days before the meetings of the committee and board a list of books prepared by the librarian is sent to every member of the board, including, of course, the members of the Library Committee. The list is prepared on slips and copied into a book; then twelve copies are made by means of charcoal paper and a stylus for distribution among the directors. The Library Committee has power, of course, to reject or amend the list, but generally takes it as it comes from the librarian and recommends its purchase to the Board of Directors.

The board has the power to reject or amend the list, but seldom exercises the power. Formerly the Library Committee exercised the power reposed in it and actually selected the books which were to be placed in the library, under the direction, of course, of the full board. For many years, however, the Library Committee and the Board of Directors have left the selection of books to the librarian. When trust of this kind is reposed in an executive officer it is incumbent upon him to observe formalities carefully in order that the machinery of purchase may be kept in good repair and be ready for use in cases of emergency.

Provision is made by which the Library Committee may spend a few hundred dollars between regular meetings of the Board of Directors on condition that transactions under this permission shall be reported to the board at the next meeting after they have been made. The Library Committee delegates its authority in this matter, also, to the librarian.

Books are usually chosen for addition to the library after a thorough examination of notices of new books in the best American and foreign literary and scientific critical journals or after careful inquiries have been made to ascertain that they are really standard works.

Novels and stories are not bought until time enough has elapsed for their real character to be found out, The standard of purchases is raised every year, and the work of the library is constantly becoming more and more strictly educational.

Great care is taken to make citizens understand that they own the library and to encourage them to make known any wants they may have. Attendants are instructed also to find out the wishes of users of the library, and great care is taken to find out the actual wants of the constituency of the library, and to supply them.

After the purchase of the list of books has been ordered by the Board of Directors, the copy in the book referred to above is signed by the Secretary of the Library Committee.

Nothing now remains but to buy the books. Letters are written to different correspondents of the library and copied by the use of a copyingpress.

The library has a contract with a firm in Boston to furnish it American books, including such as are hard to get at.

In buying English books the library joins several other libraries under the leadership of the librarian of the Boston Athenaum.

The libraries in the Union send their orders direct to the correspondents selected, and packages come to them once a month from London. The packages from London come in a box or boxes to Boston, and are thence despatched by express to the libraries to which they belong, under the supervision of Mr. C. A. Cutter. The libraries in the Union have the advantage of securing terms abroad such as are allowed only on large orders and of reducing charges for freight to a minimum amount. There is no charge either for customhouse brokerage. Packages also come regularly and often; they are received oftener than once a month if occasions call for more frequent delivery of goods.

German books may be obtained by the use of the facilities of the associated libraries. This library, however, owing to the fact that it is now buying large invoices of the higher grades of old and new German works, has just united with Clark University in carefully selecting a new agent in Germany. This library has imported Swedish books direct from Stockholm and imports French books through an agent in Boston. The members of the Union mentioned above attend themselves to all mistakes of correspondents and remit direct to them. Mr. Cutter keeps an account of money paid out for freight, and

notifies the different libraries, from time to time, of the amount owed by them as determined by the proportion of the money value of their purchases.

SAMUEL SWETT GREEN.

NEW YORK MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

THE Board of Direction of the Mercantile Library is composed of twelve members. Each standing committee is made up of three persons. One of these committees is styled the Purchasing Committee. A part of the duty of this committee is to supervise the purchase of books.

New publications are added to the library almost daily.

A large portion of our constituency instead of using the aids and guides for readers issued by the library, rely almost wholly upon the publishers' announcements as advertised in the newspapers. It frequently happens that a member will call at the library as soon as it is opened in the morning, which is eight o'clock, and ask for a certain book. When told that the library does not possess the work asked for, he will draw forth his morning newspaper and show where the book is advertised, and thinks it very strange that the library has not got it. It behooves us to be on the *qui vive* for all the new publications.

As it is impossible for our committee to meet daily, the power to select and purchase the books is delegated to the librarian. One of his first duties, upon reaching the library in the morning (if he has not done so beforehand), is to learn what new books are announced as ready. To do this it is necessary to refer to several of the morning newspapers. If there are any new books advertised, an order is made out for the number of copies needed and at once sent to our agent. The evening papers are overhauled in the same manner as the morning papers. The trade journals, such as the Publishers' Weekly and Publishers' Circular, are thoroughly scanned. The librarian makes it a rule to visit the store of our agent daily, and here he frequently finds books that have not been advertised.

· We find it both profitable and convenient to purchase most all of our domestic books through one agent.

He knows our wants and makes every effort to fill our orders at the earliest possible moment. Our London agent has orders to send us a copy of everything that is published of certain classes of books.

We are thus enabled to obtain the English

publications as early as it is possible to get them after they are issued.

At times we receive an invoice of English books weekly.

Our agents for French and German publications send copies to the library as soon as received. Upon examination, if there are any that we do not need, we have the privilege of returning them.

The following is from our annual report, just published:

"On Saturday, April 13, four publishing houses in this city and one in Boston each advertised a new book. These books were by five different authors. An order was given for 115 copies of them. They were received at the library, catalogued, stamped, made ready for circulation, and before the library closed on the day they were published, all but two of them were in the hands of our readers."

W. T. PEOPLES.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

A COMMITTEE of five members is appointed by the library committee (which is appointed anew each year by the President of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, of which society the library is a branch), whose business it is to make all the purchases for the library for the ensuing year. This committee meets regularly every Monday. The first thing done, after their appointment, is to invite estimates from reputable houses to furnish all the books the library may require for one year. The publisher who receives the contract agrees to send every Monday all the new books that have been issued up to that time, or at least as many of them as, in his judgment, are of a character likely to be required by our library. A list of the names and prices accompanies the books. The committee examines the books, draws a line through those it does not want, notes in the margin the number of duplicates required, and sends the list, with the books rejected, to the publisher, who then makes a corrected bill, and sends the additional copies ordered, also returning the original bill, which is the librarian's voucher. brarian is the secretary of the Purchasing Com-

In addition to the books thus voluntarily sent by the publisher, the library keeps lists of books frequently asked for by readers, and submits these to the Purchasing Committee who generally approve of their purchase. In fact, our readers are encouraged to make their wants known and they frequently submit lists of deficiencies in our library, which are thankfully received, and, as a rule, always purchased. Our object is to buy such books only as will be *read*, and therefore we consider an application from a reader for a book not on our catalogues entitled to respectful consideration inasmuch as it expresses a want, and the book will find at least one reader.

JACOB SCHWARTZ.

NEW YORK Y. M. C. A. LIBRARY.

THE method employed in purchasing books for the Young Men's Christian Association of New York is simple, and as follows:

A list of books is made up by the librarian and laid before the Library Committee, which is called monthly. If the list is acceptable and funds are at hand, the librarian is instructed to purchase.

The list is made up from new books noticed in the papers, from recommendations, from personal inspection of new books in the stores, etc. American books, as a rule, are bought from one firm—foreign books are purchased by an agent in London, and shipped to us through the agent's broker in New York, who attends to the clearance—the librarian being required to make the customary declaration only.

R. B. POOLE.

BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

THE selection and purchase of books in our library is, for the most part, the work of the librarian; but he can, if necessary in case of highpriced works, or in any case where he prefers not to rely entirely on his own judgment, confer with the Chairman of the Library Committee, who also makes selections, from time to time, from the newest English publications. Information regarding new books is obtained from various bibliographical periodicals, such as The Publishers' Weekly, Publishers' Circular, Book Chat, Literary News, Book Buyer, etc.; from the booklists received from publishers, from the advertisements in the newspapers, and from reviews and notices in The Nation, Critic, and the press generally. As a rule, any new book by a prominent author is in circulation, or at least noted on the "order-book," before it is asked for at the delivery-desk; such work being usually ordered in advance of publication, and consequently sent to the library as soon as received by the bookseller.

Many standard works and duplicate copies of

worn-out books are bought at auction, a list of selections being made from the sale-catalogue, and sent, with limit of price noted, to the auctioneer, who makes purchases for those unable to attend sales.

Orders for books are sent to the booksellers of whom we buy, almost daily, but Saturday seems to be a favorite day with publishers for bringing out new works.

Of books by popular authors a number of copies are ordered in advance; but if the popularity of a new work is uncertain, fewer copies are ordered, as more can readily be obtained should the demand require them.

Suggestions from subscribers for the purchase of books not already in the library are always welcomed, and such works are generally bought so far as our means will permit, if no good reason for their exclusion exists.

In buying, those dealers who allow the most liberal terms are patronized, and the firm which receives a large part of our orders always allows the return of books containing any imperfections, or any which, on examination, do not prove desirable for our use. Good and scarce books are at times obtained from the duplicate stock of other libraries in exchange for selections from our own list of duplicates.

When a library is liberally endowed the purchase and acquisition of books is a great pleasure; but where the fund for this purpose is inadequate, requiring careful economy in outlay, the too familiar spectacle of a librarian with a list of forty books, all of which he needs, but only twenty of which he can afford to buy, is one not calculated to cheer a reflecting mind.

W. A. BARDWELL.

BROOKLYN Y. M. C. A. LIBRARY.

BEING a small library and forced to work with limited means, we have not done much in foreign books, and therefore have had no system for selecting such.

For American books and reprints I look over the announcements in the *Publishers' Weekly* as soon as received and use the margin for memoranda, opposite titles which treat mechanical and kindred subjects that I know we need bracing up on, and such as are satisfactorily "reviewed" by the *Weekly* I put a crossed check mark, which means put on want list. Those which are simply announced and concerning which I want more

information before recommending I mark with a simple check mark. Others which we should have, if they properly treat the side of the question upon which we need stocking up, are indicated by a ?. The literary journals are watched for criticisms and reviews, and when satisfied regarding a checked book, it is put on want list. When this list is long enough to make it worth while, or when there is something needed at once, it is placed before the chairman of the Library Committee of the Board, who, of course, may disapprove any book on the list, but knowing that it is made up with great care, seldom cancels anything unless it be on a question of expense. From this list I make up an order, which is filled promptly by a New York dealer, at a good average trade discount. S. H. BERRY.

PHILADELPHIA MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

At the beginning of each year (Feb.) a committee of five (the Board consists of 18) is appointed, who meet on Friday of each week. Any other member of the Board who may be present is ex-officio a member of the committee. This committee makes all purchases for the library. The booksellers of the city send to us each week such new books as they think we may wish to buy, with a pass-book giving net prices. On Saturday they send for such books as are not bought. A distinctive mark is placed against such as are taken. The titles of those bought are entered in a purchase-book. Bills are sent in monthly, and are verified by the purchase-book and the pass-books.

At these meetings additional copies that may be needed of books in circulation are ordered, and also books that may not have been sent in on approbation.

The librarian makes it a point to examine publishers' lists, book-notices in periodicals and other works, to note the titles of books inquired for, and to recommend to the committee such books as he can from any source learn of as adapted to the wants of the readers and the scope of the library.

A book is kept on the counter in which readers are encouraged to note the titles of books wanted which are not on the shelves, and applicants for such books, when purchased, are given the first reading of them. Books so applied for are usually bought, because if one reader is known to want a book it is generally safe to conclude that others will want it.

John Edmands.

BUFFALO LIBRARY.

We have contract arrangements for the purchase of books with B. F. Stevens, London, Chas. Gaulon, Paris, and with two book-dealers in our own city for American publications. The latter send some books to us on approval, but not many.

We order almost everything that we buy, and order in advance of the appearance of the books, so far as it is possible to obtain advance announcements. We try to get the first copies that come into the city of all important or known books, and to have them ready for the first call from our readers. Of course that is not always possible, but it is our aim.

Our Library Committee meets monthly. During the intervals the Superintendent purchases at discretion the current literature which it is the settled policy of the library to buy, and about which there can be no question. There are many authors whose writings are bought as a matter of course, and there are a good many departments and subjects with reference to which the question of purchasing or not purchasing any work of apparent importance that appears is simply a question of financial ability on the part of the library. That is left largely to the discretion of the Superintendent, a certain maximum of expenditure being agreed upon from time to time, which it is understood that he will not exceed.

All publications that do not clearly fall into such categories as these, and the expediency of buying which is fairly open to question, are held in suspense until the meeting of the Library Committee, when a list of them is submitted for consideration.

The extent to which duplicate copies of books in demand shall be procured is also left, for the most part, to the judgment of the Superintendent.

We keep always on our delivery counter, conspicuously placed, a request-book, in which readers enter such particulars as they can give concerning books which they do not find in the library and which they ask to have purchased. We meet these requests, if they are reasonable, as far as possible, and reserve the book, when it is bought, for the applicant, sending a notice to him. We also keep a memorandum-book behind the counter, in which attendants make a note of books asked for which the library does not possess.

J. N. LARNED.

DEPARTMENTAL ARRANGEMENT OF COLLEGE LIBRARIES.

THESIS READ BEFORE THE LIBRARY SCHOOL, BY EDITH E. CLARKE.

Is it desirable to divide a college library into separate departmental or seminary libraries, corresponding to departments of instruction in the college? On this proposition I take the affirmative, and shall try to show that in some cases the foundation of separate departmental collections will best fulfil the mission of the library — that of practical use.

I want to restrict my subject to the support of the proposition just laid down. That is, do not expect me to arrange the distribution of the library between the several departments, nor to lay down in detail a plan for the management of such a system. My work is argumentative, not constructive, and I will only undertake to show when and why the plan proposed is feasible and convenient.

1st, as to the case where this plan is to be applied — for I am not so demented as to assert that all libraries indiscriminately should be arranged on the plan which is argued to be the best for one type among them. The type to which the plan of departmental libraries may be applied is college libraries, connected in their life and their use with schools of instruction, with institutions where study is carried on on a systematic basis and courses of instruction are adhered to more or less strictly. Contrast the functions of such a one with the free public library. To the college library flock the students, all wanting the same book at the same time. A squad of them use one set of books during all of one term, another squad another set as regularly. All have some definite end in view, and this end is designated to them from the central point of the department or course of study they are under. Their researches radiate from this primum mobile, never depart from it, connect with it at all points, and finally return to it as the repository of all their acquired knowledge. The public library reader, on the contrary, is desultory. He may be reading about China with a view to silkworm culture, or if he asks for a valuable work on coins, it is ten to one that he is getting up a campaign badge. The second work he asks for will in either case send you to the remotest regions of the classification from the first. It is true that the free library stands in the same relation to the public schools that the college library does to its college, but the connection is vastly more remote. It is along the same lines and entails the same kind of responsibilities, but other conflicting claims break in upon the adaptation of the one to the other, and the public library finds that the public school is only one of the most important among many patrons. Another point which effectually bars this plan from adoption in public libraries is the impossibility of admitting to free use of the books. Our scheme presupposes this and is nothing without it.

- 2d. I come now to the arguments for the plan. I will state them first and enlarge upon them afterward.
- 1. A large library becomes unwieldy and defies arrangement in one room under the eye of one man. It then becomes a question of stacks, or separate collections.
- 2. A large library for convenience and maximum usefulness must eliminate from its workingshelves books duplicated in different editions, antiquated works, and others for any reason not in common use.
- By this arrangement the librarian gains assistants in responsibility for books and in their care.
- 4. The departmental system secures a maximum freedom in the use of books with minimum risk of injury or loss.
 - 5. It is eminently adapted to relative location.
- 6. It is a logical outcome of the classed arrangement.
- 7. It is superior to the plan of reserving books and prevents friction among students using the same books.
- 8. It is in accordance with the most advanced methods of instruction.
- 9. Its usefulness is attested by its being adopted to some extent by three of the leading college libraries of this country.

First: a large library becomes unwieldy. It is desirable to have each reader under the eye of an official of the library. For this to be possible, either the number of officers must be increased or the library must be in one room. Put the great majority of your books in stacks and a worker cannot use them there to advantage. Or if he has table and light, will you detail a special member of the staff to watch him? It becomes a compromise; either books must be used singly, away from others of their class, thus rendering impossible parallel readings, most valuable of all methods of study; or individuals most worthy of that privilege, I suppose most book-learned to

start with, are admitted to the shelves, all others barred out. This is contrary to our library maxim, which is, Compel them to come in.

Second: books not used should be relegated to the stacks. The library has two functions, a workshop and a storehouse. Some of the books in Columbia Library belong to the museum department. I mean by that that they are of no earthly use, but are objects of antediluvian interest. The old fellows who took all knowledge for their province, and put all they knew in a quarto volume, should in these days of monumental achievements in science retire gracefully to the background, for they have finished their work in this world. A working library should be kept as free from lumber as possible. Books removed need not be put beyond reach and knowledge. It is a matter of choice as to whether the second function of a library, that of storehouse, shall be performed by all. The librarian of the Nebraska State Library acknowledges that he disposes of old editions and rare and choice books in preference for those of more practical use (see L. J., 8: 246). Where one is met with I always think there must be others yet to hear from. The Cambridge (Eng.) University Library, which receives copyright accessions, puts aside those not deemed worthy of a place in the main library. The British Museum keeps on the shelves of its vast reading-room a selection of 20,000 standard works which it aims to keep abreast of the best thought of the day. To accomplish this these books are almost entirely renewed in the course of a single generation. All working libraries should have the same treat-

Third: by the proposed arrangement the library gains in the professors and advanced students of the departments coadjutors in the responsibility and care for the books entrusted to them. The department is to a degree the curator of the collection. The vexed question of pamphlets will then be solved. Forming, as they do, the latest results of the studies of specialists, their importance, when put in the hands of those who recog-. nize that importance, will insure their preservation. Do you think, if you were a special student in mathematics and spent much of your time in the mathematic seminary room, learning the outsides of books as one learns the faces of dear friends, that that valuable monograf, paperbound, on the theory of determinants, would be pushed against the wall to become dog-eared and dusty? Another consideration: Special use creates special interest. By classes is the most natural way for a library to grow, and would-be benefactors prefer to enrich a department rather than an unwieldy whole.

Fourth: by this arrangement the maximum freedom in the use of books may be obtained with minimum risk. Only students of the department are admitted to its library — no others. Accountability is thus narrowed down. Add to this the sense of ownership and pride felt by the class in their collection, and you have so many detectives on the watch for any one who shall filch from the value of their store.

Fifth: the seminary arrangement is eminently adapted to relative location. Some one may say that departmental libraries break up the order of the classification so that relative order is unattainable. In answer to this - two things: (1) A large library so planned as to have all its books in consecutive order on the shelves without a break must be either all one large room or all stacks. In the one case it would resemble a skating-rink, in the other a prison. (2) Relative location does not assist in finding books till you know the fixed location of the class. It would be difficult to begin at No. 1, and follow the classes around till you came to 900, here at Columbia. And in these separate libraries classification with respect to the whole library and relative location should be maintained. I cannot be so disloyal to that method to which all true members of the Library School pin their faith, as not to carry the Dewey classification with me into departmental libraries as into all others. Duplicates there may and must be in these separate libraries, but they bear a class number according to their location. Books too valuable to duplicate must be supplied by dummies, shelfreference, or supplemental lists.

Sixth: the departmental library is the legitimate outgrowth of the classed arrangement on shelves. Arranged syllogistically, the argument may be put as follows: Whatever arrangement enables a reader to find quickest and easiest, and most conveniently for his needs, all that a library has on a given subject, is best. Classed arrangement on shelves does this best for general readers; therefore classed arrangement on shelves is best for general readers. Departmental arrangement does this best for special students; therefore the departmental library is best for special students.

Harvard Library has a plan of reserving books temporarily on order of a professor. These books are put on the shelves in the main library: the class being directed to use them freely. In 1887 as many as 6280 were reported thus withdrawn from circulation at one time. This plan

must entail confusion in all departments, and I should think special collections for the departments would take the place of this to a great degree. There must also be some friction amongstudents all using the same books. If placed in their hands with absolute freedom, as the Law Library in Columbia is, this is reduced to its minimum.

My eighth is the main argument: more important than all that precedes or follows it. The departmental library works on the line of the most advanced methods of instruction. As books multiply and the sum of knowledge doubles with every century, the system of acquirement of knowledge develops in two ways. It requires (1) wider acquaintance with authorities, and (2) more special investigation. Both of these lines require a greater number of books and more frequent reference to them than the old way, which had constantly in hand a few authorities which were depended on for all information needed. Now there is gleaning from all fields, and the man without books may better be without brains as far as work in any department of facts is concerned. Formerly it was a student's acuteness and intellectual calibre that was to be nurtured; now methods of study and use of authorities form a large part of instruction in all departments. I do not need other arguments in its favor than to mention that at Harvard, last year, "Under the name of seminary or special advanced study and research, this plan is introduced in the study of the Semitic languages, Latin, English, psychology and metaphysics, political economy, history, Roman law, mathematics, and, of course, the natural sciences. Not one of these seminaries existed fifteen years ago."1 A description of the seminar given by Dr. H. B. Adams in "Seminar libraries and university extension" (1887) may be interesting to those who are not familiar with the subject.2

We hear most of the study of history conducted in this way; let me read also a description of a seminar conducted by the famous Dr. Ernst Curtius in classic art: ⁸

"For the afternoon, M. Curtius asked me to meet him at the Museum of Antiquities, where he gives, weekly, a lesson on Greek and Roman archæology. On his arrival the students, strolling about in the college waiting for him, came together, saluting him silently, then replacing their hats on their heads. He also remained covered and

began without delay a tour of archæologic demonstration. Armed with a paper-knife of ivory, he went from one object to another, explaining and pointing out most minute members with the point of his paper-knife - now raising himself on tiptoe, now going down on his knees to better illustrate his remarks. Once he laid himself on the floor before a Greek statuette. Leaning on his left elbow and brandishing in his right hand his trusty paper-knife he launched forth into raptures upon the perfection of form and execution of a miniature masterpiece. It can easily be imagined how profitable instruction so ardently imparted by such a teacher in the midst of such a college must be to the pupils. The lesson that I heard turned only on subjects of minor importance - tripods, candelabras, plaster vases, etc. - but in spite of that, there seized upon one an infectious enthusiasm, a sort of odor of the antique enveloped one."

I am sorry I cannot, within the limits of this paper, go into a detailed examination of how far the seminary method is used in other colleges and in what departments. But it is safe to say that where Harvard leads others will soon follow. I hope I have said enough to show that work with the authorities at first hand forms an important part of instruction in all departments of knowledge in our day, and requires the library as faithful coöperator.

Ninth: the advantages of the proposed scheme are attested by the arrangement of three leading libraries of the country - Harvard, Johns Hopkins, and Columbia. The Johns Hopkins University report for 1887 makes a statement as follows: "The library numbers 35,000 bound volumes. These are arranged in several collections of which the following are the chief: (1) General reference; (2) Historical; (3) Mathematical and Physical; (4) Chemical; (5) Biological; (6) Classical; (7) Shemitic and Sanskrit; (8) Romance languages; (9) Teutonic languages. At Harvard the sentiment of the chief librarian seems to be in favor of departmental libraries.2 Growth in this direction, however, does not seem to have been so rapid as he has anticipated, for in 1887 he reports in all the separate collections in various class-rooms and departments a total of only 5200 volumes. We must add to these the 6280 reserved volumes to get the entire number open to students in connection with their special studies. Here at Columbia the law library is a departmental collection, not in a separate room, for reasons of economy, but that too may come in time, as the general read-

¹ Dr. Foster, in "Seminary methods of original study in the historical sciences," 1888, p. 107-8.

² See also L. J. 5: 179 - 182.

^{3 &}quot;New methods of study in history," by H. B. Adams, in v. 2.

¹ See also caution against any further separation into seminary libraries at the expense of the main library unless in way of duplicates.—8th Annual Report, 1883.

² See Winsor's report describing arrangement of Harvard University Library. — L. J., 6: 9-11; also 6: 65; also Harvard College Library; Reports: 1881 to date.

ers crowd the law students out. The students in political science are assigned tables in No. 4, in convenient proximity to the Government reports. Last winter the philosophical seminar found an easy place in No. 5, with philosophical books all around them, and theology, her twin sister, at one side. These examples might be multiplied had I time and space.

If my arguments have not convinced you, I have only one more weapon, viz., expert opinions on this subject gleaned from the L. J. and other sources. Mr. W. E. Foster says (L. J., 9: 239) in a report on arrangement of libraries as affording aid to readers: "When the question is one of meeting the wants of a collection created for special purposes of study and research, different considerations are involved which do not enter into the case of libraries collected on general principles. . . . Nowhere does the application of careful study and intellectual planning, to such a problem as this, seem to have been brought to so high a point as in the case of one of the department libraries of Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore." Then follows a description of Professor Adams' seminar library.

Mr. Bowker, in speaking of the ideals of various prominent librarians of libraries of the future, speaks as follows (L. J., 8:249): "Mr. Poole's cellular plan, so to speak, providing for growth by rooms, each of which may be a specialized library within easy distance of a common focus." Whether or not Mr. Poole's idea is faithfully reported here, it describes the plan I have been presenting

to you. In relation to it Mr. Spofford says: "Mr. Poole's plan would be entirely impracticable in the National Library, although suited to students,"

Dr. Guild, of Providence, says (L. J., 8: 274): "My own views in regard to a college library especially are in favor of the open alcove system, where the books can be classified according to subject and where professors and students alike can have free access to the shelves."

President White, of Cornell, has just left his fine historical library of 40,000 volumes to the university on the condition that a suitable separate room be provided for it. He also provides for a special librarian and professorship, thus creating a department around it of which it shall be the special library.

In conclusion, let me say that any one who cares to see a scheme of a vast library specialized as to subject will be well repaid for reading Mr. Cutter's paper on the Buffalo Library, in 1983, in L. J., 8: 212.

I have been saving till the last a noted exception to the rule I have been stating, viz., where a college library is so situated that it is called upon to furnish mental aliment, not only to its own students, but also to an almost greater number of specialists in every field. In this case it may be absolved from giving itself over so entirely to the convenience of its own students, and this work—I am bold enough to express the opinion—awaits Columbia College library in the future.

THE SCHOOL LIBRARY A FACTOR IN EDUCATION.

BY GEORGE E. HARDY.

[A Paper Read Before the New York State Teachers' Association.]

In reading current educational literature the thoughtful observer cannot well escape the conclusion that there are few classes of people more given to extremes than teachers. We cheerfully admit that this state of affairs is not the ideally correct one. But to any one who has paid much attention to the alarming increase of pernicious reading-matter written especially for our young people, it is difficult to avoid taking an extreme stand. Indeed, there are moments when one feels that a jeremiad is the only proper form of composition, or pessimism the only avenue of escape. It has often been a subject for speculation with me whether there are many others beside teachers who have any just conception of the amount of objectionable matter that is turned out annually for the young. I am well aware that in this respect teachers enjoy exceptional opportunities for observation. They see not one child, but hundreds of children, and they are with them not for odd moments during the day, but for many consecutive hours. But it is not alone in the school that a child's devotion to low and flashy literature can be seen; you meet with it everywhere. It obtrudes itself on your attention whether you go to school or stay at home; whether you walk in the steeets, or ride in the cars and ferries.

And as for the literature itself, it is simply omnipresent. You find it in some of its protean forms not only in the hands of our school-children, but with boys and girls of an older growth, and even with men and women. A closer examination of this literature, whether it comes in the shape of the numerous dime and half-dime libraries or the brood of weekly story papers, will make known to you a sorry state of affairs. Grossly improbable and sensational incidents are described in vulgar English, plentifully besprinkled with coarse and slangy expressions. Not in-

frequently scenes and places that are the resorts of the vicious and abandoned of both sexes are speciously portrayed in a manner purposely intended to make them attractive to the young. Bombastic or maudlin virtue, hysterical sentimentality, impossible shrewdness, and even impudent immorality are the trademarks of their characters. Through the medium of their pages - more especially now, when alleged detective stories are in vogue - tender children are introduced to scenes and their innocent minds debauched by incidents that would bring blushes to the cheeks of their elders. The jails, the slums, the sewers, in short, every purlieu of crime is ransacked by the gifted authors of these studies in their search for new sensations, and agony is literally piled on agony to tickle the already jaded palates of their child-readers. To the average grown person who has dipped into their pages for the first time the ridiculous exaggeration common to all this kind of work is of itself the most powerful corrective. Disgusted at the gross improbability of the stories, he throws down the sheet with a laugh of contempt, and is thereafter sceptical of the power of such writings to work harm to any one, whether young or old.

But to the youthful reader whose immature mind is fattening on this literary pabulum it is a very different thing. Under his untried feet has been planted no world of solid realities, behind him is no past rich in experience by means of which he can properly measure the worthlessness of such writings. Like dram-drinking, it has become a dissipation, and before long it will be a necessity. He lives, or rather dreams, poor child, in a world of unrealities, peopled only by the monstrous and ridiculous creations of his pennydreadfuls. He has been robbed of his intellectual vigor; his passions have been stimulated, and his will power weakened. He is rapidly undergoing a dangerous transformation, and the pity of it is that all too frequently his natural protectors, be they parents or teachers, stand idly by as he drifts along, seeing no harm, stretching forth no helping hand. If parents could only see and understand the mass of vicious books and papers that is to be found in the hands of their children. then perhaps they might realize that there are graver contagions than those communicated by bacteria and microbes.

And be it remembered that reference is not made here to obscene literature, which, thanks to the many energetic societies of noble men and women, has well-nigh disappeared from circulation among the young, but to the vast and villainous aggregation of the so-called "libraries" and story papers that you can find on almost every newstand in the city. These are the agencies which, in the words of Tennyson,

"Feed the budding rose of boyhood With drainage of the sewer, Send the drain into the fountain Lest the stream should issue pure."

The thoroughness with which this rape of the innocents is being accomplished, and the irreparable damage wrought every day by these publications, which first prostitute and then pander to the natural taste of young people for excitement, may be estimated from the fact that one of these

sheets claims a weekly circulation of nearly half a million of copies. It seems to me that the wrong thus done to our boys and girls of America can be hidden from no man or woman who has given the subject a thought. Certainly the personal experience of every teacher in this assembly must find more than a passing echo in the following words of an eminent educator, the late Professor Johonnot, who, writing on this subject, says: "Nothing is more fatal to intellectual and moral growth than a devotion to low and sensational literary works. Like the growth of a poisonous fungus, the taste for sensational literature absorbs the vital forces and destroys all that is noble in life."

When we come to the consideration of the right kind of reading-matter for the young, we are brought at once, as has been well said, "to a means of education more potent than the schools themselves." Thoughtful teachers, recognizing that there are no educational influences more important than those which give right direction to the taste for reading, have long ago seen that the problem is not so much to teach their pupils how

to read, but what to read.

Considering young people in connection with the reading habit, or the absence of it, we may divide them roughly into three classes: First, those children who from absence of proper encouragement, or proper books, or both, seem to have no taste for reading at all. Second, those who are apparently passive in the matter, capable of enjoying a good book when it comes to them, but neither craving nor searching for Third, those who greedily devour every scrap of printed matter that falls in their way: children who must read at all hazards, and if they cannot get good books will read bad ones. In describing the first class, I have said they seem to have no taste for reading, because I believe the absence of this taste is not real, but apparent. My experience has assured me that the taste for reading is latent in the mind of every child who has been taught to read, and therefore I am convinced that there are few, if any, children in our schools in whom the experienced teacher cannot develop the reading habit, nay more, the taste for good reading. It is quite true that we hear frequently many excellent people declare that they have no special taste for a certain kind of reading, be it history, poetry, or biography. In charity we must conclude that these remarks are simply thoughtless expressions. The truth being that through prejudice or sheer indolence they have never made a really honest effort to acquire a better or more varied literary taste than the one they enjoy at present. These persons have evidently never read Bishop Potter's little pamphlet, wherein he says: "It is nearly an axiom that people will not be better than the books they read," or else many of them would not be so willing to thus publicly gauge themselves.

With our first class of children the one thing needful is the quickening influence of good books under judicious direction. Such being the case, is it not clear that a great duty and responsibility rests on teachers from the very outset of their school work? For theirs it is to furnish the books and

to stimulate in their young charges the taste for good reading.

With our second class the need is simply a slight encouragement and abundant opportunity; the opportunity, for instance, that should be

offered by our school libraries.

Our third class is the dangerous one at all times, and the one that requires the greatest delicacy in handling. They are the children who, I have said, "greedily devour books;" the expression is not an inapt one, for reading in the true sense they can hardly be said to do. As a rule these children read little but fiction, and, as librarians everywhere can tell you, are able to devour several story-books in the course of a single week. Indeed, there is a remarkable instance of gluttony on record in the case of an insatiate juvenile, who, for several consecutive weeks, read a new novel every day. Poor child! whoever he is, he has long been the object of my sincere pity.

The end of all such mental tippling, whether on the part of man or child, is as manifest as that of a drunkard. Craving excitement for his mental food, as the drunkard craves liquor, he seeks it and is always able to find it in the flashy literature of the day. Soaked at last in this demoralizing stuff, with his moral perceptions blunted and his mental faculties weakened, he loses all power of discrimination, and intellectually and morally, in the words of Holy Writ, "the last state of this man is worse than the first."

In such cases what can we teachers do? Much. Not quite everything, but more than most of us suspect. In the contemplation of this problem let us ever bear in mind that young people to acquire the habit of good reading, a habit fraught with consequences more serious to them than any of us can foresee, stand more in need of good opportunities and wise counsel than they do of

taskmasters.

Among the many violent criticisms from official sources and elsewhere that the public schools of New York have been subjected to during the past year, strange to say, you will look in vain for the charge which serious educators regard, and rightly so, as the most vital of all the objections urged against the schools. The charge is not a new one, nor are the people who make it the most numerous in the community. Nevertheless, the alleged defect is a radical one, and reaches down into the very foundations of our public school system. The charge is that our schools do not teach morality; that the little morality taught there is incidental and of a negative character, and as such is not morality at all. It is not my purpose to enter on a discussion of this vexed question. I propose, rather, to show how an objection of this kind might be met, if not overcome, by our teachers using means already at their hands. At this late day it is not necessary to point out to teachers "that the tree of knowledge is not the tree of life." Our daily experience with our pupils has proven to all of us the truth of the proposition laid down by Herbert Spencer and scores of other writers on ethics, that there is and can be no inevitable connection between intellectual cultivation and individual virtue; that the knowledge of the alphabet does not carry with it any necessary moral uplifting. If our pense of the practical.

school experience has not taught us the truth of this statement the pages of history will show us only too many examples of men distinguished alike by their genius and learning, yet steeped in gross vices and marked by contemptible weaknesses. What is true of individuals has likewise been true of peoples; for we shall not have to search the pages far to read of entire nations, at once refined and cultivated, yet hopelessly lost in vice and corruption.

How then, can the child's moral nature be reached and properly trained? If we fail to do this, we are certainly, to borrow one of the educational catchwords of the day, not "putting the

whole child to school."

The formal teaching of morals alone I cannot but regard as a serious mistake. My observation has led me to believe that most kinds of didactic moralizing are sure to weary and repel children, even if they do not disgust them. A case in my own experience as a teacher serves to illustrate this fact: I had provided a library of nearly a hundred volumes for the exclusive use of my own class. Among them I had placed several books of the didactically-moral class alluded to above. For some time I had noticed with profound regret that not withstanding many innocent artifices on my part, these good books were rarely taken out, and even then more rarely read, a harrowing fact, mutely but unmistakably attested by the unsullied cleanliness of their pages, as compared with their neighbors on the same shelves. One day, however, the climax was reached. Shortly after a new class had been promoted to me I discovered a note being stealthily passed from boy to boy. Confiscating it, I was much amused to read in the handwriting of one of my boys who had been left back a complete list of all my "moral" books, with the following awful warning to my new class printed in large letters below, "Don't get out these books; they are bum." It is needless to say that after pondering some moments over this precious missive I experienced much interior illumination on the subject of proper reading-matter for boys.

On the other hand, with books that inculcate moral truth by deeds rather than by words, I believe the case to be a very different one. Properly selected, there can be few better and more powerful incentives to right doing on the part of

children.

It seems proper here to make a distinction between books of the right kind and those that are known among boys as "goody-goody" ones. Almost every healthy boy or girl, after a short experience with these books, has a more or less open contempt for the volumes between whose covers he is sure to find the inevitable and very tiresome story of the good boy, who always dies prematurely young after delivering the usual seraphic warning to the bad boy. An extended course of such milk-and water reading, which to-day unfortunately constitutes the staple literary supply of our Sunday-schools, will, in a short time, transform the reader from an honest flesh-and-blood boy to a smug-faced young hypocrite, or else to a puling, sentimental creature, the emotional side of whose nature has been abnormally developed at the exIt would seem to be a measure fraught with much worldly wisdom for those having charge of libraries where these books do most abound to consign them to the funeral pyre, and substitute in their stead healthy, bracing books, where the lessons presented are not objectionably obvious, and where the moral comes in as it were by the way. Books bringing thus into the lives of our children more of love for God and country, a higher regard for truth and purity, and a greater respect for authority, will make a successful appeal to right thinking and right doing and offer to them strong incentives to loftier ideals.

It is by providing generous opportunities for the reading of books of this character, and by teaching the children to read them properly that, I believe, the grave problem of moral education

in our public schools can be solved.

I have examined somewhat lengthily, and at the expense, I find, of other important topics, some of the existing evils and defects that can be remedied by the cultivation of the reading habit in the young; and, as I have said, the means for accomplishing so desirable an end are already at our hands. I refer to the well-selected and properly used school library which ought to be found in

every school-house in the land.

No greater source of good, no more important factor in the whole educational machinery of our school system, outside of the teacher himself, exists than a judiciously selected and widely used school library. But where are the well-selected school libraries? They may be numerous in Utopia, but I doubt whether you will meet them frequently in this land of intelligence and education. Libraries in school-buildings you will have no difficulty in finding, providing you are persistent and dust has no terrors for you. But just as Charles Lamb said, there were books which were not books, so there are school libraries which are not school libraries, albeit they may answer to the dictionary definition of being a collection of books.

The time to which I am limited in my paper will not permit me to discuss the present condition of our school libraries, even if they were worth the while. Indeed I can only briefly touch on the general characteristics of the well-selected

library.

At the start let us take a hint from Edward Everett Hale. Debating how the teacher may reach and hold his pupils, and how to make a collection of books that will be attractive to the young, he says: "Whichever avenue we take into the maze must be one of the pleasant avenues, or else in a world which the good God has made very beautiful the young people will go a-skating or a-fishing or a-swimming, but not a-reading, and no blame to them."

The school library should aim to be a little world, in books, of boyish life, its hopes, its ambitions, its aspirations, and its opportunities; and as such must be broad in its tastes and liberal in its sympathies. It should neither incline towards frivolity on the one hand nor gravity on the other. These are the Scylla and Charybdis of school libraries; and it is a matter of record that many a hapless collection of books in avoiding the one has perished in the other.

Should fiction find a place in the school library?

Undoubtedly. Fiction supplies a well-defined want in human nature and should be abundantly recognized in our libraries for the young. The reading of fiction with children is the first step in the acquisition of the reading habit, and to many restless spirits it is the only channel by means of which important truths will ever reach them. James Freeman Clarke has truly said that " reading fiction is not an evil to be abated, but a tendency to be educated, purified, and guided, and the first step in the rescue of our boys and girls from the influences of the baneful literature I have described is to supply them with good fiction in place of bad. For we should not forget that in the most of cases we are not working on virgin soil. While we have been blissfully sleeping the enemy has been busy sowing his tares and piling up his bank account. The enterprising author of "Roaring Rube the Ranger" and the gitted pen that has given "Dora Thorne" to an admiring world must be met and conquered.

Children like the narrative form of presentation best, and it would seem to be the most successful form for all literary work for the young. In good work of this kind children display a most absorbing and surprising interest, even in minute and carefully wrought-out details, as witness the unequalled popularity of "Robinson Crusoe," that child's classic of classics. If, therefore, fiction of a somewhat exciting character is to be placed in our libraries, it is because teachers, always missionaries, are never more so than when, as fishers of men, they are baiting their hooks to catch the young readers who have revelled so long in the lurid and gory literature of the period. In managing a school library we can learn much from the successful tactics of the enemy, and we should not disdain the proverbial and practical wisdom

of a certain nameless old gentleman.

In our efforts to reclaim the youthful reader, let us not make the mistake of crowding the young too closely in the study of science and the examination of facts. Of late years there has been set up in the newspapers, the periodicals, and the schools a new god, the Moloch of Knowledge, as remorseless as his prototype at Carthage, and certainly more brazen. The absurd valuation placed on the knowledge of mere facts is one of the curious characteristics of our times. Of this tendency Cardinal Newman has said: "It is almost thought a disgrace, nowadays, not to have at a moment's notice knowledge and an original view on any question from the Personal Advent to Cholera and Mesmerism." In full conformity with the doctrines of this new faith writers who have come to regard our wretched children pretty much as butchers view those delightful Strassburg geese, have flooded the market with books, generally in the guise of stories, whose sole purpose is to stuff our young people with every conceivable branch of knowledge under the sun. Nobody reveres more than I do the authority of that eminent educator, Mr. Gradgrind, as to the value of facts to children, especially little ones; yet I protest that in loading our shelves with these works we are in danger nowadays of going even further than that worthy gentleman would have wished

Every well-balanced scheme of education looks

as carefully after the proper development of the imagination as it does that of the intellect; and it would be a blessing to those little dyspeptics whose minds have been surcharged with all kinds of facts if we could subject them to an extended reading course of that perennial delight, the Arabian Nights, or the almost as fascinating collection of the Brothers Grimm.

But while fiction has under a wise guidance an honest place in our libraries which should be ungrudgingly allowed, it is a grave mistake to have your shelves unduly freighted with mere stories. It is a delusion common to many that the reading of fiction necessarily cultivates a taste for more solid reading later on. The experience of most people will show the fallacy of all such reasoning, and will likewise demonstrate the truth of Schopenhauer's remark that "feeble writing un-

fits us for stronger food."

Children are capable of enjoying good books at a much earlier age than people suspect, and the chances of forming in the young a taste for good literature are much better than at a later period. In the series of articles entitled "Books That Have Helped Me," published in the Forum about a year ago, I remarked that the helpful books were those that were read chiefly in youth, certainly before middle age; the reason undoubtedly being that the young have then more time to read and reflect, and lasting impressions from books are more apt to be formed than later in life. In your collection of books remember that it is important "to guard against not only those books that mislead the conscience and studiously present ideas that are fundamentally false, but also against those that merely interest and consume time, but neither elevate the taste nor brighten life."

In our process of uplifting, and also in the formation of correct taste, the child's natural love for adventure can be utilized by the substitution of narratives of personal experience for those of the make-believe order. Thus the pleasant and respectable journey from "The Bloody Bandit of Deadman's Gulch" to Cooper and Scott can be made by the way say of Mayne Reid and Captain Marryat. Having gotten thus far, the pilgrim might take up books of travel and biographies; perhaps he can be induced to read history, more especially if he has dipped in the fascinating pages of Colonel Higginson's "Young Folks' History." If you can get your wayfarer thus far he is reasonably safe; your school library will provide for

him thereafter.

The attitude of the school library towards the pupils ought to be a broad and catholic one. should be at once a helper, an incentive, and a reward; to restrict it to any one of these aspects is to defeat its true purpose and degrade it to the level of some petty school device. If, therefore, we wish to realize the true object of all our school work, what the President of Cornell University has so strongly emphasized as the hunger and love for future acquisition and growth, let us throw the doors of our libraries wide open to all our pupils. For our children the school library overshadows in importance all other libraries. whether public or private. Selected for a special purpose, it is made up of only those books children need. Accessible under proper restrictions to every scholar, young and old, it will bring the child's reading entirely under the supervision of the experienced teacher, so that systematic courses may be cultivated, even if they are not always pursued. Give the children a taste of the treasures locked up in the great storehouses of books, and you will be both surprised and delighted with the results of your experiments, even if you measure them from the low utilitarian standpoint of immediate returns.

Carlyle says "it depends on what we read after all manner of professors have done their best for us; the true university of these days is a collection of books." I would not like to accept all that Carlyle has written; but I do accept this statement, and accepting it I do not hesitate to say, notwithstanding the extreme ground I may seem to take, that out school work is to-day seriously defective and incomplete where it is not supplemented by the proper use of a well-selected school

library

Principal H. M. Lovell, of Elmira, opened the discussion following. He had been convinced for years that the danger to the coming generation was to a large extent in the literature. He had come across a young lady graduate a short time ago, who informed him that up to a short time ago she could not understand Shakespeare, but enjoyed the works of The Duchess. A change had been effected, however, which he found was due to the fact that the teacher of the class had inaugurated a series of critical readings, which he thought should be done in every school. Fiction has a place, and, if properly selected, could be made of great benefit. The use of books had become to be a most important acquirement for a large proportion of men and women. They should know how to glean the necessary information from the books and learn how to use it and not let it take possession of them.

Professor Root, of Hamilton College, Clinton, followed, and said the essayist did not exaggerate the evils of bad reading or eulogize too much the benefit of good reading. He thought it would be wise for the Association to prepare a list of books on various trains of thought to be used in the various schools throughout the State.

Professor Ellis, of Rochester, and Dr. W. J. Milne, of the Courtland Normal School, and Dr. Kellogg followed in a similar strain and spoke of incidents demonstrating the benefit of a library in the school-house.

m the benedi house.

RE-REGISTRATION AT THE LANCASTER (MASS.) TOWN LIBRARY.

BY MISS ALICE G. CHANDLER, LIBRARIAN.

HAVING tried an experiment in re-registration last spring and found it fairly successful, I describe it here as possibly solving the problem for some other town library. I do not suggest it for a large place; but in a country town a new registration can be made in this way with less work for the officers and less trouble to the borrowers than on the ordinary plan of beginning the registration entirely anew without regard to the cards in use. Lancaster has some 2080 inhabitants. The first registration was commenced 13 years ago, and

about 2000 names had been registered. These were recorded in a book in numerical order, but the residence, signature, reference, etc., are given on cards, filed alphabetically. I carefully read through these cards and divided them into three lots. One contained the names of those known to be residents at date, the second those known to be dead or removed from town, the third the doubtful ones. A copy was made of the last, and the voting-list, the school census, and the town clerk's papers were examined for proofs of their presence or absence from town. Then it was looked over by several of the committee, and two or three other gentlemen whose occupations led them to have an extensive acquaintance. A new registration-book was then prepared, made from the cards of proved residents, and new numbers were given these same cards, in red ink. Meanwhile a new set of borrowers' cards had been printed, of a different color from the old ones, and as soon as the new members were assigned, a card was made out for each person entitled to one, and placed in alphabetical order in the drawer with its registration card. Everything being prepared beforehand, as fast as the old cards came in they were cancelled, and the new ones substituted. The set of doubtful cards was kept for reference, and the few people who app-ared with cards belonging in that category were required to prove their right to them, when new numbers and cards were given them, but I do not think there were more than a dozen such. The new registration embraces now (March, 1889) 840 names. It was done ten months ago, and no complications have arisen. It is plain that this plan made less labor for the librarian than to have thrown away all the old material, and rewritten everything, with the advantage of doing the work at leisure, and giving the borrower no trouble at all.

BOOK THEFTS AT THE ASTOR LI-BRARY.

A REPORTER of the Star told Superintendent Little, of the Astor Library, that he had discovered the mutilation of over 600 volumes, including encyclopædias, magazines, Patent Office reports, en gravings, and that in the department of literature and classics there were many volumes lost and cut.

Mr. Little admitted that books had been stolen. "We are much stricter now, and have the means at hand to carefully watch any reader we may suspect. In three cases where we succeeded in making arrests, the thieves were dealt with promptly, and severely punished. But even in some, where detection followed, we had our sympathies aroused by the pleadings of the persons caught.

"In one instance, it was a case of utmost destitution, where a man stole several volumes to keep his dying and starving wife alive. He told us where he had sold the books and we redeemed them. In another instance it was a young man who was studying hard to pass an examination that would enable him to enter a profession. He told us he had to work hard for his bread and butter, had little time except at nights to study,

and no money to buy books with. We went to his room, a mere garret, and found the books carefully covered. In those cases," continued Mr. Little, "I do not think that the quality of mercy was strained. But in the case where a man was deliberately going into the alcoves and stealing valuable books, we were severe, and he was sent to prison for six months. We had been suspicious of him some time, but he was always on his guard, and finally one of the assistants saw him enter an alcove and take three richly bound and valuable books from a shelf and put them in his pockets. As he turned to leave the library we arrested him. He was so frightened that he made a full confession and gave us the address of a second-hand bookstore in Broadway, where he had sold them. We went there and recovered some.

"In another instance I discovered a number of volumes of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* stolen. I was astonished at this, for the volumes are quite large and heavy. To replace these was both a

difficult and expensive task.

"The library, too, is much stricter nowadays in admitting readers to the alcoves. The British Museum regulation, requiring the applicant for that privilege to have the indorsement of two reputable and responsible citizens, has been enforced. Even then this privilege is denied, if we conclude that the applicant could be as well served at the reading-tables. At the closing of the library, too, a careful examination of the books is made, and if any mutilations are discovered the reader's slip is referred to and stringent measures taken to trace him. Should he, however, prove his innocence, then a diligent search is made for preceding readers."

NO NOVEL-READING IN HOT WEATHER.

L. B. Walford, in the Critic, July 20.

I LEARNED a curious fact at Mudie's yesterday - namely, that the novel-reading public does not read in hot weather. But they read at the British Museum, all the same. From Mudie's it is but a step to that wonderful repository, and under its vast dome there were many heads bent down, and many silent, absorbed figures at work. An attendant took me round the adjoining "suburbs," thirty miles of which encircle the central hall; and as we paced the grated corridors, we were told to look up and to look down, and behold! above and below were the same winding mazes, rising in tier upon tier one over the other. It is by such a contrivance, of course, that the thirty miles are made out. Even then, it seemed to me that space must fail some time, now that already three millions of books are accommodated, and the cry is still, They come. But I was speedily reassured. We had not seen all there was to be seen, even from the spot whereon we stood. A section of bookshelf (likewise of iron grating, and full to the brim) was gently drawn forward, and what did this not reveal? Books, books, books, section upon section, which could in like manner slide forward, until at length I began to believe that, as in water there are no depths in which animal life cannot be found, so there are no recesses in the British Museum in which books new and old, wise and foolish, will not find a resting-place.

A RAILROAD LIBRARY.

From the Baltimore Herald, July 16.

THE B. & O. Free Circulating Library, Baltimore, was yesterday reopened, having closed since May for the purpose of recataloguing the books. The library dates from 1866, when the Garretts placed upon its shelves about 5000 volumes. Among the gifts which the Garretts have contributed to this institution are: \$8000 by Robert Garrett, \$3000 by Mary Garrett, and \$25,000 by the late T. Harrison Garrett. The library at present contains about 11,000 volumes, judiciously selected. There are also on the shelves all of the standard periodicals now in publication.

The yearly circulation numbers about 50,000 books, under the librarianship of Mr. A. M. Irving. The plan, as pursued by Mr. Irving, who has held that position since the establishment of the library, is one similar to the registered letter service of the post-office. The circulation of the books not being limited to residents of Baltimore alone, would require with any other plan an army of clerks, for wherever there is a station of the B. & O. there is also an agent of its library in the person of the station-master or some responsible official. All members of the library have numbers and hold requisition cards upon which they make known their wants by way of numbers as in other libraries. These cards are collected by the agent at each station and forwarded to Baltimore in an envelope marked "Mt. Clare." Thereafter the books asked for are selected and each individual is charged by way of a card deposited in a large box bearing his number and the number of the book taken out. All that are marked for the same station are tied between boards, to avoid abuse while on the way, and placed in a small bag with the destination and the agent's number marked upon it. It is very easy to trace the loss of one of these packages, since no official is allowed to part with it without receiving a receipt.

Mr. Irving says that the library never was in a more flourishing condition than at present. Whenever it is closed for a short time, in order that he may rearrange the books, he is in receipt of many anxious inquiries as to when it will be reopened. Fiction has the larger percentage in circulation, but works of science, etc., are by no means suffered to rest untouched. The members are taxed but 25 cents annually.

Each agency is given a catalogue, from which members not having one at home may select such books as they desire. Books may be selected for any member of a family.

A LIBRARY FOR THE POOR.

From the N. Y. City Mission Monthly.

How these C. C. C. girls and boys have cheered us and the young people that besiege us on library days. The lady in charge says she is kept flying, to supply the demand for the books that have been added by our friends of the Church of the Puritans. Here is a part of Miss W.'s report: "The two copies of the 'Boys of '76' and 'Boys of '61' are never in, and scores of boys

inquire for them every week. Just now, everything relating to George Washington is booming, and the well-worn copy of his life is always journeying on, though we are almost ashamed to give it out in its dilapidated condition. Even the German readers have caught the fever, and inquire for 'Das Leben George Washington.' These latest 10 volumes, just what we have wanted so long and so much, how welcome they are! Florence, our Jewish girl, will find her love of pictures and flowers gratified in 'Up hill and down dale,' and Nellie's sketches from nature will be copied and admired in her humble home. We did not realize before we saw these wonderful books how interesting to quite young readers the sciences could be made. It is not surprising that with such books it is easy to keep the boys away from dime novels - or will be, when we have enough of them."

At Olivet Library, which is open to the public as well as to those attending the chapel, 7810

books were circulated in 1888.

EMBROIDERED BOOK COVERS.

From the Mail and Express.

Book embroidery is a fad which may attain the dimensions of a mania. There were days when it had the dignity of an art, and missals of the seventeenth century, volumes once belonging to queens and to monasteries and preserved in the collections of connoisseurs or unearthed by the antiquarian, form the models on which the new embroidery of books is based. A young girl who admires Whittier is embroidering a cover for a copy of his poems which she hopes may be accepted by the Quaker singer in his hoar but kindly age. A thick-piled green velvet is the material, and the design is a monogram of the poet's initials in gold and silver threads, with a conventional border. An amateur photographer has filled a portfolio with fine large prints of Hudson River and Catskill scenery. His pretty sister, who figures as "human interest" in many of the pictures, has designed for the volume which is to contain them a cover of soft drab velvet, against which background she has embroidered the old bridge in Sleepy Hollow with the headless horseman hard on the heels of Ichabod Crane, a fitting reminder of the legends of the Western Rhine. A dainty prayer-book belonging to a devotional little maid is cased in black velvet, adorned with lily sprays. Some one sent Mrs. Langtry a superb volume of historical costumes finely illustrated. This Mrs. Langtry has had bound in a cover of pale greenish-blue silk, over which wanders a design of golden dragons, winged and with wonderfully wreathed tails, which assault each other fero-ciously with teeth and claws. Book embroidery is not a difficult art if the artist adopts conventionalized designs for small covers, and subjects which can be treated in mass without fine detail for all work. It is not worth undertaking except for volumes of permanent value, but as applied to well-chosen books it is likely to prove a profitable field for the needle-women who enter the market while it is a novelty.

Library Economy and History.

Annuaire des bibliothèques et des archives pour 1889. Paris, 1889. 212 p. 18°.

"Ce petit volume, qui n'a l'air de rien, a opéré une vraie révolution. Il a fait connaître les bibliothécaires, et surtout les catalogues et inventaires des bibliothèques. Muni de ce guide, un travailleur peut circuler en France. Il n'a plus à craindre de trouver des portes fermées et des instruments de travail absents. Il est bien vrai que tel catalogue (Falaise, par exemple) existait partout ailleurs qu'à la bibliothèque de cette ville. Un des fruits du présent annuaire aura été de l'y avoir fait rentrer. Signalons à Saint-Calais un conseiller général, maire de la ville, qui cumule aussi la charge de bibliothécaire. N'y a-t-il pas à Roubaix un 'aide bibliothécaire,' le seul de son titre, le seul fonctionnaire qui appartienne au sexe des doctoresses en médecine? Il semble que le commis des Estampes à la Bibliothèque nationale à Paris n'a pas été marqué. Mais la bibliographie est riche, bien riche, si riche, que les lecteurs du *Polybiblion* sauront gré à l'auteur anonyme de l'Annuaire, M. Ulysse Robert, et que tous les savants apprécieront grandement ce vade mecum indispensable dans leurs recherches et leurs voyages." - Polybiblion, juin, p. 545.

BELFAST, Ireland. History of the Linen Hall Library. By John Anderson. Belfast, M'Caw, Stevenson & Orr, 1889.

"In 1788 some 18 inhabitants of Belfast met together to found a literary institution under the title of the Belfast Reading Society, which was enlarged in 1792 to the Belfast Society for Promoting Knowledge. In 1801 the books belonging to the society found a home in the Linen Hall, where they have ever since remained. Last year this institution celebrated its centenary; and the present volume, compiled by the hon, secretary, tells the story of its tentative beginnings and its present greatness, and also gives an account of its early office-bearers. It is illustrated with several portraits and views, and with maps of the town (now raised to the rank of a city) in 1685, 1757, 1791, and 1888. The whole forms a worthy record of the sturdy self-reliance and intellectual vigor of the race who have created the prosperity of Ulster—in the main, Scotch in blood and Presbyterian by religion. In 1792, with the Rev. James Bryson in the chair, the society unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of Catholic emancipation; two of its early secretaries were among the founders of the Northern Star, the organ of the United Irishmen; and its first librarian. T: Russell - "a great favorite for his literary taste, general deportment, and unbounded love of liberty" - was executed for treason in 1803. On the first organization of the library, the following characteristic resolution was passed:

"'That every future member of their committee shall upon his admission sign a declaration that while he is in office he will not consent to the choice or purchase of ... any common novel or farce or other book of trivial amusement.'

"In 1863 authority was given to obtain 30

volumes — presumably including fiction — from a London circulating library; and the amount set apart for this purpose quickly rose from £7 15s. to £84. But the rule against the purchase of fiction was not rescinded until 1873 in which year also the Times was first taken in. The total number of volumes in the Linen Hall Library now exceeds 25,000, including a special collection of locally printed books. It appears that the earliest Belfast-printed book dates from 1694." — Acad., Apr. 6.

BOOKS accessible to students; tables showing the year's additions to bound books to college libraries. (In N. Y. Evening post, June 26, 1889.) 3/4 col.

Boston Athenaum, The; our great proprietary library. (In *Boston herald*, June 23, 1889.) 3 cols., il.

Brydon, J. M., archit. Public Library, Chelsea. Elevation, 2 sections, and 2 plans. (In Building news, June 7, 1889.)

Provides for 105,020 vols. The news-room, lending library, boys' room, and librarian's room are on the ground floor. Fresh air will be admitted by Tobin's tubes in the side walls, especially in the news-rooms.

The cove under the ceilings of the news-room will be used as an extract shaft for vitiated air, communicating with Boyle's air-pump ventilators on the roofs of the bookstore rooms above.

Cère, Émile. La réforme des bibliothèques. (Pages 552-579 of v. 54 of *La nouvelle revue*, Oct. 1888.)

CHELSEA (Eng.) Free P. L. competition; three premiated designs by J. M. Brydon, E. W. Mountford, and Leach & Baggallay, with an alternative design by Leach & Baggallay; elevation and plans. (In the *Builder*, June 8.)

Does it pay? (In Davenport [Iowa] Gazette, May 5, 1889.)

"Does it pay to run a library in the interest of novel-reading? The question is a fair one. It is called out by an examination of the printed report of the Davenport Library Association. In it appears the statement that the total drawings of books for the year ending April 30 was 5906. The novels and the books classed as juveniles are properly under the common head of 'fiction.' Of these the reading amounted to 5010 - leaving the total of all other drawings at only 896. Does it pay to run a library as a public benefaction on such a flimsy basis? No one will pretend to say that novel-reading to a reasonable extent in proper channels is hurtful, nor will any sane person argue that novel-reading to the extent indicated by the figures of the report is salutary. No one, perhaps, will seriously maintain that it is worth the while of able-bodied business men and women, acting as trustees, to devote their thought and energy to floating an institution so very largely devoted to story-reading."

The LIBRARY record. Worcester, Mass., June, 1889. 8 p. l. Q.

Published monthly by E. R. Fiske, 50 cts. a year. Contains I p. of "Books added to the Free P. L." and "Books added to the Mechanics' Assoc. L.," reviews, literary items, and advertisements, especially advertisements.

SLY literary thieves. (In N. Y. *Journal*, June, 30, 1889.) 1 col.

THIEVING at libraries. (In N. Y. News, July 7, 1889.) 1 col.

REPORTS.

Battersea P.L. (2d rpt.) Added 703, total 5357; issued 46,403 in 7 months. These figures are for the Lammas Branch, which alone is opened. The central library, to contain 10,000 v. for issue and 5000 for reference, will probably be opened early in 1890.

Belfast (Me.) F. P. L. (1st rpt.) In lib. 2843; home use 17,411; lib. use 452 (fict. 61% of the whole). E.. Maltby Pond, libn.

Bridgeport (Conn.) P. L. Added 1558; total 17,287; home use 74,335 (fict. and juv. 62,234), lib. use 15,277.

Cambridge (Mass.) P. L. The library was dedicated June 29. Col. Frances T. Parker presented the deed of gift from F. H. Rindge, and the keys to the city; the mayor, Hon. H: H. Gilmore, acknowledged the gift and transferred the keys to the trustees, for whom their President, Hon. S: L. Montague, returned thanks. Remarks were then made by C: W. Eliot, President of Harvard College, and Messrs. S: S. Green and T: W. Higginson.

The Gilstrap Free Library, Newark, Eng., is illustrated in the Graphic and in the Ill. London news, June 15 (Am. ed.). But, strange to say, the two papers have chosen two entirely different buildings. — W. K. Stetson.

Gloversville (N. Y.) F. L. Added 590; total 8403; issued 39,260. Not a volume has been lost in the nine years since the library was founded.

Janesville (Wis.) F. L. Added 542; total 5015; issued 18.338. "The money appropriated for the purchase of books has been used primarily to supply a most urgent call for books of reference. There is now a very creditable collection of encyclopædias and miscellaneous books of reference arranged on a table by themselves and open to all who choose to avail themselves of their use."

London L. 48th ann. meeting, Mr. Gladstone in the chair. Issued 115 607. The number of members, the receipts, and the number of books added, all show larger totals than in any former year.

Merc. L. Assoc. of N. Y. Added 7315; total 223,544; issued 158,683. an increase of 7369 (fict. 58.89%); users 5246; income \$30,349; spent for books and binding \$5221.98. "The demands of our members for fresh and new books in all the departments of literature have been uniformly

and very fairly met. As a matter of course, the demand for works of fiction very largely predominates, and this requires the purchase of a number of copies of each book. The most notable purchases of this class have been 140 copies of 'Robert Elsmere,' by Mrs. Humphry Ward, and 62 copies of 'John Ward, preacher,' by Margaret Deland. Of 'The American commonwealth,' 35 copies (70 volumes) were purchased; of 'Motley's correspondence,' 26 copies (52 volumes), and of 'Jonathan and his continent,' 36 copies. On Saturday, April 13, four publishing houses in this city and one in Boston each advertised a new book. These books were by five different authors. An order was given for 115 copies of them. They were received at the library, catalogued, stamped, made ready for circulation, and before the library closed on the day they were published all but two of them were in the hands of our readers."

Newark (Eng.) Free L. View. (On p. 558 of London Graphic, May 25.)

N. Y. State L. Mr. Dewey reports for six months: "Building.—Not a little work still remains undone. We have, however, moved all the books of the law and general library into their new quarters, where they are safely stored.

"Books.—We have not begun actual buying, but have merely kept up the old lines. With October 1 our more than doubled appropriation will enable us to put in operation the new system which has been worked out. We have arranged to buy serials, American books and foreign books from three thoroughly responsible firms, who will serve us better and at very substantial reductions from the prices heretofore made.

"Staff.— Resignations amounting to \$2800 a year have taken effect, but by reorganizing, redistricting, and systematizing the work, we shall be able to accomplish quite as much as before, and save these salaries, or \$2800 a year. This sum will help materially in paying the new employes which our enlarged quarters and new facilities make absolutely necessary. The mere safety of the books requires a much larger force in our over twenty rooms than sufficed in the three old ones. As the \$10,000 in the Supply bill for meeting these expenses was vetoed, it becomes necessary for the committee to ask the Legislature in January to reappropriate this sum. Otherwise it will be necessary to stop much of our important work and to close a part of the library rooms.

"In the general library the large books and onehalf of the main alphabet of octavos and smaller books, making about 40,000 volumes, have been given their proper places in a scheme of about 5000 topics. All these have been inventoried and a shelf-list and a subject catalogue in book-form have been written. In the law department the

inventory is now progressing.

"Use. — No effort whatever has been made (nor is it really practicable till our rooms are completed and our books thrown into a proper classification) to increase the use of the library."

N. Y., Y. M. C. A. Added rooi; total 36,-464; issued 39,842.

North Adams (Mass.) P. L. (5th rpt.) Added 974; total 8392; issued 56,160 (fict. and juv. 46,866).

Norwich (Eng.) F. L. Added 1492; total 18,026; issued 86,860 (fiction 75.06%.)

Oakland (Cal.) F. L. Added 2105; total 14,-468; circulated 70,815(fict. and juv. 55,924); borrowers 9696; receipts \$21,140.18; expenditures \$13,123,58.

Philadelphia (Pa.) Apprentices' L. Added 812; circulated 96,543; receipts \$8269.14; expenditures \$7828.96.

Rock Island (Ill.) P. L. Added 365; total 9478; circulated 21,194; receipts \$2997.94; expenditures \$2990.88.

Sacramento (Cal.) F. L. Added 1015; circulated 40,541; receipts \$9816.64; expenditures

\$5336.33.

More books were issued for the time the library was open than in any previous year but one. The percentage of fiction was less than in any previous year. The attendance in the reading rooms was as large as in previous years — perhaps larger.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. Assoc. Added 3980; total 68,776; home use 149,688 (fict. and juv. 114,386); persons applying for books of reference 11,370, using 18,594 vols.; mag. and reviews read in the building 19,649. The librarian pleads for a new building.

Young Men's Assoc., Albany, N. Y. (2 years.) Added II20; issued 78,324; extra books drawn at 2 cts. a day, 2102.

"The magazines loaned at the desk have circulated freely, and the receipts from the charge of two cents per diem for their use has somewhat

exceeded their cost.

"The monthly appropriation of \$20 set aside for expenditure by the librarian for such books as could be advantageously obtained at special sales, and for such other publications as might be from time to time needed to immediately supply pressing demands, has proven an agreeable provision, and one tending to lessen the inevitable dissatisfaction of members who follow peculiar or advanced lines of study and research. In the event of a more liberal expenditure of money for new books during the coming year, it would seem that this appropriation might profitably be increased to \$30."

The President says in the 1st report: "Another question that has had its annual airing is the one of 'Sunday opening.' Early in the year it found its champion, and he the opportunity to plead its cause. But, as usual, no amount of eloquence could change the old-time verdict — 'No opening.' This, undoubtedly, is a matter that will confront the new administration, and one that will, in my opinion, bear considerable discussion. Public opinion, I believe, to-day strongly favors such a change. 'Much that was heterodox twenty years ago has become orthodox to-day.' Men who, twenty years ago, would have consistently fought any such question would to-day strongly urge a

trial of a plan for opening the library on Sunday. Let the library remain open during hours not devoted to church service, and I believe the Association will be benefited thereby."

NOTES.

Augusta (Me.) L. The directors are in doubt whether to close the institution or to borrow enough money to keep it open until fall or winter, when it can be made self-supporting through membership subscriptions or by means of public entertainments. The library is now in debt and will need about \$200 to keep it open and free of debt this summer. Its income has been cut off by the interpretation of the law which makes it liable for taxation, and this heavy and unusual expense takes all the ready money which the trustees have been able to allow for the maintenance of the hall.

When the bonds on the present library building are paid off, the library will have a regular income, but until then it must struggle along between small membership fees and the proceeds of public entertainments. Over 7000 volumes and all the magazines of the day, together with the constantly appearing new books, are kept on the shelves and tables. Of late years the exchequer of the library has lacked the funds from the old time fairs, which are now intermitted because the ladies have so many other calls upon their hands and hearts. In this way the library has suffered the actual loss of funds and the regretted diminution of its active supporters.

Baltimore, Md. Mercantile L. The Board of Managers have arranged a half yearly subscription to go into effect July 1. By this plan a person can join for six months at a little over half the cost of the yearly subscription. This is done to increase the list of subscribers. It is thought that a person becoming a member and realizing the benefits of the membership will join again at the beginning of the next year. The library is now on a firm basis, and is paying expenses. A work recently begun, and which will prove of great benefit to the patrons of the library, is a card catalogue. So far all the works of fiction and poetry have been catalogued, and the librarian is now at work on biography. It is expected that the entire work will be completed in eighteen months. Then more than 40,000 volumes will have been catalogued. There is a special table kept filled with new books, and all new books of any moment are purchased as soon as published. The files of English, American, French, and German magazines and the world's principal illustrated papers are well kept up. One of the new features of the library is the special fund for French books. This is maintained by a number of persons who are desirous of keeping abreast with current French literature. Whenever a work of any moment is issued in France an agent of the library sends a copy of it to Baltimore at once. These are kept for the subscribers to the fund for a year, after which they are put on the library shelves. The list of subscribers has increased, there having been issued since January 1 last 688 single tickets, 112 family tickets, 51 monthly tickets, and 2 Johns Hopkins tickets.

Biddeford (Me.) P. L. The Standard, May 16, says: "The present condition of the Public Library is such as to render it practically useless for purposes of reference. Portland has, within the month past, passed an ordinance requiring the taxation of dogs, the proceeds to be applied to the purposes of public education. This would be a fitting manner to aid the educational interests of Biddeford; and no well-bred cur could object to being taxed for such purposes."

Bristol (Eng.) L. Soc. "Mr. E. R. Norris Matthews, librarian of the Bristol Museum and Library, has lately disinterred the early registers of the Bristol Library Society, established in 1773 and merged in the present institution in 1855. Here are to be found the list of books borrowed by Southey between 1793 and 1795, when he was living at Bristol and giving lectures on history. Within two years, he is recorded to have taken out no fewer than 37 different works, mostly historical, but including Godwin's "Political justice," Mary Woolstoncraft's "Rights of women," and Burns' poems. In 1795 the name of Coleridge occurs frequently in conjunction with that of Southey, the friends sometimes borrowing consecutive volumes of the same work." - Acad., Apr. 20.

Brooklyn L. A number of people in the Eastern District of Brooklyn are exercised just at present over the discussion that is going on among those members of the Brooklyn Library who live north of Flushing Avenue concerning the report that after the 1st of May the branch of the library which for the last six years has been a resort for the intelligent portion of the community will be discontinued. The library branch has only 10,000 volumes in its library, mostly works of fiction, but its subscribers have the privilege of drawing upon the 90,000 or more volumes in the Montague Street building. The Brooklyn Library proper does not meet its yearly expenses by something like \$2000, and the branch, it is almost needless to say, also runs behind the expense of maintaining it. This deficiency has been met by philanthropical men connected with the institution.

George H. Fisher, when the matter was brought to his notice, said in an interview in the local papers: "Six years ago the Eastern District Library Association sold its library building in South Eighth St., where Phenix Hall now stands, and the various fixtures of the place, for something like \$5000. With this sum invested as a fund the trustees considered a proposition from the Mercantile or Brooklyn Library Association to establish a branch in the Eastern District. It was argued that the trustees would pay the rental of suitable quarters for the branch, and the Brooklyn Library people would furnish the place as a reading-room and pay the expenses incurred in maintaining the rooms. This arrangement has been in force for six years, but with rather unsatisfactory results. The fund has been diminished exactly one-half. At a meeting of the trustees of the fund of the old Eastern District Library Association held in January last a committee was appointed, with George Tompkins as chairman, to make arrangements to keep the fund intact. This committee, it is understood, has decided hereafter to use only the income on the fund. This will make necessary considerable retrenchment, and it is contemplated to have only a place for the distribution of books."

John Fellows, President of the Eastern District trustees, said it was a settled fact that the reading-room would be discontinued in a month. A small section of the store of a well-known dealer in pianos in Bedford Avenue had been hired, and after May I the branch would be removed to that place. Mr. Fellows was inclined to think that there was a lack of interest among the people in

regard to the library.

John S. McKeon, another trustee, emphatically declared that the people of the Eastern District lacked public spirit when it came to the question of maintaining an institution such as a library. A public library was a necessity to a community like the Eastern District, but Mr. McKeon did not think it could be supported. Notwithstanding the attitude of the trustees of the old library association, however, the frequenters of the reading-room in Bedford Avenue have reason to believe that their pleasant quarters will be continued, from statements made by the librarian, which are to the effect that Mr. W. A. White, the liberalminded philanthropist, has expressed an intention of seeing that the Eastern District is kept in possession of a reading-room and library.

Buffalo (N. Y.) L., July 9. Value of library, hotel, and land, \$1,500,000; bonded indebtedness, \$850,000; total income (annual), \$63,000; interest account and expenses, \$45,000; surplus (annual), \$15,000; 1st mortgage bonds, 3¾ per ct., \$600,000; 2d mortgage bonds, 5 per ct., \$250,000; 2d mortgage bonds unsold; \$40,500. The managers of the library ask the community to take these few unsold bonds promptly — within the next three days — so that the nearly completed hotel—the Iroquois—may be opened for business without any unnecessary delay.

Burlington, Vt. Billings L. At the levee at the Billings Library June 26, the following despatch, which came too late to be read at the commencement dinner, was read by President Buckham to the assembled company: "To President Buckham: If it will cheer your commencement exercises, you may consider that, on completion of the extension of the Billings Library, I will give \$10,000 for the purchase of new books.

"FREDERICK BILLINGS."

Cleveland (O.) P. L. The inadequacy of present accommodations has caused the Board of Education to authorize the expenditure of \$15,000 in building a three-story brick extension in the rear of the public library.

Greenville (S. C.) is to form a library association named The Perry Library, after ex-Governor B. F. Perry, the books to be kept in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A.

Kearney, Neb. The Library Committee of the Chamber of Commerce met June 23. It was stated that no action had been taken previous to this time for the reason that certain parties had proposed to give a handsome amount toward a

permanent building on condition that a like amount was raised by the citizens. After discussion the committee decided to immediately begin the work of canvassing for subscriptions for a fund to serve as a nucleus for the library. It is desired that the subscription shall be a popular one, and that all the people who will receive the benefits of such an institution shall contribute their mite toward starting it.

Kingston, N. Y. "The employés of the cigar factory of this city are at work raising a fund with which to form a circulating library to be free to all the working women in this city. So far about \$500 has been raised."

Macon (Ga.) P. L. The plans for the new building have been submitted. There have been collected cash subscriptions to a considerable amount, the \$to,000 bonds issued by the association have all been sold at their par value, and everything is in readiness for the work to commence.

Massachusetts. Four towns, namely, Washington, in the county of Berkshire; Seekonk, in the county of Bristol; Gosnold, in the county of Dukes, and Millis, in the county of Norfolk, make no return of either libraries or reading rooms. In 1885 there were 2371 libraries, of which 703 were secular and 1668 were religious libraries. In 1875 there were 1875 libraries, of which 507 were secular and 1368 were religious, showing an increase during the decade of 496 libraries, the increase for the secular libraries being 196 and for religious libraries 300. Considering the number of books contained in the libraries in 1885, there is a grand total of 5.876.856, of which 4,542,072 are bound books, 1,298,729 are pamphlets, and 36,045 are manuscripts. This number of books is contained in 2368 libraries, three libraries making no return for this inquiry. In 1875 the total number of books was returned as being 3,482,658, of which 2,771,012 were bound books, the balance being returned as pamphlets, including manuscripts. As regards the value of books, 2353 libraries make a return in 1885, the value of books in these libraries being placed at \$5,888.952. In 1875 there was no return for the value of books. Of the 2371 libraries in the State, but 200 make a return as to endowment funds, the total amount of the endowment funds being \$3,281,486. In 1875 the total value (in gold) of the endowment funds was returned at \$1,102,701, the number of libraries making such a return not being stated. The annual income from endowment funds is given in 1885 as being \$164 221, and applies to 203 libra ries. The total annual income from endowment funds in 1875, reduced to a gold basis, was \$82.-713. For buildings owned, but 89 libraries make a return in 1885, the value of the buildings being stated as \$2,189,650. The value of the library buildings owned in 1875 was (in gold) \$2 548,687. The total value of the annual rentals paid in 1885 for library buildings which are hired is \$20,005. this amount being returned by 83 libraries. No information was given in 1875 as to buildings hired.

The reading rooms are a special educational feature, There are 194 reading rooms returned

in 1885, as against 111 in 1875. Of the reading-rooms returned in 1885, 172 are secular and 22 are religious; in 1875 the secular reading-rooms numbered 104 and the religious reading-rooms 7.

Milwaukee, Wis. The South Side Promoting Association intend, if possible, to secure the new public library building for their division of the city. But the Republicans of the West Side have voted that no candidate for any office shall have our support unless he pledges himself to advocate a West Side location for all public buildings."

Minneapolis (Minn.) P. L. With the intention of making the new public library valuable as a depository of works of reference upon Northwestern history, Herbert Putnam, the librarian, has issued a circular requesting that all who have material in the shape of books, pamphlets, papers, and the like communicate with him with reference to putting them on file in the library for public use. He especially desires donations of files of newspapers — even parts of years to fill gaps in present collections — and city and State documents.

Newark (N. J.) F. L. A. At the time the lease of the West Park Street building to the Free Library Association was made, an arrangement was entered into by which the Free Library was to have the use of the books of the Newark Library. By some misunderstanding, this arrangement miscarried. The representatives of the Free Library visited the rooms of the Newark Library and began selecting and stamping such books as they desired. This was objected to on the part of the Newark Library Association, as it was understood that the Free Library people were to take all the books of the Newark Association as a loan, and that the Newark Society could not submit to having its property stamped and mutilated by the Free Library Association in the manner that was being carried out. The result was that the arrangement fell through, the Free Library people claiming that they must, in order to protect themselves, have the books properly stamped. The Free Library Commissioners also wanted the value of the books fixed so that there could be no dispute about the wear and tear or the loss of any of the books between the two associations, should the Newark Association wish to recall the loan.

Negotiations continued without any result, the Free Library Commissioners finally offering the Newark Association \$6000 for 10,000 volumes, the Librarian of the Free Library to have the right to make a selection of the books and take such as he wanted. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Newark Association, the matter was discussed at some length, and it was finally decided to have an appraiser appointed and the value of the books fixed, and the Committee on Library was authorized to sell the 10,000 volumes proposed for \$6000 to the Free Library Association if in their opinion the appraisement would

Newark, N. J. A correspondent of the Call (July 21) blames the trustees of the Library Association and of the Free Library for not amalga-

mating the two libraries. "The Newark Library Association was chartered by the New Jersey Legislature in 1847 for the purpose of providing a library for the people of our city. It was never an aggressive institution, and how it has managed to hold together so long is a wonder to me. has been moribund for years. Now the life has left the body and nothing remains except the bare bones of a library, some real estate, and some books, but no vitality. It long ago came under the control of a few very amiable and agreeable gentlemen, who met at the library building occasionally, but for many years they left the whole management of the institution to another gentleman of most estimable character, who had no fitness for the position and no appreciation of the wants of a great public institution. It may be said that it failed because it was not properly supported by the public. I assert that it failed because it was not properly supported by the management. The public is largely and heartily interested in the establishment of a library which shall be of real use in our city, and I need only cite the enormous vote on the question when it came up on the formation of a Free Library two years since.

"It was announced last fall that the Library Association had leased the Park Street building to the Free Library, and had made an arrangement by which the Free Library should have the use of their books. This action was reported to the stockholders' meeting in January, and a resolution there adopted approving the whole arrangement. This went on swimmingly until the librarian of the Free Library was discovered one day marking the books with the Free Library stamp. The latent jealousy between the two boards flamed at once, a rupture ensued, and since that time these two bodies of public spirited trustees have been chaffering and dickering over the remains of the deceased establishment. On June 6 the Free Library trustees offered to purchase 10,000 volumes from the old association for \$6000. This proposition was not replied to for six weeks; then it was accepted, and when the letter of acceptance reached the Free Library trustees, it was found that they had changed their

"The old library has many hundreds of volumes in its collection which are of great value on the shelves of a library. They all bear the indelible stamp of the Newark Library Association, and because of this would fetch but little more than

waste paper if sent to the auction-room.

"Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of these books have been donated to the library by their former owners. With what idea, let meask? That they might become the subject of bargain and sale? or was it because the donors wished the people of Newark to have access to volumes which they esteemed, and that these volumes might be preserved from destruction for the benefit of our people? Certainly the latter, and whatever legal rights this corporation has acquired in accessions of this character they certainly have no moral right to divert them from the use to which they were devoted by the donors.

"I propose two ways of accommodating all the

difficulties.

"I. Let all the stockholders in the old library donate all their shares to the city, in trust for the This would be generous and Free Library. public-spirited.

"2. The other plan is this. The old association owes from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Let them mortgage the Park Street property for this sum and then turn over the whole property, including the books, to the Free Library upon condition that they pay the interest on the mortgage, and perhaps a small sum beside for a sinking fund with which to eventually meet the principal.'

The City Mission is undertak-New York. ing a new field of labor this year in the establishment of swimming baths in the densely populated portions of the city. This has been undertaken at the suggestion of a number of clergymen and missionaries among the poorer classes of the city. The feature of these baths will be that they will be open the year round, cheerful readingrooms and libraries being added in connection with them as soon as the funds contributed will warrant the addition.

The N. Y. Mercantile Library makes a creditable showing at the Paris Exposition. Librarian W. T. Peoples has sent on a number of large heavy cardboards showing at a glance the work of the institution.

N. Y. State L. "On April 1 we began the work of arrangement; about 40,000 volumes have already been thrown into new classification. With October, when our new appropriation for books of \$15,000 becomes available, we shall begin on the third group. With this increase from \$7000 to \$15,000 for books, serials, and binding, we shall make a strong effort to add those books that will be most useful to those who have a right to use the State library. To this end blank recommendation slips are already printed, on which any reader is invited to recommend the addition of books, serial or pamphlet, which he needs. We believe that it is better to buy a good book that some one wishes to use at once than to buy a better book which may stand on our shelves for a decade without being once opened. books adapted to this library will be added and made accessible on the week of publication. All those specially interested, if properly introduced, can have the opportunity each week of inspecting the case of any new books sent for examination and selection. All periodicals will be available as early at the library for personal subscribers and will no longer be held back till a volume is complete for binding. The motto for future additions will thus be: 'The books, serials, and pamphlets which will be practically most useful shall be on the shelves at the earliest possible hour.'

"A district messenger and telegraph call box with tariff books enable any reader to leave and pay for messages at the desk with certainty that they will be despatched as soon as possible. Cards, postage, and special delivery stamps can be bought, together with pens, pencils, note-books, and paper, for the wants of which a reader is likely to be seriously inconvenienced, if he must go outside to replenish his supply. These little things are sold at actual cost. If given away they

would cause waste, and if sold at any profit they would create criticism. Indeed, careful study will show that these little conveniences, which add so much to the comfort and working capacity of a reader who spends much time in the library, really cost but little except the good-will of the attendants.

Melvil Dewey."

N. Y., Y. M. C. A. L. Jan. 1, 1888, there was an exhibition of rare books, incunabula, etchings, works on decoration, architecture, and costume; manuscripts and fac-similes of manuscripts, illustrations of plants and birds. Young men to the number of several hundred witnessed the exhibition, and many expressed the great pleasure they received.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the larger the library the greater the need for increasing it. There are more classes of books to be kept abreast of the times, and the larger and more varied constituency of a large library make greater draughts on its different departments. With the growth of this library have come inquiries for books that would never have been sought for here ten years ago.

The percentage of fiction was less than last year, being only 11.8 per cent., while there has been nearly 50 per cent. increase in the number of the books drawn relating to the fine arts. Those who use the works in this department are largely young men—students, and those employed in the various arts of decoration, archi-

tecture, designing, etc.

Mr. R. B. Poole writes under date of Aug. 1: "The Young Men's Christian Association building, of New York City, took fire on Sunday evening, July 28, and suffered serious loss from fire and water. The library of 37,000 volumes had a narrow escape, but suffered no injury. The fire was confined to the west side of the building; the library is on the 3d floor, southeast corner, and was separated from the burning elevator by a well the space of about 15 feet. The necessity of a fireproof building for this valuable collection will be more than ever impressed upon us on account of this happy escape. Before the fire, preparations had been commenced to wire the library for the introduction of the electric light. The work is going forward, and in a few days it is expected that we shall have the library illuminated with the incandescent electric light. The system employed is the Westinghouse alternating, and the light is supplied by the United States Illuminating Company."

Paterson (N. J.) F. P. L. At the trustees' meeting, July 20, Superintendent Brands, of a special committee—the other member being Librarian Winchester—appointed to visit libraries in other cities with a view of determining the best methods of fitting up our own, made a report of the visits of the committee to libraries in Albany, N. Y., Worcester, Boston, Cambridge, and Salem, Mass., and Providence, R. I., during which much information of value was received. The meeting closed with a discussion of the best methods of furnishing and shelving the new library building. The general feeling seemed to favor the use of stacks of shelving made of hollow iron piping, such as is employed at Buffalo, N. Y.

Philadelphia. The Academy of Natural Sciences, whose librarian was at the St. Louis Conference, and took part in the excursion, has declined the proposition made to it by the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, May 7, to transfer the institution to a site on the domain of the University.

the University.

"The project submitted was that several great independent institutions, administered in harmony for the common purposes of the increase and diffusion of knowledge" be established in close proximity to the University, and thus lead "to the development there of a grand centre of scientific and educational activity," which would, according to the conjecture of the Provost, "vastly increase the dignity of each institution, and render its work more economical and effective."

Piqua, O. At a meeting of the Board of Education, on July 6, the Library Committee made a formal report, stating, among other things, that the Board had the legal right to appropriate \$150 a year for library purposes, and in addition could use the money obtained from non-resident pupils for such purpose.

Quincy (Ill.) P. L. Opened June 24. In the first two weeks issued 779 cards. There is no age limitation, and a boy of 6 got the first book, and signed his own name for it.

Salem (Mass.) P. L. The library is now virtually completed. The Bertram mansion was presented to the city for a free public library, in a communication from the heirs, dated Dec. 1, 1887. On Dec. 5 the communication was referred to a special committee of the City Council. On Dec. 27 the committee reported in favor of its acceptance, submitting a deed conveying the property to the city. On the same night the gift was formally accepted by the concurrent action of the two branches. Upon application to the Legislature an Act was passed authorizing the city to accept the deed of gift and carry out its provisions.

There were several conditions imposed by the donors. One was that the free library should be managed by a board of six trustees to be appointed for life by the Mayor and City Council, while the Mayor of the city was to be the chairman ex officio. Another was that \$25,000 should be raised by subscription or otherwise to constitute a permanent fund to be placed in the hands of trustees, the income to be expended in books or material, at their discretion. A third was that the city should appropriate a sum sufficient to meet the expenditures of altering the building, and an annual appropriation to meet the current expenses of the library.

The trustees came into possession of the building in April, 1888, and very soon after they began to consider the matter of necessary alterations to adapt the building to its new use. These were begun something more than a year ago, and about the same time measures were set on foot for the purchase of books. The arrangement and classification of these has been going on since, for the most part, in rooms in the Kinsman block. Mr. F. P. Hill, the first librarian chosen, began the work, and it was finished under the direction of Mr. Gardner M. Jones, who filled Mr. Hill's place

from the time of the latter's resignation to take charge of a larger library.

San Francisco Merc. L. Edmund Tauszky, who was appointed to prepare an argument against consolidation with the Mechanics' Institute, and in favor of rebuilding, treats the matter at great length. He says in substance:

"Consolidation is a misnomer. It cannot be accomplished while the Mechanics' Institute retains its present organization and constitution, and it does not offer, and is not likely to offer, to change these. The proper term to use is 'donation.'

"The proposition must, therefore, be squarely met - whether this association is ready to make a donation of all its property, valued at from \$225,-000 to \$250,000, to the Mechanics' Institute, which means the practical extinction of this assoiation and the death-knell to its existence as a public,

"The designs and objects of the Mechanics' Institute, as set forth in its constitution, are much broader than those of the Mercantile Library. This association possesses privileges and advantages that the Mechanics' Institute have not. 1. The existence of this association may be perpetual, while that of the Mechanics's Institute continues only for fifty years from its organization.
2. The objects of this association are limited purely to the establishment and maintenance of a public library. 3. The integrity of the Mechanics' Institute must remain inviolate - that is to say, it must retain its organization unimpaired, and it can only receive the property of this association as a donation, and manage and control it only under its charter and under its name.

"We must therefore seriously consider whether we have a right - a moral right - leaving out of consideration legal power - to make such a donation upon any terms which the Mechanics' Institute can possibly offer. We should recognize the full import of the words 'public library.' should well consider its objects and aims; its capacity for accomplishing good; for the dissemination of knowledge, advancement, learning, and for affording literary entertainment to the community in which we live, for generations to

"The Mechanics' Institute makes the very generous proposition to accept our property, valued at nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and in consideration therefor offers to assume our debts, which do not exceed \$10,000, and to receive our

members into full membership.

"So far as our library proper is concerned it is far superior in many respects to that of the Mechanics' Institute. During ten years, when this association was flourishing, many rare and valuable books were purchased, which are no longer obtainable, and which are upon our shelves. Our library surpasses that of the Mechanics' Institute in many particulars. In the single instance of late publications can the Mechanics' Institute claim advantages over us, but that is a deficiency on our part that can be remedied in time.

'A desirable property can be purchased, and a suitable building erected, at a cost of from \$125,-000 to \$175,000, depending upon location and 1

size of property. For this amount property can be purchased and a building erected that will net a rental to the association of from \$600 to \$750 per month, and leave it commodious quarters, free of rent, for its own use.

"Sufficient can be realized from the sale of the present site to meet the expenses of removal, cost of new premises, and construction of a new build-

ing.
"In the opinion of your committee, there can be little doubt that upon a removal of the library to a location that will meet the growth and tendency of improvement in the city, and the needs of its members, the association will increase in membership and be established upon a self-supporting basis.

Sioux City, Iowa. The committee of the City Council of the city has made the following report: Your Committee on Public Buildings beg leave to-"report that they have been investigating the mat ter of the erection of a library building, said building to contain office-room for all city officers. From the investigation they have become satisfied that arrangements can be made for the erection of such building at the corner of Douglas and Sixth Streets, upon the property heretofore purchased for library purposes, the plan of the erection of such building being similar to the plan adopted in the construction of the waterworks system; the transfer of the property at the corner of Douglas and Sixth Streets, to an independent corporation, who will erect the building according to such plans as may be provided by the city under a contract with the city to rent said property at a given rental per annum for city purposes and an agreement to levy a certain tax per annum; with a contract from said corporation to convey said property to the city at any time the city may desire after the completion of said building.

Staten Island Academy. In 1886, the Arthur Winter Memorial Library of general literature was founded by W: Winter and E.. Winter, of New Brighton, to commemorate their son Arthur, who, until his death in Jan., 1886, had been a student of the Academy. The collection, numbering several thousand and increasing every year, has already become one of the rarest and most attractive that could be placed at the disposal of students.

The library is carefully classified, catalogued by the card system, and in charge of a librarian by whom the wants and tastes of the different

classes are studied.

During the same year there was established in the school by the late Mrs. Katherine Fish Winslow, of St. Paul's Parish, Stapleton, a most extensive "Reference Library," containing all the more important dictionaries, gazetteers, encyclopædias, and many hundreds of books on science, history, etc., selected with regard to the needs of teachers and scholars in the various classes. Large and frequent gifts from the original donor and from other sources render it now a most complete and useful factor in the work of the institution.

Visitors and book-lovers especially are cordially welcomed to the libraries on any school day from 9 to 3, and on Wednesday the librarian will be present till 6 p.m.

Trenton, N. J. Union L. The library now contains about 7000 volumes, which are classified into the various departments of history, fiction, biography, science, etc., and the cases plainly labelled. Files are kept of the daily papers of Trenton, Philadelphia, and New York, the standard magazines and reviews, and new books are being added as fast as the limited income of the association will allow.

Worcester (Mass.) P. L. For several years the directors of the library have reminded the City Council that the library building is overcrowded and a new one is imperatively needed. Last year the Council gave heed to the wants of the library in this respect. Land was bought and plans were prepared under the direction of the Committee on Public Buildings for a building at an estimated cost, exclusive of book-stack, plumbing, warming, and lighting apparatus, and other equipment and furniture, of about \$75,000. The plans were approved by the library directors, and were examined and readopted by this year's Committee on Public Buildings. New estimates made the cost of the building completed, with all equipments and furniture, \$127,000. \$40,000 had in the meantime been appropriated for ex penditure on the building this year. Then the subject was referred to the Finance Committee. The plans now under consideration have sometimes been referred to in the recent discussion of them as "the trustees' plans," meaning, apparently, that the directors of the library produced or are in some way responsible for them. But that is a mistake. The Committee on Public Buildings last year, having been instructed to obtain plans, requested the librarian, Mr. S: S. Green, with the assistance of Mr. Stephen C. Earle, the architect, and Mr. Peck, the Superintendent of Public Buildings, to prepare plans for the committee's adoption. This request was complied with, and the plans were approved by the library directors, their approval being made necessary by the terms of the late Dr. Green's gift to the city. The Committee on Public Buildings then adopted the plans and reported them to the City Council.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Bodleian L. The lending of books is not entirely given up, for the Convocation, in whose hands it now lies, has lately voted unanimously to lend Ms. Canonici Ital. 129 to the National Library at Florence for the use of Prof. Rajna, on request of the Italian Government.

Brussels. Bibl. Royale. This library has long had a large number of newspapers, mostly Belgian, piled away here and there and suffering from dust and damp. It has now resolved to arrange them in a large basement having eight windows on each side, with a lift to take volumes up into the reading-room. Polybiblion urges that Belgian journals be taken regularly (most of these came from chance purchases and gifts), and that a subject-index should be prepared (repertoire idéologique).

Hamilton (Ont.) P. L. The board has accepted the plans of architect William Stewart for the new library building. The plans show a building of the modern Romanesque style, two stories high, with a basement; also a tower at the west side, and a ventilating-shaft on the east side. It is to be 117 feet high from the ground to the iron terminal at the top of the tower, and 71 feet to the top of the front gable. There is a double entrance - two doors - with a gas lamp on either side. One of the doors leads to the library and the other one leads through the tower upstairs. Over the entrance is the inscription, "Hamilton Public Library." Steps leads up to the front entrance. At the right, on entering the vestibule, is the gentlemen's reading-room, which is 63 feet long and 26 feet wide. On the left of the entrance is the room for the ladies and referenceroom. The library is in the rear, passing through the corridor. The upper portion of the building is not laid out. The heating and ventilation will be of the most improved description. The estimated cost of the building is \$24,000.

London. Steps are being taken to establish a branch in London of an association which bears the name of "Bibliothèque Internationale des Œuvres des Femmes," recently started in Paris under the patronage of the Queen of Roumania. The object of the association is not very clearly defined in the original prospectus. It proposes to collect and "give publicity to" the literary productions of women, and, apparently, to provide a salary for an irremovable librarian.

London, Eng. British Museum. The autherities of the Museum do not propose to be any longer annoyed by persons visiting the library merely to enjoy themselves in reading the new novels. They have prohibited the issue to readers of novels published within five years, unless such works are required for special reasons approved by the Superintendent. The "special reason" given by a young curate for asking for a complete set of Zola's novels, was that he was desirous of preaching a sermon against them, for which a preliminary study was absolutely necessary.

Paris Library of Books by Women. We hear from Paris of a new library to be established there in which only books written by women are to be kept on the shelves. Not long ago there was a project for getting up a library of that kind in this city. It was found, after full inquiry, that at least 10,000 volumes by female authors could be procured in short time. In the list that was made there were books in every department of literature. About one-half of the whole were novels, but the other half contained the titles of works upon many branches of science, upon metaphysics, history, philosophy, theology, literary criticism, and education, besides dramas, epics, lyrics, and other poems. We do not think it would be advisable for women to confine their reading to books written by other women, any more than it is advisable for men to neglect the valuable literature that has been created by the ladies. It is desirable that the works of both feminine and masculine authors should be found in our libraries. At the same time it would be interesting to see a special collection in this city of all the volumes that have emanated from female minds since the days of Sappho.

Toronto (Can.) P. L. The Board are thinking of forming night classes during the winter months, to impart practical scientific instruction to the artisan and working classes. The City Council has appropriated \$2000 for that purpose. Mr. Bell's offer to erect buildings to be used for a branch library and reading-room was accepted.—N. Y. Sun.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Lift for call slips. I have been asked to describe our call-slip-lift. When in August, 1880, we moved the delivery room to a floor beneath the one on which most of our books are, it became necessary to send up orders and to send down books quickly. An ordinary lift 30 x 39 cm., overweighted 4 lbs., answered well enough for books. But this was too clumsy a machine to use for sending up a scrap of paper. Moreover it took much of the attendants' time to pull it up. By its side a moulding covered a space 15.3 cm. wide and 5.5 deep. This I used to receive two boxes running side by side, the cord that connected them passing over a small wheel at the top. The boxes are 6 x 5 x 24 cm., of copper; for thin wood, which I used at first, soon beat to pieces. They balance; to move them I use iron weights 1.2 cm. square and 12 cm. long. weight is always kept in each box. If the attendant below wishes to send up a call-slip, she puts it in the box. takes out the weight, and gives no further attention to the matter. The weight in the upper box immediately pulls that down and raises its fellow. An attendant above hears the noise, takes out the slip, and puts in a weight, leaving the lift ready for the next order.

To send down an order two weights are put in the upper box. The weights taken out below are sent up in mass on the book-lift. To lessen the noise the iron weights are covered with rubber cloth, and the copper box is lined with washleather. A thick piece of rubber on top of each box deadens the shock of stopping. The boxes do not quite touch the bottom. By the side of the lift there is a speaking tube. It would have been better if we could have made the boxes half as large again, large enough to take in letters without folding; but there was no more space to be had.

C: A. CUTTER.

How to Make Labels Stick to Metal. — Paper pasted, gummed, or glued on to metal, especially if it has a bright surface, usually comes off on the slightest provocation, leaving the adhesive material on the back of the paper with a surface bright and slippery as ice. To overcome this the Scientific American suggests that the metal be first dipped into a strong and hot solution of washing soda, and afterwards scrubbed perfectly dry with a clean rag. Onion juice is then to be applied to the surface of the metal, and the label pasted and fixed in the ordinary way. It is said to be almost impossible to separate paper and metal thus joined.

Librarians.

Axon, W: E. A., has resigned the editorship of the Manchester quarterly.

Prof. CHANDLER, who has just died, had privately printed a pamphlet on cheap photographing of mss. by the Bodleian Library authorities in the precincts of the library. — Ath., p. 633.

CRUNDEN—EDMONDSON.—On June 13, at the residence of Col. S. E. Edwards, Newark, New Jersey, by the Rev. Stephen H. Granberry, Frederick M. Crunden, of St. Louis, Mo., to Kate, youngest daughter of the late E. J. Edmondson, of Heaton Norris.

CUTLER, Louise Salome, takes charge of the Aguilar Free Library, N. Y., on Sept. 1.

DYER, J: N., for 27 years librarian and actuary of the Mercantile Library of St. Louis, died July 3. The work of moving the library to the new building, in January last, was the immediate occasion of the illness which resulted in his death, although the nervous strain to which he has been subjected since the new structure was conceived was the real cause. While the books were transferring he broke down. Partially recovering, he returned to his duties, and, after the work of arranging the new library was completed, he again became ill and was confined to his bed for several weeks. In March he grew much worse, and it was thought at that time that his end was near, but he again rallied, his strong constitution carrying him through. Hopes were now entertained of his recovery, and two weeks ago he was removed to his country residence at Pevely, the physicians believing that fresh air and quiet would help to put him on his feet again. Since his removal, however, he grew rapidly worse. He was surrounded in his dying hours by his family and several of his most intimate friends.

Mr. Dyer was a native of Virginia, and went to St. Louis just before the war, when 21 years old. He was appointed librarian in place of Mr. J. W. Johnston in 1862, which office he held to the day of his death. Mr. Dyer did more than any other one man to bring the Mercantile Library to its present position. His life was devoted to the task of enlarging its usefulness. As far back as 1883 he laid before the directors the urgent need of a new building and increased facilities, and he never ceased his efforts in this direction until rewarded by success. He raised a great part of the money necessary to erect the building, and this extra work, added to his regular duties, which he never shirked, gradually wore him out. Mr. Dyer was married shortly after the war to Miss Corinne Chouteau, by whom he has four

children, two boys and two girls.
While the present structure was

While the present structure was being erected Judge J. C. Normile suggested to the Board of Directors that as a fitting tribute to Mr. Dyer's worth and efforts in behalf of the library, a bust be made of him to ornament the new library. The suggestion was at once acted on, the money raised in a few days, and Mr. Robert Bringhurst, the St. Louis sculptor, selected. On its completion Mr. Dyer, who was a very modest man, ob-

jected to its being placed in the library, and it was accordingly placed in the Art Museum. Now, however, it will become one of the best ornaments of the reading-room.

EDMANDS, John, librarian of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia, was married June 17 to Miss Ellen E. Metcalfe, of Boston, a city missionary.

GARNETT, Dr. R: In a notice of vol. 10-18 of Leslie Stephen's "Dictionary of national biography," the Athenæum says: "Dr. Garnett's encyclopædic knowledge is frequently exhibited in these volumes, and he brings much personal experience to bear upon his accounts of his predecessors at the British Museum—for instance, Sir H: Ellis."

JONES, Gardner M., was appointed librarian of the Salem (Mass.) Public Library in May.

RICHARDSON, Rev. Ernest Cushing, late Recorder of the A. L. A., lately made Ph.D. by Washington and Jefferson College, has separately reprinted from p. 237-248 of Vol. 1 of the Amer. Ch. Hist. Soc. his pamphlet on "The influence of the Golden legend on Pre-Reformation culture, history," a very careful piece of work.

SCHWABE, Count Leo B., b. Sept. 25, about 1814, at his father's country-seat Castle Schaumberg, on the Weser, d. July 19, 1889, at Beachmont, near Boston, Mass. "One of his particular benevolent actions was the establishment of soldiers' libraries. 35 are recorded in his gifts to the government, but besides these there were 17 others; among the list were the Kearney Library at Readville, the Farragut at the Quincy Soldiers' Home, the Wilcox & Stearns, the McPherson at Gallop's Island, and the Joshua Sears Library, the latter being the largest movable one, in charge of the chaplain of the 13th Massachusetts and the 6th Massachusetts."

SCHWARTZ, Jacob, has continued his "The Pharaoh and the date of the exodus" by "The day of the Hebrew exodus from Egypt determined by the Egyptian calendar," in *The theological review*, for July, pp. 35-41.

Soule, C: C., one of the finance committee of the A. L. A. and trustee of the Brookline P. L., has sold his law book business to the Boston Book Company, organized June 1, 1889, has been elected its President, and will continue in active management.

VAN DYCK, Dr. J. C., the librarian at Sage Library, who has lately been made an LH.D., has sailed for Italy to stay till September.

WILSON, C. E. The Shah has accepted a Persian poem composed by Mr. Wilson, sublibrarian at the Royal Academy of Arts and lately University Teacher of Persian at Cambridge. It is printed in the Academy. The Grand Vazir, in a letter of acknowledgment, has informed Mr. Wilson that the Shah was pleased to express a high opinion of the merits of the poem.

WOODRUFF, Edwin H., of Cornell Univ. Library, had an article in the February *Scribner* on Scott mss.

Gifts and Bequests.

Cambridge (Mass.) P. L. The new building on Broadway, which the city of Cambridge is to enjoy as the gift or Mr. Frederick H. Rindge, is progressing rapidly, and is expected to be ready for occupancy during the current month. The exterior of the building is now practically complete. The staging which has so long concealed the main entrance is removed and reveals its fine proportions and the exquisite carving upon the pillars. A meeting of many prominent citizens was held on April I to take steps for the formation of a permanent book fund.

Charleston, S. C. Mr. S. H. Wilson has presented the Wentworth Street Lutheran Sunday-School with a library of 250 elegant books, in a handsome case, for the use of the pupils.

Great Barrington, Mass. E: P. Woodworth, a prominent citizen, has presented the Free Library with a portrait of himself and a check for \$100. Mr. Woodworth some time ago gave the library \$500.

Harrisburg, Pa. The late Simon Cameron leaves his library and \$5000 to the Young Men's Christian Association as the foundation of a library for journeymen and apprentices.

Manchester (Eng.) F. L. The library of the late Mr. J: Eglington Bailey, F.S.A., of Manchester, which realized over £2600, gave an opportunity for creditable displays of public spirit. Mr. H: Bodington purchased the extensive collection of books on English shorthand, and has presented it to the Manchester Free Library. Messrs. Taylor, Garnett, & Co., the proprietors of the Manchester guardian, bought the splendid "Thomas Fuller collection" as a gift to the same institution; and various mss. were obtained for presentation to the Chetham Library.

Memphis, Tenn. Cossitt L. The heirs of the late Frederick H. Cossitt, of New York, have given \$75,000 towards establishing a public library in Memphis. Mr. Cossitt died before he had taken steps to make his desire in regard to a library for Memphis binding on his heirs, but they did not stand upon their legal rights and gave the amount out of their inheritance that Mr. Cossitt intended to donate to the city where he laid the foundation of his wealth. Two other gentlemen have agreed to give \$5000 each if eight men can be found willing to join in making a fund of \$50,000 for the purchase of books.

New York. Ex-School Commissioner William Lummis has presented to the Board of Education a collection of educational works which he wishes to become the basis of an educational library for the use of teachers and the public schools. When a member of the Board Mr. Lummis secured the adoption of a by-law providing for the establishment of such a library in the new building the Board expects to build uptown in a few years. The books of Mr. Lummis' gift number several hundred volumes, and comprise educational works and educational statistics of Boston, Philadelphia, and the leading cities of this country,

also the result and records of England and Continental educational work. They had been gathered by John W. Buckley, and were purchased by Mr. Lummis at the sale a few weeks ago.

Rutland, Vt. Mrs. H. H. Baxter, of New York, gives Rutland a Baxter Memorial Library in memory of her husband, Gen. H. H: Baxter. The site and building will cost \$35,000. It will be strictly a reference library, and none of the volumes will be loaned. She will spend \$15,000 in books and such other sums as may be found necessary to complete the various departments and also make provision for its support.

Southampton (Eng.) F. L. has just been presented with the books of the late Gen. Gordon.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. Assoc. At the annual meeting, May 6, the following letter was read from Mr. G: Walter Vincent Smith:

" ... I will bequeath my collection of paintings, water-color drawings, black and white drawings, antique furniture, bronzes, choisonné, enamels, porcelains and ceramics, jades, arms and armor, antique wood carvings; also ivory carvings, antique stuffs of the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries; also bric-à-brac of a varied nature - for the perpetual use of the City of Springfield, either direct to said city, or to the City Library Association, upon the condition named by you, namely: That they shall be provided for in separate rooms from the works donated by others. Having made this collection with great care, and spent much time (over 30 years) in endeavoring to perfect it, I naturally desire it to retain its individuality, and shall permit nothing of my own to be given which would be unworthy of the inspection of intelligent people.

" I will also say that I am sure that Mrs. Smith will bequeath her collection of antique laces, which are quite valuable and at this time very

rare to find.

"I also propose to leave a considerable sum of money, the interest of which sum may be used to add to the collection from time to time of such things as may be procured which will serve to increase its value as an educational element in your

city.
"I have spent many years in getting these things together, and many of them are fine specimens of their kind, and I am sure that I should find it difficult to secure so many that would meet my own approval had I to commence to-day.

"I shall continue the purchase as I may find things, and hope to make this collection worthy of your city, should your citizens think it worth while to prepare a place for their reception."

It is hardly necessary to say that the offer was

gratefully accepted.

Warren, Mass. Public-spirited citizens have put their hands in their pockets and subscribed about \$15,000, which will be devoted to erecting a handsome building for public uses. It will comprise a public library upon the first floor and a Town Hall and museum and art gallery on the second story. The building will be erected on Main Street at the corner of Bacon Street. will be a substantial structure of granite. Two and a half stories in height, with a square tower at the southwest corner, rising to a height of 62 feet.

Cataloging and Classification.

CARONTI, Andrea. Gli incunaboli della R. Biblioteca Univ. di Bologna; catalogo compiuto e pub. da Alberto Bacchi della Lega e Ludovico Frati. Bologna, Nicola Zanichelli edit., 1889. 16+518 p. 8°. 15 lire.

IGLESIA, Eug. de la. Catalogo de la biblioteca del centro del ejército y de la armada. Madrid, 1889. 12+605 p. 4°. 5 pes.

NORTH ADAMS (Mass.) P. L. Supplement, books added since 1886. N. Adams, 1889. 2 1.+34 p. 1. 0.

A page of explanations is prefixed, "Do you wish a novel?" "Do you wish a book, not fiction?" and so on, with the answers.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE. Official Gazette, supplement containing the revised classification of subjects of invention alphabetically arranged, Jan. 1, 1889. Wash., 1889. 32 p. l. O.

REVUE des questions historiques : tables des tome 21 - 40, 2º série (1887 - 86). Paris, Victor Palmé, 1889. 8°. 10 fr.

SAN FRANCISCO P. L. Suppl. catalogue of books added since May, 1884. No. 5, 1888. Fr., 1889. 9+391 p. l. O.

In v. 2 of the issues of the Selden Society. Maitland's "Select pleas in manorial and other seignorial courts," Mr. P. E: Dove sends out this circular: " I have long been of opinion, in common with many persons whose views must have far more weight than mine, that a leaf of catalogue slips ought to be printed with every book. If this were done, much quite needless expense and trouble might at very small cost be saved, not only to librarians, but also, in these days of rapid accumulation of books, to private individuals. In the present attempt to carry this into practice space has been provided for a catchword, so that the slips may be used even if the headings given are found in some cases unsuitable."

A sheet accompanies this, divided by heavy black lines into 6 slips of standard size. Three are headed "Pleas of the Crown," "Maitland, Frederick William, editor," and "Selden Society." Three are left blank. All 6 have a blank upper line 12 mm. wide, on which a heading could be

FULL NAMES.

written.

Jusserand, Jean Adrien Antoine Jules (" English wayfaring life in the Middle Ages," N. Y., 1889). See p. 175 of "Annuaire diplom. et consulaire de la Repub. Franç. pour 1884."-C. H. H.

Harvard University Library furnishes the following:

Howard, G: Elliott (Introd. to the local constitutional history of the U.S.).

Pease, Zephaniah Walter. G: Anthony Hough. (New Bedford, Mass., its history, etc., ed. W. Lawton Sayer.)

Pychowska, Lucia Duncan (translator of A. F. Ozanam's "Dante and catholic philosophy").

1. Full name of Lady Blennerhassett, the author of a recent work on Mme. de Stäel?
2. Author of "The Venerable Bede, expurgated,

expounded, and exposed, by the Prig" (Lond., 1886)?

J. E. PRENTICE,

Asst. Lib. L. I. Hist. Soc., Brooklyn.

[1. Lady Charlotte (de Leyden) Blennerhassett. EDS.

Bibliografy.

DIAZ Y PÁRAZ, Nicolas. Diccionario hist., biog., crit., bibliografico de autores y artistes extremanos ilustres. Madrid, Murillo, 1880. (?) 2 v. 4°, with 59 port. and 148 fac-similes. 50 fr. DZIATZKO, K:, has issued as the 2. Heft of his

Sammlung bibliothekswissenschaftlicher Arbeiten (Berlin, Asher), "Beiträge zur Gutenbergfrage, mit e. Lichtdr.-Fcsm. d. Helmasperger'schen Notariatsinstrumentes vom 6. Nov. 1455 nach dem Original der k, Univ.-Bibliothek zu Göttingen." (7+89 p. 4 mk.)

EINSLE, Anton. Die Incunabel-Bibliographie: Anleitung zu einer richtigen und einheitlichen Beschreibung der Wiegendrucke. Wien, österr. Buchhändlerverein, 1889. 32 p. 16°.

Polybiblion says that the author "indicates with precision the details which the description of an incunable ought to contain. But we find his judgment very severe on the 'Instructions pour la rédaction d'un inventaire des incunables,' published in 1866 in the Bulletin des bibliothèques; he accuses them of being incomplete, obscure, and incomprehensible. Yet they were prepared by a man most competent in these matters, M. L. Delisle, and it is only necessary to read them to see that they give all the instructions necessary for the public which they addressed and the object in view."

FISKE, Willard. Bibliog. notices 4: books printed in Iceland, 1578-1844, a 2d suppl. to the British Museum catalogue. [Florence, June, 1889.] 28 p. l. O.

With "Corrections and additions to Bibl. notices I" and "Index of names and titles."

GASPARI, Prof. Gae., and PARISINI, Prof. Ferd. Bibliografia della musica; catalogo della biblioteca del liceo musicale di Bologna, edito a cura del municipio di Bologna. Vol. 1, disp. 1-3. Bologna, Romagnoli dall' Acqua edit., 1889. 192 p. 8°. L. 3 il fasc.

Julius GLASER; bibliographisches Verzeichniss seiner Werke, Abhandlungen, Gesetzentwürfe, und Reden. Wien, 1889. 3+103 p. + pl. 8°. 3 fr.

HAYN, H. Bibliotheca erotica et curiosa Monacensis; Verzeichniss französ., ital., span., eng., holländ., und neulateinischer Erotica und Curiosa, von welchen keine deutschen Uebersetzungen bekannt sind; zusammengestellt auf d. Königl. Hof- u. Staats-Bibliothek zu München, u. mit bibliog. Anmerk. u. Marktpreisen versehen. Berl., 1889. 4+86 p. 8°. 4 m.

INDEX librorum prohibitorum, gedruckt zu Parma 1580. Nach dem einzigen bekannten Exemplare herausg. u. erläutert von F: H. Reusch. Bonn, 1889. 44 p. gr. 8°. 2 m.

NAVARRO, Viola E. Anuario bibliog. de la República Argentina: critica, noticias, catálogo. Año 10, 1887. Buenos-Aires, 1889. 97 p. 8°. 8 fr.

MR. J. H. NODAL, editor of the Manchester city news, is compiling a bibliography of Ackworth School, as complete a collection as possible of books written by those who were educated there. — Ath., p. 632.

SAHLENDER, P. Uebersicht der i. J. 1887 a. d. Gebiete de engl. Philologie ersch. Bücher und Aufsätze. 88 pp. added as "Beigabe" to Heft 4 of Bd. 11 of Anglia, Zeitschrift, etc., Halle,

SIEGISMUND'S Vademecum der ges. Litteratur über Occultismus; alphabet. u. systemat. Zusammenstellung der litterar. Erscheinungen in deutscher Sprache auf dem Gebiete der Mystik, Magie, des thier. Magnetismus, Somnambulismus, Hypnotismus, Spiritismus, Spiritualismus, Psychismus, u. s.w., 1800-88. Berlin, 1889. 96 p. 8°. 3 fr.

TAYLOR, W. L. Bibliography of Peterhead periodical literature, [Privately] repr. from "Scottish notes and queries." 1889. 8+22 p. 8°.

WHEELER, W: A. Explanatory and pronouncing dictionary of the noted names of fiction, 10th ed. with app. by C: G. Wheeler. B. and N. Y., Houghton, 1889. 32+[2]+440 p.? The Appendix to this indispensable book fills p. 399-426 with additional noted names.

INDEXES.

Indice dei tomi I - IO (1877 - 87) dell Archivio della Societa Romana di storia patria, di Gius. Fumagalli. Roma, 1889. 117 p. 8°. 6 l.

BOCH, Prof. Em. Indici delle materie, degli autori, e dei luoghi della sacra scrittura, contenuti nel Trattato della coscienza morale di Antonio Rosmini. Torino, 1889. 76 p. 8°. 80 cent.

Table alphabétique et analytique des matières de la REVUE maritime et coloniale, 1879-88. Paris, L. Baudoin et Cie., 1889. 8º. 3 fr.

Table des matières contenues dans les Mémoires de la Société NAT. d'Agriculture de France, tome 89 (1850) - 132 (1888), pub. sous la dir. de M. L. Passy. Paris, 1889. 8+108 p. à 2 col.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Vol. 14. SEPTEMBER, 1889.

No. q.

C: A. CUTTER, R: R. BOWKER, Editors.

An "United States Library" "as is a library" is suggested by a correspondent of the New York press in a communication of which we give the pith in this issue. It is not untrue that nowhere in the United States does there exist a fully adequate display of the American book output - from the time of Christopher Columbus-but we fear that it could not be made to order for 1892. Congress could not contribute "all its publications," either all those of the government, as this writer probably means, or its own, i.e. those ordered by act of Congress, for the simple reason that a complete set does not exist, since neither the Congressional Library nor each department for itself has an unbroken line of government publications. If, on the other hand, the libraries should send their duplicates - Heaven save the mark !- the whole of Manhattan Island would scarce suffice for a site if the Exhibition were planned on this scale. But the idea suggested is a good one, within reasonable limitations. A representative collection, especially of the publications of the States, which are scarcely massed anywhere, would be very fitting, and if the occasion were utilized to fill gaps in our National Library, it would be of permanent result.

WE have heard that in some library in which advice is given about reading, a lady to whom "The admirable adventures of the Lady Biddy Fane" had been given with words of praise, on bringing it back asked the attendant if she knew what she had recommended. "The book ought not to be in any library," she said; " it is unfit to leave about." Now "Lady Biddy Fane" is one of the most delightful of recent books of wild adventure, with nothing of bad tendency in it. Yet the remark quoted was not prudish but the protest of a too easily alarmed modesty at some passing allusions that were necessary to explain the story and bring out the courage and resources of the two chief characters. We may regret that any one should be so abnormally sensitive, but that is a private matter; what cannot be allowed is that such individual ideas of what is proper and improper should be put forward as rules for the guidance of those who are less thin-skinned. The healthy-minded cannot consent to exclude

from their reading the works of genius and of talent that deal with such subjects and allude—discreetly—to the effects of the passions. This would not be common-sense. We do not, of course, recommend the circulation of objectionable books. But we think a warning is needed against objecting too much. What is discreet and what offensive depends in part on the intention and in part, of course, as it does in regard to costume, on the custom of the age and the country, which alters from time to time.

INDEED errors of this sort are likely to have an exactly opposite effect to that intended. If a librarian is indiscreet in attempting to keep too much out of his library, the pendulum is pretty sure to swing the other way, public opinion will be against him, and he will not be able to exclude books which should be excluded or whose circulation should be reduced to the minimum. And this caution is not unnecessary just now. The popularity of certain writers of the "fleshly school" of undoubted literary ability and with a story to tell has brought out a number of imitators of no literary ability and with no story to tell, and who appeal simply to the passions, though usually with pretence of high moral aim. So marked has this tendency become that the Publishers' Weekly has adopted the course of appending "not recommended for sale" to its descriptive notices of books in some recent flagrant instances, which may be a useful warning to librarians.

WE call attention to Miss Chandler's well-explained account in the last issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, of a common-sense method of reregistration of book-borrowers' in a moderate sized community, which, it seems to us, might well be followed in more than one library similarly situated. The advantage is that the revision of the borrowers' register is made and everything brought up to date with the least possible trouble to the library users, and all rush and press of work on the part of the library administration is avoided. New England libraries, so far as our observation goes, are the greatest sinners in respect to working on old, back-number registration of their book-takers; chiefly for the

sake of avoiding the trouble to all concerned which is occasioned by a general calling in and reissue of all cards. Yet, despite the less fluctuating character of the Eastern communities it would be good policy to keep the registration as "fresh" as possible; and we value accordingly all good moves of the kind described by Miss Chandler.

EVERY now and then we hear of some town library whose methods contrast curiously with those in use in the cities. The McCann Library in Norristown, Pa., for example, is open only twice a week, Tuesday evening and Friday afternoon, each time an hour and a half. We copy from a newspaper notice:

"During that time probably seven hundred books are marked off and as many more credited. The librarian is generally assisted by one of the directors in checking the books; while the other directors are kept busy returning the works to the cases. On Tuesday evenings it is a common thing for persons entering the library to get in line and wait a quarter of an hour to have their returned books marked off. Then when others are selected, the same time is required to have them checked. ... The arrangement of the books in cases is unsatisfactory. There being no catalogue, patrons have no means of knowing whether or not the books they seek are on the list; even if they are in the library it is impossible to find them in any other way than by scanning shelf after shelf until the title sought strikes the eye. The historical works are contained in two cases, in which nothing else goes. The philosophical books occupy another, and no trouble is experienced in keeping these books in their proper cases, because they are so seldom taken out. All the other cases contain a jumble of every sort of literature. Every book is numbered, but as they are brought in, they are hastily placed wherever there happens to be room on the shelves.'

One is tempted to smile at such primitiveness; and yet the spectacle of the directors of a library doing the work of call-boys is a pleasing proof of their desire for the success of a struggling institution and shows a most praiseworthy spirit of self-sacrifice. It is strange, however, that a town of 15,000 inhabitants should not be able to support its library better.

In answer to numerous inquiries, we regret to say that we have not yet received the conclusion of the report of the Proceedings of the Conference, which accounts for the continued delay in the Conference Number. Hereafter we propose to issue regular numbers continuously, and let the Conference Number take its place in order as it is ready.

Communications.

RESERVING BOOKS IN THE ALBANY Y. M. L.
-A CORRECTION.

To the Editors of the Library journal.

In the current (July) number of the JOURNAL, a note appears, crediting to the Y. M. C. A. Library a system of reserving desired books, by charging them on return to the persons wishing to read them, who are notified by postal that the books are being held at the regular rate of cahrges, two cents a day.

The system is in use at this library and not at the Young Men's Christian Association, which has as yet a but a very small collection of books, and is often confounded with the older institution.

The system was introduced here last summer to obviate a very constant source of criticism from members who usulaly know what they want and have had great difficulty in securing desired works, especially if new.

The old plan of "take your chances" worked badly for this reason: that while equally fair to every one, it gave undue opportunities to the reader of "new books for the sake of newness."

Frequently, such a reader, happening to be at the delivery desk al the return of some work in great demand among certain readers, because of the popularity on the author, would take the book, out of no special interest in the work itself, but simply because it was "something new."

The charging plan now in use does not discriminate unfairly against any one, and enables many a devoted member to obtain some coveted work in perhaps three days' time, where there are several extra copies, which, in the old course of events, might not have been stumbled upon in two months. And still the insatiable applicant for "new books" is sent away satisfied.

GEO. B. GALLUP, Libn.

ALBANY YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY.

LIBRARY EXAMINATIONS.

To the Editors of the Library journal:

Is it not required in your Eastern Libraries that applicants for positions be subjected to some form of examination in order to determine their fitness for such labor, etc., etc., as in the case of teachers? If so, can you inform me as to the kind and degree of questioning—what forms, if any, are used, and where I can obtain them?

I should be very grateful for any assistance you could render in this matter, and esteem it as a favor to our reading public as well as to myself.

INA D. COOLBRITH, Libn. O. F. L. OAKLAND, CAL.

[We have given our correspondent specific reply as to the examinations conducted by Mr. Dewey for the State Library, but the letter suggests to us the desirability of a symposium on Library Assistants—as to capabilities, examination, etc., for which we shall be glad to receive communications.—Eds. L. J.]

WHAT WE DO ABOUT DUPLICATES.

CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The value of a public library is greatly increased by duplicating freely the best of its popular books. In duplicating a careful discrimination should be made between books of real value and permanent interest and those of mere ephemeral popularity, the whims of each season. For the first, supply the demand as fully as possible, for the second only so much as the absolute pressure obliges.

I am speaking now, of course, of those libraries which are supported by a tax or endowment and are free, or nearly so, to their users, and so can afford to pursue that course which seems in the judgment of the managers to be best for the interests of those using them.

Possibly some memoranda of our experience here with duplicates might be of interest. In fiction we have of "Ben-Hur" 48 - have had more, but some are worn out. These were for a long time always out and cards waiting for them, and are now nearly all out. "Ramona," 29, always out. The same may be said of "Les Misérables," 20; "Ivanhoe," 21; "Last Days of Pompeii," 18; "Vanity Fair," 13; "Jane Eyre," 15; "David Copperfield," 13, and many others to the extent of 6 to 12 copies each. Of Miss Alcott's "Little Women" we have 31 copies and several copies each of all her other books in constant use. We have 38 copies of the "Boys of '76," most of which are in use all the time. We have duplicated many of the poets to the extent of from 2 to 12 copies each and the same is true in all classes of books in the library. I believe that the money spent in that way does more good than if it were used to increase the variety of books in the library.

I understand the purpose of the public library to be distinctively an educational one, to cultivate a taste for good reading in the community and to supply the books which that taste demands. It will accomplish this better if it supplies the best and best known books generously than if it stints in these and adds to them some of those which are indifferent or unknown and so stand on the shelves unused. For instance, a library will do more good by placing 10 copies of Tennyson on its shelves, if so many are needed, than by buying only one and then adding one copy each of the poems of 9 unknown rhymesters. The librarian who pursues the latter plan will have a betterlooking library to hand down to his successor,

but that is not the object. It should be the glory of the public librarian to have his books used, used up if need be, so they accomplish their purpose.

W. H. Brett.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

As a library exists for the purpose of supplying the wants of its readers it stands to reason that it should endeavor, as far as possible, to supply the demand by purchasing liberally duplicate copies of the popular books. I say "as far as possible" because no library could afford to buy enough copies to supply the first demand for a book such as "Ben-Hur," or "Robert Elsmere." Our plan is to buy only one copy of a work, unless it is by a popular writer, in which case we purchase three, five, ten, or even more if necessary. If the demand still continues we advance the number of copies as high as forty or fifty as in the case of "Ben Hur," "Robert Elsmere," "John Ward, Preacher," and other popular favorites.

Our endeavor is to buy enough copies to supply the *future* and permanent demand and not merely the *present*. Consequently we very seldom have unused duplicates and therefore do not need to sell any of our stock. A library depending for its support on its readers' subscriptions would, of course, be compelled to pay more attention to the immediate demand than a library like ours which is partly supported by the city and partly from the funds of a private corporation.

We do not try to force the circulation into a channel of our own or some one else's choosing, but let the readers themselves, to a considerable extent, determine what books to duplicate. At the same time we more largely duplicate such standard writers as Tennyson, Longfellow, Shakespeare, Dickens, Thackeray, Bulwer, Scott, Crawford, Cooper, Howells, Henry James, and the like than we would comparatively obscure writers. I agree with Mr. Brett that it is better to have ten copies of Tennyson than one of Tennyson and one each of 9 unknown rhymesters, and the same rule applies to fiction. As a matter of fact, the circulation of a large library is confined to a very small portion of the books it possesses. I am confident that with a selection of my own choosing, of 20,000 volumes from our 80,000, we could circulate pretty nearly as many books as we do now. The New York Free Circulating Library, for example, with less than a fourth of our books, is able

to circulate over 100,000 volumes, for the simple reason that being a young library its stock is necessarily largely made up of the latest books, and it is the latest works that the majority of readers seek. A library of 200,000 volumes, like the N. Y. Mercantile, gathered together in the course of nearly 70 years, necessarily carries a large portion of dead stock. The same is true, in a lesser degree, of the Apprentices' Library, which was founded in the same year as the Mercantile Library of N. Y. A library of 20,000 volumes, judiciously selected and duplicated, if started now, is as well and better equipped than one started 70 years ago, largely composed of the rubbish of the past. I call attention to this difference in the quality of the books in an old and a new library, because a large amount of unnecessary surprise and admiration has been expended on the rapid "turn-over" of the stock in some recently formed public libraries. The older a library grows the more it accumulates dead material and consequently diminishes its "turn-over" capacity.

J. SCHWARTZ.

BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

THE number of copies of any work purchased depends somewhat on the state of the treasury, but more especially on the demand for the work. Located, as we are, so near a market where an order can be filled in an hour's time, in many cases only a moderate number of copies of a new book is purchased at first, as more can be obtained at once if needed.

It is desirable to supply the public, so far as is practicable, while a book is fresh; but some judgment must be exercised in order to avoid filling up the shelves with too large a number of duplicates of works for which the demand may be only temporary. For instance: "Robert Elsmere" was "boomed" to such an extent by reviews and the sermons that were preached from it when first published, that several new supplies had to be bought. Everybody wanted it at once, but its popularity waned as suddenly as it arose, and now there are but few calls for it, perhaps four or five in a week, and we have about two shelves full.

Many standard works in History, Biography, Poetry, etc., are called into notice by being used in classes at school, or in some course of reading. In such cases more copies are bought to supply the demand. Duplicates of popular authors in

Fiction, such as Howells, Henry James, Crawford, etc., are sometimes sold at about half price to subscribers, or, if sold in quantities to small libraries, at 60 per cent. discount from publishing price. A small library can thus pick up an assortment of copyrighted works in good condition for circulation, at not much more than half the wholesale price.

Many books are donated to our library which are already on the shelves, and if these are not needed for circulation they are set aside with our stock of uncirculated duplicates, to be sold, or exchanged with other libraries for desirable works from their lists of duplicates. An occasional list of our duplicates is hektographed or mimeographed, and sent to such libraries as have a stock of books they wish to trade. Many works that are scarce and not easily to be obtained in any other way, have been secured in this manner. We have published three lists within five years, and have exchanged several hundred volumes.

During the coming fall it is proposed to send a number of our duplicates to the auction-room, as the shelving they occupy is needed for other purposes.

W. A. BARDWELL.

WORCESTER FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This library buys freely duplicates of good books for the young, and aims to meet the demand for histories and other solid works and for the best class of imaginative prose fiction from grown-up persons, and in this way to encourage study and nurse a taste for good literature.

It does not, however, as is the case with some libraries owned by corporations and societies, buy duplicates, excepting in exceptional instances, of books of little intrinsic merit, nor does it ever buy such a large number of copies as are required in great cities.

It is believed by the officers of this library that it is wiser to buy duplicates freely of the best books when they are desired, and thus supply legitimate needs which are manifestly pressing, rather than by buying single copies of the greatest number of books possible, to fail to meet wants known to be immediate, with the purpose of providing information that it is imagined may be sought for some time in the future.

The library in Worcester, from the close connection which it has had with schools, has been led to buy 60 copies of Champlin's "Young Folks' History of War for the Union," 59 of Coffin's "Boys of '76," 20 of his "Boys of '61," 17 of his

"Old Times in the Colonies," 30 copies of Mrs. Richardson's "History of Our Country," from 14 to 21 of each of the volumes in the Zigzag Journeys Series, 9 to 16 of each of the volumes of Knox's Boy Travellers Series, and 11 copies of Higginson's "Young People's History of the United States." Such works are not used exclusively, by any means, in the work done in connection with the schools, but largely so. Nor are all the books mentioned necessarily the best on the subjects treated, in the judgment of the librarian, but they are those which, after conference with teachers and as the results of observation, it seemed to him would best aid in furthering the objects had in view in their purchase.

The library has 18 copies of Hawthorne's admirable "Wonder Book" and 11 of his "Tanglewood Tales," 10 of Miss Alcott's "Little Women" and 6 of "Ramona." Of the works of such standard novelists as Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, and George Eliot, as many copies are bought as it is easy to keep in circulation. Of "Ivanhoe" the library has 11 copies, of Dickens' stories from 5 to 7 of each, of "Middlemarch" 13.

Of Hawthorne's stories for mature persons there are in the library 9 copies of "The Marble Faun" and 6 of "The Scarlet Letter."

The library has 8 copies of Green's "Short History of the English People," 9 of Holmes' "Elsie Venner," and 7 each of Bayard Taylor's "At Home and Abroad" and "Views Afoot."

Sometimes a number of duplicates of books not perhaps of the highest order, yet sufficiently good, are bought because there is a large popular demand for them. Thus the library has 13 copies of "Ben-Hur."

The list of duplicates given here is not, of course, meant to be exhaustive; it is merely illustrative of the library's methods.

The list given covers only in the cases of works mentioned the number of copies in the circulating department of the library and none of those kept for reference or which are kept elsewhere because belonging to choice or rare editions.

No duplicates are bought of books of which it is necessary to have one copy to supply a demand which must be met to some extent, but which on the whole it is thought best to discourage.

SAMUEL SWETT GREEN.

NEW YORK MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

It has always been our custom to endeavor to meet, as nearly as possible, the wants of our

members. Such a rule necessitates the duplicating of popular books, and in some cases quite largely. While we cannot undertake to dictate or control the reading tastes of our members, discrimination is used in the class of books that are extensively duplicated, thus discouraging as much as possible the reading of the mushroom literature of the day. A New York correspondent of a Boston paper once wrote that of the "Life and Letters of Charles Darwin," edited by his son, this library had but one copy, and that while the ordinary novel of the day was always duplicated, but one copy was purchased of standard Nothing could be further from the truth than this statement. Of the life of Darwin in question the library purchased 18 copies.

The following partial list will show that we do not confine our duplicates to novels alone. Of the "Correspondence of John Lothrop Motley," recently published, we have 26 copies. Of the same author's "Dutch Republic" and United Netherlands" we have had about 30 copies each. Of Bryce's "American Commonwealth" we have 35 copies. We were prepared to purchase 50 copies, at least, of Gen. Grant's "Personal Memoirs," but the demand for the book did not make it necessary-15 copies sufficed. Of Gen. Sherman's "Memoirs" we had 52 copies. Clemens' "Innocents Abroad" and "Roughing It" we had 125 copies each. Of recent fiction our largest purchase has been 140 copies of "Robert Elsmere" and 62 copies of "John Ward, Preacher." Of Marion Crawford's books we generally purchase from 50 to 75 copies.

When the works of Geo. Eliot were first issued we added from 200 to 250 copies each.

Of Miss Alcott's "Little Women" and "Old-Fashioned Girl" we purchased about 300 copies each. The largest purchase the library ever made of a single book was 700 copies of "Lothair," by Lord Beaconsfield.

Of the works of such writers as Thackeray, Dickens, Scott, Bulwer, Hugo, etc., our aim is to always have a number sufficient to enable us to fill all orders. About once a year we prepare a list of the duplicates we wish to sell, fixing the prices at from 50 to 75 per cent. less than that of the publishers, and send it to the various libraries throughout the country.

We are enabled in this manner to dispose of a great many of our duplicates that we no longer need.

W. T. Peoples.

HOW WE CHOOSE AND BUY NEW BOOKS. - II.

PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE special committee of the board, to which, with the librarian, is committed the business of purchasing books, holds a meeting on one afternoon in each week. The business for these meetings is arranged for the committee by the librarian, who is always present, and who conducts its correspondence.

For the purpose of examining and passing upon the proposed additions, the books themselves are submitted "on approval," and also entered, with the price (both "list" and "discount"), in the purchase book; or, if the books cannot be thus submitted in advance (as in the case of auction and other sales), a checked catalogue is submitted. It is to be remembered that in a library of the scope which this has, the classes of purchases are extremely various. Besides current publications, they include (to quote from the last annual report of the library) such as are needed "to replace continually the large number of books not new, withdrawn from circulation through the ordinary wear and tear; to purchase continually in the line of duplicating such volumes as the carefully observed and recorded demand of the public bears most heavily upon; to replace continually with the newer and freshly revised edition, the older and now antiquated edition of such works of reference, for instance, as Watt's 'Dictionary of Chemistry,' or Chambers' 'Encyclopedia;' to watch continually for opportunities of securing, through auction sales, priced catalogues, etc., such works, no longer new, as are essential to every well-stocked library, but which from their rarity are not often in the market; to fill unceasingly the vacancies in the sets of periodicals which exist in a library begun at so recent a period as this, but which in the ordinary daily use of the library are most painfully felt to be the weak points in the collection. Here then are six clearly defined channels of purchase." "To this must now be added one more - namely, the sum to be specially set apart in future, for the duplicating of books for use in connection with schoolwork."

It will be apparent from the above that the materials for the lists of books submitted for purchase are, for current publications, the *Publishers' Weekly, Bookseller* (London), etc., and publishers' advertisements; for earlier and rarer publications, the auction and priced catalogues; for copies to be duplicated or replaced, the reports to the librarian from the circulation department; and for the filling of important lacunæ in he collection, the librarian's own memoranda

continually noted down and added to. The library provides its readers with a printed blank form for the requesting of such books as may not yet have been placed on its shelves. It is supplied regularly with the current publications, "on approval," by two firms in Providence and one in Boston, and by various others with less regularity. The librarian is supplied by the treasurer of the library with a set of blank forms by which the orders and purchases can be most satisfactorily entered and filed, and he also enters all orders in a." Record of bills audited "which very effectually prevents any unintentional duplicating.

W. E. FOSTER.

CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A Book Committee of three members of the Board is chosen by the President to serve for one year. They divide the work among themselves as follows: To one is given the selection of all American books, to another the English, and to the third those of Germany. Selections are prepared during the month, by the librarian, of American, German, and English books, from the current reviews, circulars, and in the case of American books, particularly from the shelves of the publishers.

The committee meets at least once a month, usually before the regular meeting of the Board. These lists are presented to the Board, together with such suggestions as the members themselves may make and are passed upon by the committee.

In the case of a list of circulating books of moderate cost it is usually left to the member having them in charge. Important and expensive books are discussed by the entire committee, the list is finally decided upon, presented to the Board, and at the next meeting recommended to be purchased.

Lists are kept of books that are asked for in the library, and readers are encouraged to request the purchase of such books as they regard desirable. Their requests are always considered carefully, and if the purchase of the book is decided upon the person requesting it is advised when it is placed in the library, in order that he may have the use of it. If it is decided not to purchase, he is usually advised of this also. I regard this as very valuable to us in the selection of books.

I might add that new books are placed in a rack beside the charging desk, where they may be examined, and selections made from them.

W. H. BRETT.

MAGAZINES PUBLISHED IN THE EIGHTEENTH AMERICAN CHECK-LIST OF CENTURY.

BY PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

This list is arranged chronologically by the 1753. year of first issue, and wherever possible gives volumes, dates, and collations of the whole issue. Wherever these are known to be imperfect, it is signified by the sign + at the end.

1741.

The American Magazine.

A. Bradford, Philadelphia. Jan. Mar. 8vo, pp. viii, 34, (2), 35-76, 80-118+

Edited by John Webbe. See Hildeburn's Issues of the Press in Pennsylvania, I, 156.

1741.

The General Magazine.

B. Franklin, Philadelphia. Jan.-June. 12mo, pp. (2), 77, (2), (77)-146, (2), (147)–216, (2), (217)–286, (2), (287)– 356, (2), (357)-426.

Edited by Benjamin Franklin. See Hildeburn's Issues of the Press in Pennsylvania, I, 159; McMaster's Benjamin Franklin, 129; and Ford's Franklin Bibliography, 21.

1743.

The Boston Weekly Magazine.

Rogers & Fowle, Boston.

Mar.-April. 8vo, pp.

1743-4.

The Christian History.

S. Kneeland and T. Green, Boston. Mar.-Feb., 1743-4. 8vo. pp. (2), vi, 416. Mar.-Feb., 1744-5. pp. (2), vi, (2), 416 (no pp. 15–16).

Edited by Thomas Prince, Jr. It was issued fortnightly, and was devoted to the "Whitefield Revival."

1743-6.

The American Magazine and Historical Chron-Rogers & Fowle, Boston. I. Sept.-Dec., 1743-4. 8vo, pp. (4), iv,

704, (8), 2 plates. II. Jan.-Dec., 1745. pp. (4), 4, 566, (6).
III. Jan.-Dec., 1746. pp. (4), 579, (5).
Thomas ascribes the editorship to Jeremy

Gridley. See Thomas' History of Printing, II, 255; and Brinley Catalogue, I, 213.

1752-3.

The Independent Reflector; or, Weekly Essays. James Parker, New York.

Nov.-Oct., 1752-3. Fo., pp. 212, 16. Edited by William Livingston. See Sabin's Dictionary of Books relating to America, IX, 71; Sedgewick's Life of William Livingston, 74.

The Occasional Reverberator.

J. Parker, New York. Nos. 1-2, Sept. Fo., pp. 8.

1755.

The Instructor.

J. Parker & W. Weyman, New York. Nos. 1 to 6, 1755. 4to, pp.

1757-8.

The American Magazine and Monthly Chron-W. Bradford, Philadelphia. icle. Oct.-Oct. 8vo, pp. (2), 656, (6). Edited by Rev. William Smith.

1758.

The New England Magazine of Knowledge and B. Mecom, Boston.

Aug.-Nov.? 12mo, pp. Edited by Benjamin Mecom. See Thomas' History of Printing, II, 257.

1758-60.

The New American Magazine.

James Parker, Woodbridge. I. Jan.-Dec., 1758. 8vo, pp. (4), 24, (2); (2), (25)-48; (2), (49)-64, (49)-56, (2); (2), (73)-104, (2); (2), (105)-128, (2); (2), (129)-156, (2); (2), (157)-188, (2); (2), (189)-220, (2); (2), (221)-244, (2); (2), (245)-270, (2); (2), (271)-294, (2); (2), (295)-318.

II. Jan.-Dec., 1759. pp. (2), (319)-350; (2), (351)-380, (2), (383)-414, (2); (2). (415)-446, (2), (2), (447)-478, (2); (2), (511)-518, (2); (2), (519)-558; (2), (559)-598, (2); (2), (599)-638, (2); (2), (639)-678, (2); (2) (665)-704, (2); (2), (725)-764, (2).

III. Jan.-Mar., 1760. pp. (2), 40, (2); (2), (41)-80; (2), (81)-120, (4), 96, 164.

This collation is hardly trustworthy, but is the best I can obtain. The constant occurrence of (2) is occasioned by the paging being continuous, without the title-page, which was issued with each number, and the unpaged leaf usually added of "Naval Occurrences." The pp. 96 and 164 of the third volume are "The Traveller" and "The History of North America," both of which were probably issued with each number, but which in the copy examined were bound together at the end. Edited by Samuel Nevil. See Thomas' History of Printing, II, 321, and Sabin's Dictionary of Books relating to America, XIII, 35.

1769.

The American Magazine.

W. & T. Bradford, Philadelphia. Jan.–Sept. 8vo, pp. ii, 328, 1 plate. Edited by Lewis Nicholas. "16 pp. of the Proceedings of the Am. Philosophical Society were appended, separately paged, to each number, except the first." See Hildeburn's Issues of the Press in Pennsylvania, II, 86.

The Royal Spiritual Magazine.

Joseph Crukshank, Philadelphia. 8vo, pp. vi, 24+

1771-2.

The Censor. E. Russell, Boston. I. Nov.-Mar., 1771-2. Fo., pp. 70.

II. Mar.-Apr., 1772. pp. 71-86.

1774-5.

The Royal American Magazine.

I. Thomas, or J. Greenleaf, Boston, I. Jan.-Dec., 1774. 8vo, pp. (4), 240, (2), 235-272, (2), 283-480, 7, 19 plates. II. Jan.-Mar., 1775. pp. 106 (for 120), 3

plates.

Isaiah Thomas edited the first six numbers, and Joseph Greenleaf the remainder. "A reprint of Hutchinson's 'History of Massachusetts' was published as an appendix to this magazine, a portion being issued in each number, but it was not completed, and consists of pages 1-152 only." See Thomas' History of Printing, II, 260; Sabin's Dictionary of Books relating to America, XVIII, 65; and Proceedings of the Mass. Historical Soc., 1855-8, 141.

1775-6.

The Pennsylvania Magazine, Or, American Monthly Museum. R. Aitken, Philadelphia.

I. Jan.-Dec., 1775. 8vo, pp. 625, (5), 15 plates.

II. Jan.-July, 1776. pp. 5-344, 5 plates. Edited by Thomas Paine. See Sabin's Dictionary of Books relating to America, XIV, 394; and Hildeburn's Issues of the Press in Pennsylvania, II, 229, 263.

1779.

The United States Magazine.

Francis Bailey, Philadelphia.

Jan.-Oct. 8vo, pp. 506. Edited by Hugh [Henry] Montgomery Brack-

enridge. See Menzies' Catalogue, 413.

1783-6.

The Boston Magazine.

Norman & White, Boston. I. Oct.-Sept., 1783-4. 8vo, pp. 635.

II. Oct.-Sept., 1784-5. pp. III. Oct.-Sept., 1785-6. pp.

IV. Oct.-1786. pp.

1784.

The Gentleman and Ladies' Town and Country Weedon & Barrett, Boston. Magazine. May-Dec. 8vo, pp. 360.

1786-8.

The Worcester Magazine.

Isaiah Thomas, Worcester.

I-IV. 1786-1788. 8vo. This does not properly belong in this list, for it was merely the publication of the "Massa-chusetts Spy" in octavo form, in order to escape a stamp duty then levied on newspapers.

1786.

The Columbian Magazine, or Monthly Miscel-Trenchard and others, Philadelphia. I. Sept., 1786.-Dec., 1787. 8vo, pp. (8), 884, (6), 30 plates, 16 tables.

II. Jan.-Dec., 1788. pp. (2), iv, 750, (4), 25 plates, 12 tables.

III. Jan.-Dec., 1789. pp. (6), 784, (4), 25

plates, 12 tables.
IV. Jan.-June, 1790. pp. (2), 390, (6), 5

plates. V. July-Dec., 1790. pp. (2), 422, (10),

I plate.

VI. Jan.-June, 1791. pp. (2), 430, (10), 2 plates.

VII. July-Dec., 1791. pp. (2), 439, (9). VIII. Jan.-June, 1792. pp. 383, (1), 50,

IX. July-Dec., 1792. pp. 432, (4). The above title was used down to March, 1790, when it was changed to "The Universal Asylum and Columbian Magazine." The first three volumes were edited by Alexander J. Dallas.

1787-8.

The American Magazine.

S. Loudon, New York. Dec.-Nov., 1787-8. 8vo, pp. 882, 2 plates. Edited by Noah Webster.

1787-92.

The American Museum or Repository.

M. Carey, Philadelphia. I. Jan.-June, 1787. 8vo, pp. xvi, (5)-576. II. July-Dec., 1787. pp. 600, 22. III. Jan.-June, 1788. pp. 603, (1). IV. July-Dec., 1788. pp. 592, folding

V. Jan.-June, 1789, pp. 628, 2 plates. VI. July-Dec., 1789. pp. 492, 46, (6). VII. Jan.-June, 1790. pp. 344, 44, 44, 44,

40, (4).

VIII. July-Dec., 1790. pp. 288, 40, 80,

IX. Jan.-June, 1791. pp. 308, 36, 48, 44. X. July-Dec., 1791. pp. 344, 48, 40, 48. XI. Jan.-Jun., 1792. pp. 302, 36, 92, *

48, (4). XII. July-Dec., 1792. pp. iv, 352, 36, 44, 40.

Edited by Matthew Carey. See Sabin's Dictionary of Books relating to America, I, 145; Matthew Carey's Autobiography, and infra under 1798.

1788.

The Medical Examiner.

For the editor, Philadelphia. 8vo, pp. iv, 424, plate. Edited by J. B. Biddle.

1788-9.

The Philadelphia Magazine. Philadelphia. I. Feb.-Dec., 1788. 8vo, pp. 448. II. Jan.-Nov., 1789. pp. 416, (8).

Probably edited by Elhanan Winchester. Bound up at the end of Vol. II. in most copies is his "Lectures on Prophecies," pp. 1-88, which was originally issued in each number. The index and erratum of Vol. I. was issued in Vol. II.

1789-90.

The Arminian Magazine.

John Dickins, Philadelphia.

I. 1789. 8vo, pp. 600. II. 1790. pp. 620, (4).

1789-90.

The Christian's, Scholar's, and Farmer's Maga-S. Kollock, Elizabethtown.

I. Apr., 1789-Mar., 1790. 8vo, pp. 768. II. Apr., 1790-Mar. 1791. pp. 736.

1789-90.

The Gentleman and Ladies' Town and Coun-Nathaniel Coverly, Boston. try Magazine.

-Jan., 1789-90. 8vo, pp. II. Feb.-July, 1790. pp.

1789-96.

The Massachusetts Magazine.

Isaiah Thomas, Boston.

I. Jan.-Dec., 1789. 8vo, pp. (4), 802, plates.
II. Jan.-Dec., 1790. pp.
III. Jan.-Dec., 1791. pp.
IV. Jan.-Dec., 1792. pp.

V. Jan,-Dec., 1793. pp. VI. Jan.-Dec., 1794. pp.

VII. Jan.-Dec., 1795. pp. VIII. Jan.-Dec., 1796. pp. 693.

1790-7.

The New York Magazine, or Literary Reposi-T. & J. Swords, New York. tory.

I. Jan.-Dec., 1790. 8vo, pp. viii, 730, (4), 34, 12 plates, 1 map.

II. Jan.-Dec., 1791. pp. viii, 744, 35-62, 13 plates, 1 map.

III. Jan.-Dec., 1792. pp. vii, 768, 12

plates, I map.

IV. Jan.-Dec., 1793. pp. viii, 768, 12 plates.

V. Jan.-Dec., 1794.

pp. viii, 778, 11 plates, 1 map.

VI. Jan.-Dec., 1795. pp. viii, 778 (for 768), 13 plates.

VII. Jan.-Dec., 1796. pp, viii, 672, 12

plates. VIII. Jan.-Dec., 1797. pp. viii, 672, 12

plates.

The American Apollo.

Belknap & Young, Boston. I. Jan.-Sept., Nos. 1-39. 8vo, pp. 416.

Issued in weekly numbers, to each of which were appended a few pages of the "Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society." Af-

ter No. 30 the publication became a weekly newspaper, and the "Collections" were published in separate form. See Stevens' Historical Nuggets, III, 78; Green's Bibliography of the Massachusetts Historical Society; and Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 5, III, 277.

1792-3.

The Ladies' Magazine and Repository.

W. Gibbons, Philadelphia.

I. June-Nov. 8vo, pp.

II. Dec. -1793. pp.

1793.

The Columbian Museum, or Universal Asy-John Parker, Philadelphia.

Jan. 8vo, pp. 60, 8, (4).

This was probably an attempt to continue the Columbian Magazine. See under 1786.

The Monthly Miscellany, or Vermont Maga-

Anthony Haswell, Bennington. zine.

I. 8vo, pp.

1794.

United States Magazine, or General Repository. John Woods, Newark.

Apr.-Aug., 1794. 8vo, pp. 284.

1795.

The American Monthly Review, or Literary Philadelphia.

I. Jan.-April, 1795. 8vo, pp.

1795-6. The Rural Magazine, or Vermont Repository.

J. Kirkaldie, Rutland.

I. Jan.-Dec., 1795. 8vo, pp. 643, (5). II. Jan.-Dec., 1796. pp. 620, (4). Edited by Rev. Samuel Williams.

The Theological Magazine.

T. & J. Swords, New York.

I. July, 1795-Sept., 1796. 8vo, pp.

II. Oct., 1796-Sept., 1797. pp. viii, 480.

III. Oct., 1797-Feb., 1799. pp. 4, 474, (2).

1796-7.

The Experienced Christian's Magazine.

John Bull, New York.

I. May, 1796-Apr., 1797. pp. 382.

Edited by Rev. W. Phœbus.

1796.

The Lady and Genteman's Pocket Magazine of

Literary and Polite Amusement.

John Tiebout, New York.

Aug.-Nov., 1796. 16mo, pp. vii, 245.

1796.

The New York Weekly Magazine.

John Bull, New York.

I. 4to, pp. viii, 408.

1796. The Nightingal, or Mélange de Littérature. John Russel & Co., Boston.

I. May-Aug. 12mo, pp. (12), 432. Edited by John Lothrop, Jun.

1796-7.

The Monthly Military Repository.
W. A. Davis, New York.

I. 1796. 8vo, pp. 336, 6 plates, 4 maps. II. 1797. pp. 315, (1), portrait.

1796-7. The Political Censor, or Monthly Review. By Peter Porcupine. W. Cobbett, Philadelphia.

No. 1. 8vo, pp. iv, 68.

March, 1796. pp. (2), (37)-104. April, 1796. pp. (2), (105)-169.

May, 1796. pp. (2), (173)-240.

Sept., 1796. pp. 79. pp. 78.

Nov., 1796. pp. 47, 18. Dec., 1796.

Jan., 1797. pp. 51.

March, 1797. pp. (2), 53-113.

Edited by William Cobbett. The first number is entitled "A Prospect from the Congress Gallery," and the collations of the different editions vary slightly from those given above. There is a number which purports to be for "April, 1797," but is only a misprinted title of one edition of the issue for April, 1796.

1797.
The Literary Museum, or Monthly Magazine. Derrick & Sharples, Philadelphia.

I. Jan.-June. 8vo, pp.

1797-8.

The American Moral & Sentimental Magazine. T. Kirk, New York. July-May, 1797-8. 8vo, pp. 766, vi.

1797-8.

The American Universal Magazine.

Budd & Bartram, Philadelphia. I. Jan.-Mar., 1797. 8vo, pp. (2), 448, (8),

9 plates. II. Apr.-June, 1797. pp. (2), 402, (4), 6

III. July-Nov., 1797. pp. (2), 464, (8), 6

plates. IV. Dec.-Mar., 1797-8. pp. (2), 430, (4),

6 plates.

Edited by Richard Lee. It was first published weekly, but later only every 17½ days.

1797-8.

The Columbian Magazine.

W. Smart, Kingston, Jamaica. I. May, 1797-June, 1798. 8vo, pp. 585+

1797-8.

The Methodist Magazine.

Henry Tuckniss, Philadelphia.

I. Jan.-Dec., 1797. 8vo, pp. 568. II. 1798. pp.

Edited by Rev. John Dickins.

1797-8.

South Carolina Weekly Museum, and Complete Magazine.

W. P. Harrison & Co., Charleston. I. Jan.-June, 1797. 8vo, pp. 836, viii.

II. July-Dec., 1797. pp. 824, viii. III. Jan.-July, 1798. pp. (2), 826, vi.

1798.

The American Museum; or, Annual Register. M. Carey, Philadelphia.

I. 8vo, pp. 416, (5).

Edited by Matthew Carey. It was an attempt to rehabilitate, on a somewhat different plan, his American Museum of 1787-92.

The General Magazine and Impartial Review. A. Hanna & H. Greene, Baltimore. June-Aug. 8vo, pp. 112+? portrait.

1798.

The Medical Repository.

T. & J. Swords, New York.

I. 1798. 8vo, pp. 7, xii, 584, 16.

II. 1799. pp. 7, (2), 478. III. 1800. pp. 7, 425.

IV. 1801. pp. x, 432.

V. 1802. pp. xi, 472.

VI. 1803. pp. viii, 474. Edited by Samuel Latham Mitchill and Edward Miller. See Sabin's Dictionary of Books relating to America, XI, 556.

1798-9.

The Philadelphia Monthly Magazine, or Universal Repository.

Thomas Condie, Philadelphia.

Jan.-June, 1798. 8vo.

II. July-Sept., 1798. pp. 167, (1), 3 plates+

1798-9.

The Weekly Magazine.

James Watters, Philadelphia. I. Feb.-Apr., 1798. 8vo, pp. (4), 464.

II. May-July, 1798. pp. (2), 506.

III. Aug.-Apr., 1798-9. pp. (2), 422.

The Philadelphia Magazine and Review. Benjamin Davies, Philadelphia.

I. Jan.-June, 1799. 8vo, pp. 415.

1799-1800.

The Monthly Magazine, and American Review. T. & J. Swords, New York.

I. April-Dec., 1799. 8vo, pp. iv, 480.

II. Jan.-June, 1800. pp. iv, 480. III. July-Dec., 1800. pp. viit, 487, (7).

Edited by Charles Brockden Brown. Sabin states that The American Review of 1801-2 was a continuation of this, but as the title was changed and the volume numbers begun anew, I have treated it as a separate magazine.

CURRENT MAGAZINE CHECK-LISTS.

BY MISS HANNAH P. JAMES, LIBRARIAN OF OSTERHOUT FREE LIBRARY, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

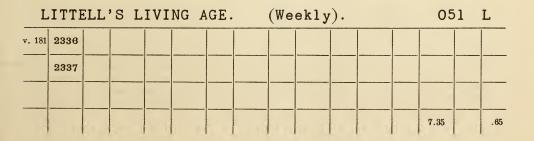
The problem of an easy and apparent way of keeping a current magazine check-list has always bothered me. Now I have solved it, it is so simple I am almost ashamed to tell it; but in the hope that there are others who are in the same perplexity I send the solution as my mite.

The following cards will explain themselves. As each number of a periodical is received, it is entered on the card which represents it. The monthlies, as you will see, by the month's name instead of the number, as found to be more convenient. The cards are sorted by kind — all the weeklies by themselves, and so with the fortnightlies, etc. Then these cards are put in the first row of compartments in one of my desk drawers, each kind in a compartment by itself. A weekly periodical arrives, is noted on the proper card, and dropped in the corresponding compartment or till in the second row. By the end of the week, if every weekly periodical has arrived, till No. 1 of the first row will be empty,

and all the cards will be in till No. I of the second row. If some have failed to come their cards will be dropped into till No. I of the third row, to await their arrival, or to be sent for if necessary, and all the others will go back to till No. I of the first row, to begin their journey over again. The same method is of course pursued with the other periodicals, excepting that the time of putting the cards back varies according to the time of issue. It is by far the best system I have ever tried; it is so entirely simple, and yet tells at a glance which periodicals are the delinquents, and I am quite ashamed that I have never thought of it before.

I have also put on the card, as you will see, the subscription price and the cost of binding, which is convenient in entering bound vols. in the accessions-book. Also Miss Hamey has begun entering upon the back the fact that a vol. is complete and *ready to bind*, which means that *title* and *index* are with the vol.

| Quarterlies. | | | | 5 |
|----------------|----------|---------|-----------------|---|
| Bi-monthlies. | | | | 4 |
| Monthlies. | | | | 3 |
| Fortnightlies. | | | | 2 |
| | | | | 1 |
| Weeklies. | | | | |
| | 1st row. | 2d row. | Delinquent row. | |



EDINBURGH REVIEW.

(Quarterly).

052

E

| v. 169 | Ja. 345 Ap. 346 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.75 | .85 |
|--------|--------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------|-----|
| A | ATLANTIC MONTHLY. 051 A | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| v. 63 | F | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mr. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ap. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | My. | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3.35 | .85 |

LIBRARY CLOCKS,1

BY ERNEST C. RICHARDSON, LIBRARIAN HARTFORD THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

It was intimated by one of the speakers at the meeting of the L. A. U. K. last fall, that "practical" library topics for discussion have been pretty much exhausted. Now "Library Clocks" are not exhausted — on the contrary, they seem to go faster and faster from day to day.

Did you ever see a library clock that wasn't fast? Exhausted! It's more often the library which is exhausted, so far as clocks are concerned,

or if there is a clock, it is the readers who are "tired" with its rapidity.

I ran across our Prof. Bolton at Vienna last summer. He was also on a bibliographical mission, and together or apart we haunted the libraries during the brief hours while they were open, and moused through antiquarian bookstores the rest of the time. At dinner we met and compared notes, and so again at Stuttgart, Paris, London, and New York. One day I asked, "Have you yet seen a library clock which was not fast?" He could remember none, and I

¹ Written for the St. Louis Conference, but not read, because the clock was too fast.

began to observe more nearly. Many clocks were seen, and at each fresh meeting with the genial Professor the report was rendered, "None found yet." The British Museum was only a partial exception in that the clock was just on time.

A true induction from all facts observed is, therefore, "Library clocks are always fast."

Searching for the cause of this odd previousness of library clocks resulted in some curious passing observations.

Obs. 1. The farther behind the times the library is, the farther ahead of time the clock is.

Obs. 2. Libraries always open by the correct time and close by the clock time.

Obs. 3. The libraries which have the fastest clocks close longest before the advertised time, even by those same premature clocks.

Obs. 4. Where the clock is fastest the hours of opening are shortest, forcing on the user the bitter thought (although one doesn't want to trifle with Scripture) that "from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath."

Obs. 5. Where clocks are fastest, *there* are library vacations. This was a puzzling coincidence for a long time, until it occurred that, as the clock went faster and faster, the library would at last close before it opened, and this would keep on until the hands got around again. This may be called an hypothesis of library vacations.

The cause itself is found nowhere but in that unaccountable ultimate "human nature," for clocks, unlike catalogues, can be made to do as the librarian pleases. The amiable tendency of the former to go faster and faster can be corrected, though the tendency of the latter to go slower and slower cannot be. The cause lies, therefore, in some human being's desire to gain time for himself, at the expense of the convenience of others.

But the fact of inverse ambitious energy does not exhaust the topic of library clocks. I know it has been considered more or less. Mr. Davidson had an electric clock at the Hawley St. Bureau. I went in several times to see it, but never happened on a time when it was working or working right. But I am suspicious of it anyway. If an ordinary old-fashioned clock always gains, what will not an electric one do!

Let me present a few of the reflections which were started by the above line of observations.

I pass by considerations of (1) The history of library clocks; (2) What sort of clocks they should be—spring, weight, windmill, water, or

electric; one, two, seven, or more day; twelve, twenty-four hour, month, year, or century faced; gold, silver, bronze, nickel, brass or wood, oak, chestnut, cherry or mahogany cased; Connecticut or foreign made, etc., etc., etc. I leave to others the task of investigating the relative value of vibrating and conical pendulums; zinc, wood, lead, iron or mercury pendulums; spherical, lensshaped, or cylindrical bobs; crown-wheel, anchor, dead, pin-wheel, Macdowell, Airy, Beckett, Mudge, Bloxon, three-legged, double three-legged and four-legged escapements; the various forms of adjustment and compensation, and the like. I pass, too, the questions of (3) How and where they should be placed, (4) Methods of cleaning, oiling, and general care, and confine myself to two points very briefly treated:

- 1. The desirability of having library clocks.
- 2. Some desirable characteristics of such clocks.
- (1) The desirability. A reading-room clock is a blessing even if it doesn't keep very good time. Any one who has worked much in various libraries knows this one's time is always limited in this world, and work must be planned to time. A good open-faced genial clock makes life more tolerable, even if it does bow you politely out of the room half an hour before the time. It is less painful any way than being (metaphorically) kicked out by the librarian's watch at an equally early time. It is wholesome, too, to have one in the working-room, to encourage workers to see how *much* work can be turned off in an hour.*

(2) Characteristics. (1) It should be large and clear faced; (2) It should not strike; (3) It should not tick above a whisper; (4) It should have a librarian who will keep it on time;

[To President Cutter: I know the weakness of the A. L. A. for minute rules, but I refrain from suggesting how many ticks there should be to the second. There would be difference of opinion on this. Dr. Poole would want one, Secretary Dewey ten—though it would keep just the same time. If you want a lively discussion over this paper, let some rash person suggest a proper bibliothecal number of ticks.]

(5) A fifth and final suggestion is, that the ideal library clock should have a vigorous alarum, which would sound five minutes before closing. An extra and gratuitous suggestion is that there should be an A. L. A. meeting clock, provided with the same kind of an alarum, set to some brief period of time, and furnished with an electric vibrating attachment, which should make it continue to sound as long as the speaker persists.

THE INFLUENCE OF GOOD BOOKS.

BY ROBERT COLLYER.

Address delivered at the opening of the Richard Sugden Library, Spencer, Mass.

WHEN Richard Sugden asked me to come to Spencer and say some word which would fit this occasion, I wrote him by the next mail that I should be ever so glad to come, and felt that it was a great honor to receive such an invitation, and a great pleasure. Nor was the trouble of much account — which touches us all who say Ave to such an invitation on the impulse of the moment and then wonder how we shall make our promise good. My old friend wanted me to come, and not another and better man, and to say the word which was in my heart to-day, whatever this might be; and this was enough, because I had read in the papers — what he was far too modest to tell me, beyond the merest mention about the gift of Richard Sugden to his town, and so I said it makes no great matter what any man may say, the thing he has done tells its own story, and tells it more nobly than I could ever hope to do, more nobly and in this fashion which shames my speech. For our words float away on the summer winds, to be caught, it may be, and set in type and read by those who care for such things, and then to die and be forgotten; but this your friend and mine has done in Spencer will be eloquent with the silence which is golden, and still tell its tale when we are all dead and dust who gather here to-day. It is a poor and scant manhood which does not long now and then to be remembered some little while after the grass grows green and the daisies bloom on the grave. To have them speak of us at the fireside and in the workshop and the market, remembering what was worthy in us and forgetting what was base, though there may be no more to tell by comparison than Dr. Ripley told down in Concord, as he stood by the dust of a man in his own town, and being sorely troubled to find some real worth in the man's life he could dwell on for a moment, said, "He was the best man I ever knew at a fire." I cannot even guess whether Richard Sugden ever thought of this as one of the rewards which must return to him for his gift to Spencer, and I love to think that to his generous heart the work was its own reward. But I say, as we stand here on this day of gift and dedication, that if this had been his sole purpose, to be held in grateful remembrance of his fellowtownsmen and their children through centuries of time, then he has taken out an insurance that will stand good always and keep his memory green in the town of Spencer. And not here alone, but far away across the sea in old Yorkshire, where his home was in the old time before he came to this new world to seek his fortune, and, far more and better than that, to earn it honestly and well. The story will be told there long after to-day and to-morrow, how one of the Sugdens who went out from among them gave this gift, and then the kith and kin will hold up their heads and feel that the fine old name has won still another patent of nobility. youth he was in the narrow, contracted, dear old land, where the poor were held by a cruel bit.

And a voice came to him, saying, "Get thee out from thy kindred and thy father's house unto a land that I will tell thee of;" and he followed the voice, as I did also, to the promised land; carved out his fortune honest and fair, I say, but then could not be content to enrich his own family alone, or, as so many do, to remember his town in his will. He must build this noble structure, please God, in his own lifetime, and convey it by free gift to you and yours forever; and so the work is done, and so well done, to all seeming, that if you care for the gift as your friend has cared for its creation, we may say, as old Andrew Fairservice said of the cathedral in Glasgow, "Keep airn and gunpooder aff it, and it will stand to the crack o' doom."

My friend and yours is also an Englishman and a Yorkshireman, as you know, by birth and breeding, as I am also, and I am the more glad and proud of what he has done for that reason; because I still love old England with a very tender love after these 40 years of absence, as I know he does also. But I have had to notice how very many of us who came here from England to find a home in the American republic, and it may be make their fortune, can find nothing so good in this new world as that they left behind them, and no matter how much wealth they may win, they do nothing as a rule for the town they live in, like this your friend has done in Spencer. He could not be content to be a mere exile from England, he must be a citizen of the United States and blend his life with the life in this new world which has made him so much more of a man than he ever could have been had he stayed on that hill-side in old Yorkshire. This is the true home of his heart and life, here he won his wealth and found ample room to grow to be the man you honor, and here is one proof among many he has given in all these years, that while he was born in England and is proud of it, though he may not say so, he was born again in America, and does not love the old land less but the new land more, as every man must who comes here to share your life, if he is worth his salt.

You will pardon me, I know, as you receive the gift, for this word in praise of the giver, while he may find it hard to do so; but for that I do not care, because in asking me to come here and say the word that was in my heart he must run his risk and take it as it came to me, and insisted on being said. Richard Sugden falls into line with our home-born men far and wide, but especially in Massachusetts, who have done or are ready to do some such thing as he has done now in Spencer - building these public libraries in the towns where they live or from which they went away to seek their fortune; public libraries, which range with the schools and churches and the town halls; which are the four-square defence of our life as citizens of the republic and of our intelligence and virtue, when they are nobly maintained. They can do no nobler thing. They are sure of their reward, also, if they want one, in the grateful remembrance of their towns and cities, and open the way for others again who wonder what they can do to the finest purpose; men who have made their fortune and have not been struck by what we may call the greenback paraly-

sis, through which the hand that gets takes all the strength from the hand that gives. What can we do better, they will say in such a case, than this Richard Sugden has done for Spencer, and many another man far and wide? - see to it that our town also shall have a public library, which shall be its pride and joy, and make perfect so far as we can the defence from ignorance and vice and crime; open a fountain from which the waters of life may flow forever for those who thirst for knowledge or whatever good books can give them? And, as I have had to notice up among the mountains this summer how I would not feel thirsty till I came to a clear, cool spring, but then would drink to my heart's content, so such fountains as these will also create the thirst they can so nobly allay, while still we keep on drinking in answer to their perpetual invitation, as the years come and go.

And now shall I tell you a very simple story touching my own life, which will help to make good my thought of the worth of this you are doing in Spencer through your free public library, and have been doing, as I understand, these 30 years, which is in itself a great and singular honor to your town, maintaining a free library and reading-room at your own proper charges, for which your friend and fellow-citizen has built this noble edifice, with some such feeling as he had in the old time who built the temple that the ark of the covenant and the rod which budded and the sacred books might have an abiding and splendid home. It was my lot to be born as your friend was and mine, in a poor and small home, with this thirst in my nature, as far back as I can remember, for something to read. And I mind very well the first book I ever bought with my own penny, the delectable history of Whittington and his Cat, which cast such a spell over my imagination that when I went up Highgate Hill over London the other summer, the stone on which poor Dick sat down to hear the bells ringing far below, which lured him back again to fame and fortune, I found I was a small boy again reading my small wonder-book, and the old stone divided the honors of a tender interest with the red granite shaft set above the grave of the woman of finest genius England has to her name,

There were a few books in our small cottage of three rooms, but these were among the best in the English tongue, the Bible and Bunyan and Goldsmith, with a few more I do not now remember, but these I read as you drink at clear, cool springs. Then a man came along from over the moors and brought Burns with him, and another brought Shakespeare. My father borrowed these for me to read, and the world grew great and wide and wonderful to me as I read them, while to this day I notice that I care more for the history of England in Shakespeare's grand dramas than I do for Hume and Froude and Macaulay, so great was the spell cast again over my life. Then an old farmer came along with a couple of volumes, and said, "Here, lad, I notice thou is fond o' good reading, and I think thou will like to read these books." It was Irving's Sketch-Book and it was Christmas day, and I was away from home then and lonesome, wanting to be

George Eliot, which is a few minutes' walk away.

with my folks and to sit by the old fireside, but the magic wand of Irving touched me and stole away all my tears. Still, as you may see, this was only hand-to-mouth reading. I had never seen a public library, but had heard of them and longed to find one somewhere, sometime, as, I fear, I never had longed to find my way into heaven. Well, I heard of one that had been started only three miles away, and so I went with my heart in my mouth to see what I could find to read in the wonderful new library. I can see the books now standing on the shelves in the small upper room, and recall the old delight of my youth. I go into the Astor Library now and then when I have time, rich in the lore of all the ages, and have wandered through some of the finest in the world beside, but that small room in Addingham is still the story of one's first love. There were some 200 volumes, but here I was with all this wealth of books at my command at about the cost of three days' work in a year. I cannot tell you the story of that first grand passion and the delight of it. I had found a library. I like that honest Dutchman, a fine old scholar says, who told me that one page of Plato did him more good that 10 bumpers of wine, and that was the way I felt about those 200 volumes. I had found out the unspeakable delight of drinking all my heart could desire, and struck the matchless intoxication of noble and wholesome books, that leave no headache or heartache when you are sober, only it was a good while before I got so-

Then I came in due time to this new world and began to work again at the anvil in Pennsylvania, my own proper business I expected to follow all my life, and presently heard of a library in the small town of Hatboro, six or seven miles away, six one way and seven the other. A fine old farmer had found a long while ago that this was the noblest use he could make of a good deal of his money, to build up a library away among the rich green lands, and so there it was waiting for me with its treasure of good books. I see them again as they stand on the shelves, and think I could walk right in and lay my hands on those that won me most potently and cast their spell again over my heart, though it is five and thirty years since I was within the doors. I may mention Hawthorne among them all as the author I found there for the first time who won my heart for good and all, as we may say, and holds it still. Then I found a great treasure in no long time in Philadelphia, that I could no more exhaust than you can exhaust the spring we have been glancing at by drinking, which dips down toward the deepness of the world. I was still bound fast to the anvil, for this was our living, but there was my life, so far as good books could make it, rich for me and noble in the great library again seven miles away. So what matter about the hard day's work at the anvil, while there was some new volume to read when the day's work was done or old one to read with an ever new delight. My new book or old one, with the sweet green lane in the summer time where I could walk while the birds sang their matin song, and the fragrance of the green things growing floated on the soft summer air, and the fireside in winter with the good wife

busy about the room, and the little ones sleeping in their cribs, I look back to those times still and wonder whether they were not the best I ever knew. I was reading some lines the other day in an old English ballad written 300 years ago, and they told the story of those times:

"O for a booke, and a shadie nook, eyther indoore, or out, With the green leaves whisp'ring overhede, or the streete cries all about,

Where I maie reade, all at my ease, both of the New and

For a right good Booke, whereon to looke, was better to me than Golde."

And so I touch the story of my own life for some poor evidence of what good books can do for us and for the worth of what you have been doing in Spencer all these years, and are made glad to day by this library building which crowns the good endeavor; a place that will not shame but will glorify your purpose and hold it to the noblest and best endeavors you can make in the time to come, for such a shrine will be sure to draw books to it always, worthy of its beauty and grace, and there will be other men and women also to follow in the steps of Richard Sugden, and bring to it costly works and rare and beautiful, worthy to be in the palaces of kings while still you will see to it that the noble provision of books for the general reading rests directly as it has done so long on

She sang truly, who said:

your own generous care.

"We get no good
By being ungenerous, even to a book,
And calculating profits—so much worth
By so much reading. It is rather when
We gloriously forget ourselves and plunge
Soul forward, headlong into a book profound,
Impassioned for its beauty and salt of truth,
"Tis then we get the right good from a book."

"So," this same noble woman says, "we never call the child fatherless who has God and his mother;" and I would never call the man friendless who has God and good books. "A taste for books is the pleasure and glory of my life." Gibbon said, "I would not exchange for the wealth of the Indies;" and so I say to you who may be where I was 50 years ago and more, when Burns won my heart, and Shakespeare, Bunyan, Goldsmith and Irving; and on a day I can still recall, a still November day when the mist lay on halms and the yellow sunshine touched the crags on the moor, Cooper came to me with "The Last of the Mohicans," and almost persuaded me to be an Indian. "The first time I read a good book it is just as if I had gained a new friend," Goldsmith says, "and when I read it again it is as if I had met an old one;" and so we all say who have found out this lovely secret for ourselves. There are books beyond numbering, which the authors and publishers should advertise as I noticed a man in Denver advertised his soda fountain, when I was there to years ago, as "sweetened wind;" and we have no objection to take a drink at them now and then, for they are apt to be pleasant reading: but this is all they amount to, when all is said and done—"sweet-ened wind." And a wise German who has made the world his debtor by his genius, says: "There are three sorts of readers: Those who enjoy

without judgment, those who judge without enjoyment, and those who judge while they enjoy and enjoy while they judge;" and this is the way we win these good companions and friends.

"When I am reading a book, whether wise or silly," Dean Swift says, "it seems to be alive and talking to me." I would "go further and fare better," and say the man is alive and talking to me, and the woman, from whose heart and brain the books sprang, I best love to read and treasure. I left a great host of them in my library when I came away from New York; they will all be there to greet me and make me glad when I return home. I shall find my dear Charles Lamb there; they say he died in 1834, but I know better; I shall be laughing with him, and then find the tears close on the edge of my laughter when I return. And Wordsworth will begin some day to sing to me that solemn psalm of immortality, and it will not be as when you listen to this new wonder they call the phonograph - I shall hear the deep and marvellous music the rustics heard and wondered over, as he wandered by Windermere and through the leafy lanes and far up among the fells of Westmoreland. And he will take me along the Yarrow with him, and down by my own sweet brown river, the Wherf, and into the church-yard I know so well on a sunny Sunday (where I shall see the White Doe waiting until the Maid comes forth through the old abbey door-way, and then we shall follow them up to the Fells of Rylston), and recite to me the sadly sweet, bitter-sweet, romance of Norton and his seven sons who died for the old religion "in great Eliza's golden prime."

It is but a hint of the company we may all keep who love good books, both of the New and Old. "I own," Lamb says, "I am disposed to say a grace upon twenty other occasions besides my dinner: I want a form for setting out upon a pleasant walk, for a moon-light ramble, and for a friendly meeting. Why have we none for books -- those spiritual repasts -- a grace before Milton, a grace before Shakespeare, a devotional exercise proper to be said before 'The Faery Queen'?" They bring the grace we fail to say when we give them a noble welcome as our companions and friends. "Of all the pleasant things which can possibly be imagined for a hard-working man after his daily toil," John Herschel says, "there is nothing like reading an interesting book, if he has the taste for it and has the book to read. It calls for no bodily exertion, of which he has had enough or too much. It relieves his home of its dulness and sameness, which so often drives him to the tavern to his own ruin and his family's. It goes with him to his next day's work, and if there be anything in it above the very idlest and lightest, gives him something to think about beside the drudgery of his every-day occupation, something to enjoy while absent and look forward to with pleasure when he returns to open its pages again."

You have made this noble boon of good books easy and opulent for the workingmen of Spencer. When I came to this new world and had not heard as yet of that library among the green lands, but must have books on any terms, and the terms were hard, and the good wife watching

not the dollars but the very cents because they must all be saved to furnish the little home, I can well remember how I bought a book one day for half a dollar, far too big to smuggle into the cottage, and hid it in the bushes, watched my chances the next day, and got it in all safe and sound; and some days after, when she caught me reading, and said, "Where did you get that book, my dear?" I answered, "Why, I have had it for some time;" and then she only said, "Indeed !" for she was patient with me and good; and then, it was in what somebody calls our treacle moon. The workingmen of Spencer fall on happy times. Here are books easy to come at as the water you drink and the air you breathe and stores of them which can never be exhausted. If it had come to pass thirty years ago that some man delving in your wild hills had struck gold, and all the eager manhood of New England had gone crazy to delve for gold where Spencer stands, and had found it in mighty stores, I wonder whether that would have been such a boon to Spencer and the world as this you have doneestablishing great industries and wholesome and good; beckoning the working forces from far and wide to come here and take hold with you on such terms as we can find nowhere else outside this new world. Brother McGlynn, I remember, as we rode together to the funeral of Gen. Grant, called out some half-dozen times, "God's world for the workingman!" You did this who were the pioneers of the strong and steadfast town, and then you said, We must have a free public library, and pay the bills; we have got our churches started, and our schools, and our place for town-meeting — the tap-root of the tree of liberty in New England, a living tree, and no mere liberty-pole, and reaching down 200 years-now we must complete the walls of the city, which standeth four-square, by a free public library, and so do what men may to maintain a fair public virtue and intelligence within the lines of Spencer; these men we employ shall have books to read of every kind any man ought to read, and the ought shall be large and free and fair; and so the thing was done.

The 30 years have come and gone; the free public library has done its noble and beautiful It is a new departure we touch to-day in this ceremony of gift and acceptance. library will grow always more worthy the name your friend and neighbor has made for it from this time. They say that in Scotland once a man sent for his minister and said, "If I give £20,000 to the church do you think it will be reckoned in my account when I get through down here?" And the minister said: "I do not feel sure about that; but it is weel worth the experiment." I do feel sure about this, and the worth of what you can do, to be placed to your credit, not yonder but right here in the town of Spencer. can be no nobler investment, and but few as noble, as this you have made these 30 years for all who have the hunger and thirst in them good books can satisfy; while still with poor Oliver in the story, we ask for more; and they are not dead things, as Milton says, but contain a potency of life as active as the soul from which they

sprang:

products and resources.

'Books are each a world; and those we know Are a substantial world both pure and good; Round these, with tendrils strong as flesh and blood, Our pastime and our happiness will grow.
And books are yours

Within whose silent chambers treasure lies Preserved from age to age; more precious far Than that accumulated store of gold And orient gems, which for a day of need The Sultans hide deep in ancestral vaults These stores of truth you can unlock at will."

A UNITED STATES LIBRARY.

ONE of the most interesting suggestions among the hundreds that are daily being submitted to the committee of the proposed World's Fair is the one proposed by Walter S. Church, of New York. It is nothing less than the formation of a United States Library. He states that a magnificent display of the book output of the United States should be made, and that nothing of the kind worth mentioning has been attempted in the expositions of this or any other country, nor does there exist anywhere in this country anything approaching a creditable collection of this sort.

He would have it include general, State, and municipal reports on agriculture, mines, railroads, canals, river and harbor improvements, waterworks, reports of navy and army, reports of Government, State, and city engineers, boards of trade, produce exchanges, manufacturers, geolog-

ical surveys, and similar statistics.

In all these lines he states that our population has been wonderfully prolific, but our libraries do not properly show what has been accomplished. Even the Library of Congress cannot boast of three-fourths of a million volumes. Forty-seven of our largest libraries aggregate only five million volumes, while the three great libraries of Europe - those of Paris, London, and St. Petersburg - alone sum up over four million volumes.

Mr. Church would appeal to Congress, the State Legislatures, and the patriotism of private citizens, and, in his opinion, the result would be a gathering of printed matter setting forth our industrial growth in a manner that would astound

the outside world.

He suggests the appointment of a general Library Committee to solicit, receive, and arrange the books on the fair grounds; each State to appoint its own library committee to seek contributions from the several county, municipal, town, and village authorities, and also from corporations and individuals.

He would have the committees accumulate, as far as can be done without purchase, all the standard works of our best authors and authoresses, each volume to be inscribed "Presented to the great World's Fair of 1892," and with the The result of this grand gatherdonor's name. ing he would keep together as a magnificent start for a free library.

opinion, be the most permanently useful of any part of the great undertaking, and it might prove the eminent superiority of the United States in books and industrial literature, as well as in other

This feature of the Exposition would, in his

THE RICHARD SUGDEN LIBRARY SPENCER, MASS.

On August 15, the proud citizens of the charming town of Spencer, Mass., were out in full force at the gayly decorated Town Hall to take part in the literary exercises in honor of the dedication of the beautiful library building presented to them by their prominent fellow-towns-man, Richard Sugden. The hall was crowded to overflowing, and was still gay with the American, French, and Canadian colors, left over from the convention of French-Canadians of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In front of the desk was a handsome floral shield, and the entire front of the platform was edged with potted plants. Behind them sat Richard Sugden, a white-haired, white-bearded gentleman, of medium stature and benevolent but earnest and thoughtful countenance. At his side sat Rev. Robert Collyer, of New York, who had played with him, while a boy, upon the same Yorkshire hillside, in old England, and who was now to make the principal address of the evening. At the other side sat Hon. Luther Hill, who has given the town a public park, and was to preside on this occasion. Near at hand was David Prouty, who gave the new high school that will be dedicated within a few weeks. Present, also, were Dr. E. R. Wheeler, of the library trustees; the selectmen, Wm. A. Barr, Abram Capen, George S. Green, Thomas Leonard, and John Gendrean; Hon. George P. Ladd, Rev. Samuel May, and Rev. A. H. Coolidge, of Leicester; Rev. Bernard S. Conaty, of Springfield; Rev. T. D. Beaven, of Holyoke; Deputy Sheriff Hersey, Rev. Erastus Blakeslee, Rev. Mr. Briol, Dr. C. A. Barton, Rev. J. S. Gledhill, Rev. C. A. Bower, Rev. E. M. Wright, Dexter Bullard, J. R. Kane, J. W. Temple, G. C. Bacon, and other prominent men. A. J. Amelotte's Orchestra began the exercises with a lively overture and played occasionally between speeches.

Mr. Sugden, in presenting the building to the

town, spoke as follows:

"I came from England to this country in 1845, and in 1847 I came to Spencer, and have made this town my home for more than 40 years. In England books were scarce, and almost out of my reach, and I had access to no library. There is now a great contrast between the Old England of my youth, and the New England of to-day. Then you might travel from John O'Groat's to Land's End and find a lock-up in every village, but not one public library; then I could only get a glance at Dickens' writings and his 'Pickwick Papers' through the newspapers of the day, and they cost 14 cents each. I have a vivid recollection of longing to see them and have a peep into his 'Old Curiosity Shop,' but I never saw either until I got this side of the Atlantic. We of today hardly appreciate the comforts and luxuries we have, that our grandfathers never dreamed of; we are not only better fed, better housed and better clothed, but our labor is much lighter and better paid, and a day's labor now will purchase more of the necessaries of life than at any time before in the world's history. Old men generally love to recall the good old times of their youth,

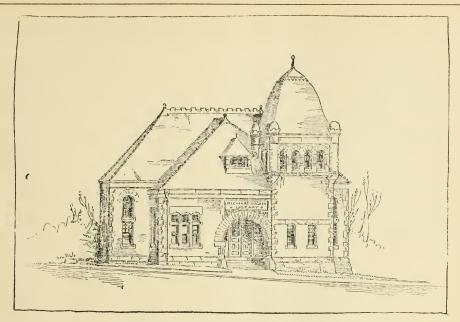
but I much prefer the present. By the help of science and modern inventions, the wage-earner has many more of the comforts and luxuries than the rich and the wealthy had in the times Dr. Franklin lived. He foresaw some of the wonderful inventions of the future and regretted that he could not revisit this earth to enjoy them; but when he extracted electricity from the clouds, he had not the faintest conception of the wonders it would work in the future.

"I consider Franklin one of the greatest men the world ever produced. Sixty years ago, his writings in England were as common as the Bible, and I think I read and studied one as much as the other. I was particularly interested in his 'Poor Richard's Almanac' and its common-sense maxims. It was printed and hung on the walls of houses and work-shops, and it made such an impression on me, that I can at this day repeat it almost verbatim. 'Poor Richard's Almanac' and his 'Way to Wealth' were translated into almost all the European languages. In England, it was issued 27 times in pamphlet form, and 30 times in France, and it is to day spread over Europe - and McMaster, who has recently written the Life of Franklin, tells us that it can be read in French, in German, in Spanish, in Italian, in Russian, in the language of Holland, in the language of Bohemia, in modern Greek, and in Portuguese, and it may be found in publications of societies for improving the condition of the poor, and in the whole duties of men and women. Without question it was the most famous piece of literature the colonies produced. Never since 1770 has a period of five years been suffered to go by without a new edition appearing in some form or other, and I am glad to say that there are several copies in the new library building, and I trust the young men and women of Spencer will study its maxims; they will, I have no doubt, find them much more profitable in after life than running after phantoms that lead to nothing but disappointment.

"I have seen, with much satisfaction, the growth of the Spencer public library until it has outgrown it rooms in this town house, and desiring to do something for the town where I have lived so long and so pleasantly, I determined to give it better accommodations for its library and reading-room, and it seemed to me that in no other way could I benefit so large a number of my fellow-citizens as by providing a building suitable for both. I was especially moved to this as I recalled to mind my own unfortunate situation in my boyhood in England. Books were scarce and newspapers could not be printed without a stamp costing four-pence half-penny, or nine cents. I well remember the time when I, with six other boys of my own age, making a club of seven, paying one penny a week each to purchase a newspaper, and passed it around from one to the other. There is not a child in this town to-day but what has a better chance of getting an education than I had, and I thought by erecting and furnishing the public library building, the opportunity of gaining knowledge would

"I have made one condition only, in presenting the building to the town, and that is that the

be increased.



THE RICHARD SUGDEN LIBRARY AT SPENCER.

By courtesy of the Springfield Republican.

reading-room shall be kept open a reasonable time every day in the year, except holidays. I have done this because I believe the influence of libraries and reading-rooms are on the side of morality and virtue. I well remember, when a young man with no home but a cheerless boarding-house, what a great boon such a building would have been to me, particularly if I could have visited it on Sundays. I think that there are to-day a good many young men in Spencer in the same situation, and to whom Sunday is a day of idleness and temptation; to all such, this building may be a place of rest and recreation, and I trust of profitable instruction. Certainly when they are here, they cannot be in any objectionable place or society. The building will also be the repository of our museum, which already contains many articles of curiosity found in our immediate neighborhood, which will undoubtedly be continually growing by future additions. trust also that in time its walls may be adorned with the portraits of some of our distinguished citizens.

"To the Board of Trustees I now deliver the keys of the building, together with the title deed that conveys the whole property to the inhabitants of the town of Spencer. It is my earnest wish and hope that it may prove an efficient aid to the welfare, usefulness, and happiness, not only of the present, but of the generations that will succeed us—and if you have as much pleasure in receiving it as I have in giving it, I shall feel amply rewarded."

Dr. É. R. Wheeler, a member of the Board of Trustees, accepted the deed and key of the library in behalf of the town in a most interesting speech,

giving a history of the Spencer Library from its start with 160 volumes until the present time, when it has upward of 7000 volumes. Five-minute speeches were made by Rev. J. S. Gledhill, Rev. E. M. Wright, Rev. C. M. Bowers, Rev. Erastus Blakeslee and Father Bevens, all full of thankfulness for the generous gift. The address of the evening was given by Dr. Robert Collyer, of New York—a neighbor in the old country of Mr. Sugden—after which the audience joined in singing "America." Mr. Collyer's address is given in full elsewhere in this issue.

The Richard Sugden Public Library is the outgrowth of a private association of certain citizens of Spencer, which was formed in 1856. The object of this association was to furnish reading matter to its members by loaning books at a small sum per week. It occupied a room in the old high school house for several years, and entertainments of different kinds were given each year, and the proceeds used for the purchase of books. Another association was also formed among the farmers for the purchase of books relating to their industry. These books were also loaned to their industry. These books were also loaned to its members. The two associations finally combined, and Nov. 8, 1870, the town voted to accept the library of the Spencer Library Association, and agreed to keep it in a condition acceptable to the selectmen, and at the same time assumed the association's debt of \$500. The library was placed under the charge of trustees appointed by the selectmen, and was constantly increased in size, as the town has appropriated for it each year \$500 and the dog fund, which usually amounts to \$500. An average of 300 volumes a year has been added until now there are 7000 volumes in

the library. When the town hall was built in 1872, a room 25 x 35 was set apart for the library. In 1874 the town voted to accept the museum, and in 1881 a reading-room was established in connection with the library. The trustees have for some time agitated the matter of furnishing better accommodations, and at the April meeting in 1887 a committee was chosen to consider the question. The committee made a report to the town meeting in 1888, but Richard Sugden forestalled further action in the matter by announcing his intention of erecting a building to accommodate the library, reading-room, and museum on his lot on Pleasant Street and of giving it to the town, on condition that the reading-room be open on Sundays.

The new library building is a handsome structure of brick and brownstone. Above the basement the structure is of brick with brownstone trimmings. The ground dimensions are 32 x 60 feet, with a front projection of 11 x 39 feet. The interior is finished in oak, and the arrangement for light is excellent. The cost of the building

was \$30,000.

PLAN FOR A SMALL SUBSCRIPTION LI-BRARY.

Jas. M. Lee, in the West Virginia School Journal, Charlestown, W. Va.

In a former article I discussed plans for establishing circulating libraries in small towns. Since then I have given the following plan a year's test and find it a success so far as it reaches:

I. Ours is a subscription library, payment of \$1.50 entitling to two years' membership.

2. From a large list of books that I prepared each member chose one book that should be placed in the library, and at the end of the two years shall become the property of that member.

3. The books vary in price from 50c. to \$3, but the average cost was below \$1.50, thus leaving

a surplus in the librarian's hands.

4. This surplus, after paying the necessary printing expenses, was all expended for additional books, which at the close of two years revert to the librarian as a return for his labors.

5. Our books were bought from a local bookseller at 30% below list price, and are mainly recent and copyrighted books, yet with 105 mem-

bers we have 170 books.

6. In managing the library we have followed the plan of the Wheeling Public Library, viz.: each member holds a library card inscribed with his name and number, on which, in a column of squares marked "Out," is stamped the date on which he receives a book; when the book is returned the date is stamped in the next column headed "In;" besides, in similar columns in a record under the same date the number of the book is entered opposite the name or number of the member.

The regulations are pasted in each book and the more important ones printed on the margin

of the card.

Books may be retained two weeks; for longer retention a fine of ten cents a week, or five cents for each "library day," is imposed.

The library is open for exchange for two hours twice a week.

We do not consider this so good as a public library, but a very satisfactory substitute for it. I append sample of card and page of record.

| ap | pend : | sam | pĺe (| of care | d and | page | of red | CC |
|----|---------|--------|--------|---------------|-------|------|--------|----|
| | | Date. | In Out | | | | | - |
| | | Da | In | | | | | |
| | | Date. | In Out | | | | | |
| | D. | Da | In | | | | | |
| | RECORD. | Date. | In Out | | | | | |
| | RE | Da | In | | | | | |
| | | Date. | In Out | | | | | |
| | | Da | In | | | | | - |
| | | .bı | εЭ | No. 1. | a | m | Etc. | |
| | | | | In | | | | |
| | | | | Out In Out In | | | | |
| | SD. | | | In | | | | |
| | CARD. | 7 | | Out | | | | |
| | | Number | Name | In | | | | |
| | | N | N | Out | | | | |

LIBRARY CATALOGUES FOR USE AT HOME.

L. Younkin, of the San Diego Library, makes the following common-sense suggestions:

"The library management would strongly rec-

ommend the home use of the catalogue.

"At present the patrons depend almost entirely upon the copies at the library. As a consequence the reading-rooms fail of their legitimate purpose.

"The stir occasioned by fifteen to twenty persons searching for pencils, stationery, etc., to say nothing of the chatting going on, is fatal to

profitable reading.

"There is another point: The circulation being very heavy in proportion to the number of volumes, one may call for six to twelve books, all of which are out. This being the case, why not systematically prepare a long list in leisure moments at home, and preserve this for ready reference.

"Fill out the order forms at home. A moment's time at the library will then suffice for the transaction of all business.

"Certainly the saving of time and patience will balance the small sum spent for catalogue.

"Upon the opening of the library the following regulation was adopted: 'If a book is not returned, or a fine not paid within ten days after it is due, the guarantor will be called upon to pay such fine or the value of such book.'

"A notice will be sent to the guarantor on the tenth day, it being understood that he is released from such payment if he can induce the applicant to settle the matter himself."

American Library Association.

JOHN N. DYER.

Resolved, That by the death of Mr. John N. Dyer, the American Library Association has lost a valued member and the profession one of its most worthy and honored representatives;

That we wish publicly to testify to the supreme faithfulness which enabled our friend to achieve his life's ambition, though he is lost to us, in the very fruition of his hopes and endeavors;

That while we mourn the loss of a loyal and loving friend, we proudly point to him as an exemplar of that conscientiousness and never-failing courtesy which are corner stones of success in the librarian's profession;

That these resolutions be published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and that a copy be forwarded to the bereaved family, with assurances of the high respect in which Mr. Dyer was held by his professional brethren and of their sincere regret at his death.

F. M. CRUNDEN, *President*.

MELVIL DEWEY, Secretary. R. R. BOWKER,

Standing Committee.

Library Economy and history.

BLADES, W: Water-marks. (In *Athenœum*, May 18, p. 631, 2.) I col.

Mr. T. Kerslake, who had written of sizes in the no. for Apr. 27, in criticism of an article by Mr. Blades in the March 30 no., replied to this (Ath., May 25):

"There are those whose way of escape from any confusion which they have raised about them is still more opaque. I only know Mr. Blades' name from his announcements of books that he has written upon subjects in the treatment of which the method above referred to must be most undesirable.

THOMAS KERSLAKE."

KIRKWOOD, Rev. James. "Bibliothecks (privately printed), with introductory remarks by William Blades, is a fac-simile reprint of a very rare tract in Wigan Free Public Library - 'An Overture for Founding and Maintaining of Bibliothecks in every Paroch throughout this Kingdom [of Scotland]: Humbly Offered to the Consideration of this Present Assembly (1699). Its author, as Mr. Blades shows, was the Rev. James Kirkwood, minister of Minto, Roxburghshire. His proposals - some of which were partially realized by the Brothers Foulis, of Glasgow, in 1741-76, and by Provost Samuel Brown of Haddington in 1817 - included the establishment of a free library in every parish throughout Scotland, with the reader or parish schoolmaster for librarian, the surrender by every minister of his private books at a fixed valuation, the cataloguing of all the books in Scotland, the erection of a

public printing press and paper manufactory, and the raising for these purposes of a yearly sum of £6000 sterling. The pamphlet, it will be seen, is sufficiently curious; so, too, is Mr. Blades' quotation from an undated broadside advocating the foundation of libraries in 'meanly endowed Cures throughout England;' for from this it appears that subsequently to 1708 England and Wales contained 'about 2000 parishes where the income is under £30, of which 1200 are under £20, and 500 under £10'—a godsend this passage to all future annotators of the 'Deserted Village.'"—Ath., July 13.

Leitschuh, F: Führer durch die K. Bibliothek zu Bamberg, 2° vehrm. Aufl. Mit Textillustr. u. Tafeln. Bamb., Büchner, 1809. 12+232 р. 8°.

"Among the German libraries, Bamberg," says the Centr. f. Bib., 'stands in the same rank as Wolfenbüttel with only Berlin, Munich, and Heidelberg as superiors, but it is very little known and used, circulating annually only 3500 works in 4800 volumes. The 'Führer' is divided into ten parts: History; Building; Administration; Usefulness and Use; Manuscripts; Illuminated mss.; Bindings; Incunabula; Artbooks; Coins."

The LIBRARY OF ST. MARK, Venice, [elevation drawn by] S. W. Mead. (In *Technology*, v. 2, no. 1.)

Orange's Free Library [N. J.], a sketch of its history and work. (In Orange *Herald*, Aug. 3.) I col.

Library founded 1883; has 3300 vols.; issues 17,516; Miss Hannah L. Allen, librarian.

Providence P. L. Readers and books; some wonders, a few pleasures, and no gilding. (In *Prov. Sunday jrl.*, March 10.) 3 col. with 4 cuts.

"A principal of a city grammar school makes a statement in regard to the Public Library which demonstrates what the reading of such books as these ['Kenilworth,' 'Michael Strogoff,' 'Gold Elsie,' 'Boys of '76,' 'Boy Travellers,' etc.] develops. He says a boy who brings nickel stories to school is now unpopular with his classmates."

A PUBLIC library building; how Newton was provided by private benevolence; needs and hopes in connection with our library. (In Lynn [Mass.] *Item*, Aug. 2.) I col.

Some reading-room cranks. (In the N. Y. News, Aug. 4.)

REPORTS.

Chicago (III.) P. L. Added 10,254; condemned 2090; total 149,166; issued 1,114,964 ("Chicago now stands at the head of the list, Boston coming next with a circulation of 1,013,847"); visitors to the ref. dept. 117,810; periodicals issued 323,365; fines \$4192.72; persons employed 71; pay-roll, \$41,353. The circulation was distributed as follows: Circulating dept. 597,439; delivery stations and schools 153,749; Reference dept. 328,765; Patent dept. 21,058; Medical dept. 13,953; total 1,114,964.

" In four years the available book space will be occupied. Already many parts of the work of the library are rendered more difficult and less efficient for want of space. A great library building will be needed and various branch libraries. The directors, with this in view, presented to the Legislature a bill which would permit a tax of 2 mills on the dollar on the assessed valuation of Chicago property. This is an increase from ½ mill, the present tax, which only furnishes sufficient revenue for the annual operating expenses of the library and for the limited purchase of necessary books, leaving almost nothing to apply for construction purposes. The library tax is outside of the 2 per cent. limitation, but can only be levied by and with the consent of the City Council. Although the bill was unanimously recommended by the Library Board and was approved by the Mayor of Chicago, it did not receive the support of the members of the Legislature from Chicago, nor even their consideration, and therefore no favorable action was had upon it. The privileges of the library have been extended to those residents of Cook County residing beyond the city limits and not engaged in a permanent occupation in the city, who shall pay to the library the sum of \$3 per annum. Only five persons, however, have taken out cards, under this rule, during the past year."

Clerkenwell (Eng.) F. P. L. (1st rpt.) The Company of Skinners leased the Commissioners a lot of over 3000 sq. ft. for 80 years, at 40 s. a year. A building is to be erected. The lending library has already 10,000 vols.

Hartford (Conn.) L. Assoc. Added 930; issued 26,711. "Historical novels and stories make up one-tenth of the fiction read.

"Miss Talcott has made indexes to three periodicals not included in Poole's Index, viz.: St. Nicholas, Wide Awake, and the Revue des Deux Mondes.

"The librarians, aided by the volunteer help of Miss Sheldon and Miss Owen, have begun a catalogue of all engravings and other illustrations in the library affording information about costume, a subject often studied by members interested in tableaux or private theatricals.

"We note with satisfaction the increasing use of the library by members engaged in preparing essays, among them being students of Trinity College and of the State Normal School, pupils of both public and private schools of the city, and members of various literary ciubs."

It is proposed to reduce the annual fee from \$5 to \$3. This is only an experiment. It is hoped that this reduction will materially increase the number of members. Unless it does so, it cannot be maintained.

Omaha (Neb.) P. L. Added 3805; total 22,982; issued 124,501. A new building is called for. The librarian thanks persons who have furnished careful lists of books in various subjects for purchase.

Paterson (N. J.) F. P. L. Added 1646; total 10,345; issued 76,673. Electric lights have been used with good results. In Nov., 1888, Mrs. M.. E. Ryle offered a deed of gift of the house and

grounds of her father, the late C: Danforth, on the conditions that it should be known as the "Danforth Library Buildings" and be used solely for library purposes.

The character of the building is substantial and the site excellent. Mrs. Ryle has undertaken to pay the expense of the necessary alterations.

The librarian says: "The card catalogue of subjects was begun on the classed or systematic plan in use at Columbia College, and known as the 'Dewey system.' In my opinion, the so-called 'Dictionary,' or alphabetical catalogue, is greatly to be preferred, and I have recommended to the Book Committee that this plan be adopted, following the model of the Boston Public Library and Boston Athenæum Library, or the Brooklyn Library.

"Frequent mutilation and stealing of periodicals occurred during the fall and early winter. A detective was placed in the reading-room for a day or two, and possibly the guilty persons discovered that they were watched, for their depredations stopped suddenly, and no case of loss or damage to periodicals has been noticed for some time."

Quincy (Ill.) P. L. (1st rpt.) In library 7703 v.

San Francisco (Cal.) F. L. The receipts of the Free Public Library for the last fiscal year will, according to the report of the trustees filed August 9, be \$36,844.36. Against this there was expended \$34,475.88, leaving a balance on July I of \$2368.48. John Vance Cheney, the librarian, in his report states that during the year the library was open 272 days, closed 73, that 92,192 volumes were delivered for home use, 73,183 for library use, that 608 was the average number used daily, and that 40 per cent. were works of fiction. During the year of pamphlets and 3307 volumes were purchased, and 1741 pamphlets and 1417 volumes donated, making the total accessions 6556. There were 40,076 female and 160,684 male visitors, making a total of 200,730. work of the three branch libraries was very satisfactory. At the branch at the corner of Mission and Twenty-second Streets 8764 volumes were used; at the branch corner Kentucky and Butte Streets 9348, and at 1801 Stockton Street 10,074. On July I the library contained 52,839 volumes and 3880 pamphlets, a total of 56,719. Of this number 10,195 were works of fiction, 10,339 history, 4689 sociology, and 2471 theology.

Mr. Cheney in presenting his report at the monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees urged the necessity for a catalogue of English fiction. He stated that in most of the large cities a tendency was being shown to bring the libraries into close contact with the public schools, and he suggested in preparing a catalogue as indicated, it would be of inestimable service to the student if appended to each book was added the names of such works of reference as covered the field treated upon by that particular author. He also intimated that purchases of fiction were very necessary to complete the list, which is short in certain works. On motion \$700 was appropriated for the purchase of works of fiction and \$550 for the purchase of missing volumes of fiction, and the librarian was instructed to proceed with the preparation of a fiction catalogue on the plan outlined by him. He was also instructed that the 5000 duplicate volumes be segregated to await the further action of the Board; that the volumes of Congressional Records, United States Reports, and works of similar character be arranged in one room in chronological order for convenient reference, and that a list of missing books and magazines be at once prepared.

The trustees in rendering their report to the Board of Supervisors point out the necessity of providing more room for the library and for making larger appropriations in order that it may keep abreast with the institutions of the other

large cities of the world.

Springfield (O.) P. L. Added 596; total 13,087; issued 80,182 (fiction 60,393).

Upsala, Universitetet I. Added 1040 works in 1756 v., filling 129.5 m. of shelves. The present library has no reading-room and is in danger of fire; but the Parliament has appropriated only 200,000 kroner of the 350,000 needed to build with.

Wilmington (Del.) Institute. Added 606; total 16,962; issued 33,349.

NOTES.

Albany (N. Y.) Y. M. A. L. The Young Men's Association for Mutual Improvement, of Albany, N. Y., has sold its present library site to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for \$70,ooo. The library will be removed before November I to the new public hall being built by the Association, and will occupy spacious quarters in that structure, which is to be completed in October, until a new library structure can be erected. A site was designated and reserved, in front of the public hall, when that edifice was begun, with the alternate purpose of building thereon a handsome library building, as soon as the Association should become possessed of sufficient funds.

Fortunately the opportunity has now arrived, though unexpectedly. The library building will be a three-story structure of modern design, and will be completed some time next year. A branch library will be located, on the removal of the main department, somewhere near the site of

the present quarters. - Zo.

Baltimore, Md. John W. McCoy by will made the Johns Hopkins University his residuary legatee. He left to the University his library in bulk to be its absolute property. The library occupies a separate building in the rear of the residence No. 1300 Eutaw Place, and is connected with the dwelling by a conservatory. The collection, if not the largest private library in the State, is the best and most carefully chosen. The books cover the field of English literature, and the library is particularly strong in art and archæology. Among its treasures are many thousand portrait engravings of the leading men of the age. are many other engravings and the choicest books of the language. The collection was patiently and laboriously made with scholarly direction.

Belair, Md. The ladies interested in the circulating library, assisted by the Jackson Guards, are making arrangements for holding a bazaar to raise money to build an armory and library. number of letters were sent out asking for assistance. One of these letters was sent to Mr. Edwin Booth, the tragedian, who in 1833 was born at Belair. Mr. Booth responded promptly by sending a check for \$500.

Brooklyn L. During August the circulating department closed at 12.30 noon and reopened at 3 p.m., and during July and August the hour of final closing was 6.30 p.m. The only change in the reading-room hours throughout the year is during July and August, when it is closed at 9 instead of 10 o'clock p.m.

In an interview in the Standard-Union, Aug. 3, Mr. Bardwell said: "We notice a diminished attendance as early as the middle of April, but during the summer months there is no perceptible change after the 1st of June. Quite a good many people take books to the country. The rules permit two books to be drawn by a member in the city at one time. He may draw as many more as he chooses at 10 cents per week. When people desire to take several books to the country, it is made cheaper for them. From June 15 to Sept. 15 they may take extra books at 15 cents each per month, but they are carried, probably, to nearly all of the New England States, to different points in this State, down on Long Island, out in New Jersey and in Pennsylvania. We never lose any, even by mail. Quite a number of those who use the library prefer to have them by mail. They come here before they go, and make a deposit to prepay the postage, and we keep an account of it. If they send them back, they prepay their return, and they order others if they like. It would be a popular plan if the rates of postage were lower. I think that a large and growing out-of-town subscription to the library could be secured if Congress would amend the postal laws permitting library books to go through the mails prepaid at the rate of one cent a pound. It would not only be a great benefit to the library and to the people who used it, but it would withdraw patronage from the flood of cheap literature that is poured out, and much of which is rubbish. I should be very glad to see this brought about."

The N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 11, commenting on this, said: "As Mr. Bardwell remarks, the tendency of such an arrangement would be to encourage the reading of good literature and to withdraw patronage from the rubbish that is largely bought because it is cheap. The patrons of all libraries would feel the benefit of such a law, especially when absent from their homes during the summer. The privilege could not easily be abused, as library books are always conspicuously labelled. If a book could be obtained from a public library for a cent or two in postage and returned for the same trifling sum, there is no doubt that the educational influence of these institutions would be sensibly extended.

Denver (Col.) P. L. "It is scarcely six weeks since the doors of Denver's public library were opened to visitors. Since then it has grown rapidly in both its attractions and the extent of its patronage.

"It was determined, in opening the public li-

brary, to lay great stress on periodical literature for the reading-rooms and for future reference. The funds for the support of the library are small. To bring the collection of books down to date seemed impossible; while it was possible to set before the public a selection from current publications worthy of any man's attention; one, in fact, which those who wish to keep abreast of the times cannot afford to neglect. In the quiet, cool, and roomy reading-rooms may be found Denver's 30 odd regular publications, 150 dailies and weeklies from every city and town of note in the State, some 30 religious journals, etc."

Kansas City (Mo.) P. L. The new public library building was opened September 2. The building is of brick, two stories in height. It has a frontage of 50 feet with a depth of 140 feet. The entire first floor is devoted to library purposes, including reading-room, chess and checker rooms, librarian's office, bookcases, and stenographer's room. The second floor is utilized by Superintendent Greenwood and Business Agent W. E. Benson for office room, while in the rear of these headquarters is the hall in which the board meets and the room in which school supplies are stored. The building has a pressed brick front that presents a handsome appearance. On the south side a lawn of considerable extent, enclosed neatly by an iron fence, heightens the general effect. The ground on which the house is erected is leased for three years, with a privilege of five. The building cost \$10,000. public office of the library is in the northwest corner. A neat counter stands directly in front of the numerous cases of books. This counter will be provided with screens, with windows for the giving out and reception of books, while at its right will be a passage-way to the public reading-room in the rear of the building. The reading-room is a handsomely lighted apartment, 50 x 75 feet, with a high ceiling. Four small apartments just south of the reading-room are to be used as chess and checker rooms. This is something of an innovation, for in the past these games were played in the reading-room of the

The thousands of books in the library are arranged in stands of a number of double shelves each, and each class is placed with relation to its prominence. The books most used are in the front cases, while the volumes little called for find shelves in the more remote portions of the book-room.

It was in the winter of 1874 that William T. Harris, of St. Louis, recently named by President Harrison as Commissioner of the Bureau of Education, was brought to Kansas City by the school board and engaged to deliver a lecture, the proceeds of which were to become the nucleus of a library fund. The lecture was duly given and the receipts were invested in volumes one and two of the American Encyclopedia. To this "library" were added two reports in German of the St. Louis public schools. In 1876, the collection of books not having increased flatteringly, the school board put solicitors in the field, and from merchants, lawyers, and business men in general a sum approximating \$1000 was raised. This

money was promptly and judiciously invested in good books and a public library was opened at Eighth and Main Streets. Mr. F. J. Craig was then business agent of the board, with Prof. Greenwood Superintendent of Public Schools. There was no librarian, but between the two gentlemen the patrons of the library were well When Mr. Craig would find it necessary to go off looking after the needs of some school, Prof. Greenwood took charge and dispensed literature until the business agent's return. In this manner the young public library was carefully nursed and tended until 1880, when Mr. W. E. Benson was appointed business agent, and the collection of books had grown so as to necessitate the employment of an official to look after them. Mrs. Carrie W. Whitney was chosen, and for nine years she has filled the position. She now has in her charge the carefully arranged collection of 15,000 volumes. Some years previous to 1880 the library was moved to 548 Main, from which place, upon the appointment of a librarian, it was taken to Eighth and Walnut. Now it is located at Eighth and Oak Streets, and will hereafter be open daily at 8 o'clock a.m., except Sunday, when 2 o'clock p.m. will be the opening time. On week days the library will close each evening at 10 p.m.; on Sundays at 9.

Lowell, Mass. The Mail assures its readers that "the primary object of the [memorial] building is for the city library, and this fact should be

kept in mind by the Commission."

The Times argues that "the very fact that the companion edifice included under the City Hall scheme is universally spoken of as the memorial building is itself a significant indication of the popular feeling in this respect, which would never consent to allow the commemoration of its indebtedness to the heroes of the war to become an object secondary to the housing of the city's books. No one would wish needlessly to disturb the harmless illusion which inspires the Mail's library writer, that the institution to which he ministers represents the concentrated wisdom of the ages. But the fact remains that, so far from owing a grudge to the promoters of the memorial building scheme, those interested in the care of the library will be indebted to them for the possession of quarters better adapted architecturally and otherwise and of more liberal dimensions than any which the city library could possibly have obtained during the present generation, if condemned to go before the public on its merits."

Magnolia, Mass., is to add to its many attractions as a summer resort by the building of a public library. The centre of the building will be a commodious audience hall. Messrs. Cummings & Sears, of Boston, are the architects. Previous to the dedication a fair will be held in the building, the proceeds of which will go toward paying for the same. The estimated cost is \$8000.

The Nebraska State L., at Omaha, was to be moved to the new quarters before the middle of August. A great deal of money has been spent in fitting up the rooms, which are in the second story, occupying the south wing. Without count-

ing the ante-rooms the dimensions of the library are about 75 x 30 feet, and the height, including the balcony, is 30 feet. Elaborate brass chandeliers are suspended from the ceiling, upon which are both gas and electric light fixtures, and in the gallery and first floor side lights are so arranged that the whole apartment can be brilliantly lighted. The walls on both floors are frescoed in terracotta, and the ceiling is artistically decorated with fresco and stucco work of delicate colors dotted with gold. All of the windows, which are very large, have double lights, and are absolutely dustproof. The gallery is of oak and extends all around the room. It is about 4 feet wide on the sides and 12 at the ends. Downstairs there are large open fireplaces at either end of the library, and at two corners are spiral stairways extending to the gallery. The window casings and trimmings are all of oak, and the book shelves and tables are of antique oak, highly finished and polished. There are 6 reading tables 8 feet long and 4 feet wide, of highly polished antique oak. At the ends of each table are handsome oak chairs upholstered with leather, and at the sides are two writing-desks with cane seats. There are also a number of rockers and steamer chairs for the convenience of the weary. In the centre of the row of tables the librarian has his desk on a platform of polished oak. The ante-room at the western end of the library is used for storing Nebraska reports, and will hold perhaps 5000 vol-The other ante-room will be used for the librarian's office and will be occupied by the typewriter and other assistants. The apartments are heated through out by steam. The present capacity of the library is about 30,000 volumes. This can be increased by making use of the gallery. It is the intention to construct a miniature railway from the gallery to the rooms on the other side of the building, which will soon be occupied by the supreme court, for the purpose of conveying books to and fro.

New York City. (Mott Memorial Library.) "One of the funniest institutions in this city," says the N. Y. Sun for September 8, "is the Mott Memorial Library. Dr. Valentine Mott left it behind him because he could not conveniently carry it into another world, and it has since been maintained as a public institution. It is strictly medical, chiefly surgical, almost entirely confined to the period of 25 years ago. The library and various busts and portraits of its original owner are housed in a delightful old brick mansion in Madison Avenue. The books are carefully locked in cases, and seldom consulted. The whole house is exempt from taxation. Of course, it is wicked to tax a free library. Meanwhile, however, the rooms in which the unused library is situated are rented, doubtless at a fair price, in the morning to a kindergarten, in the afternoon to a ladies' fencing school, and on some nights to one or more secret organizations. The ground floor is occupied by the Grolier Club."

Omaha (Neb.) F. L. The report for the month of July gives the number of book-takers at 2624; visitors at the rooms 1925; books taken 1314. The number of books received during the month was 158. This is the record of but ten days, the

month from the 1st to the 20th being occupied in moving. The new quarters are so much more pleasant than the former ones that the number of visitors is increasing, and more works of reference are in demand. The newspaper files are more generally sought; in fact a general increase of business is noticed in all of the departments.

"There is a perceptible decrease in the use of fiction, the gain being in the departments of art, science, history, and travels. While we are glad to register this change and will do all that is consistent in aiding the circulation of the best books, we can congratulate ourselves that this represents, with very few exceptions, the best class of English prose. The library is happily free from the Holmes-Southworth-Evans school of American fiction that constitutes a large proportion of the circulation of many of our public libraries. Unless a novel is undeniably bad or positively 'mawkish,' it can do little, if any, harm, unless carried to an extreme. 'If we read for amusement only, it is the most innocent of all amusements; a really good novel is instructive as well as amusing, for it teaches us about life; and even a poor novel suggests to an active mind the desire for something better. If it does not, it must be that the mind is so poor that if it were not occupied with the novel it might amuse itself with something worse."

Plainfield (N. J.) P. L. The Board of Directors granted the Librarian, Emma L. Adams, a vacation of two weeks, and authorized the employment of Miss Petrie, at the compensation of one dollar per day, during her absence.

Pittsburg (Pa.) Merc. L. Assoc. A mortgage for \$66,766, principal and interest, on the building has been foreclosed. There are two other mortgages of \$30,000 and of \$100,000. The charter exempted the Association from paying taxes except for State purposes, but about three years ago the Supreme Court decided that it would have to pay one-half the amount assessed. By the time the Association paid the interest on \$130,000, the extra taxes and the insurance, there was no money left to pay interest on the third mortgage.

St. Louis Merc. L. The directors have advertised for a librarian. An ex-trustee for 30 years thinks that Mr. W. H. H. Anderson, assistant librarian for 28 years, one year more than Mr. Dyer was librarian, ought to succeed his late chief.

Wilmington, Del. July 25 a book reception was held at the new rooms of St. Mary's T. A. B. Association. A large number of young people attended. The front of the building was decorated with Chinese lanterns and inside tables were spread on the first and second floors and a profusion of flowers decorated the handsome rooms. Its purpose was to inaugurate a library for the society and to fill its book-shelves, which have a capacity of 1000 volumes. The contributions were so liberal that more than enough was received, including the works of Dickens, Bulwer Lytton, Scott, Marryat, and other standard authors.

FOREIGN NOTES,

British Museum. "The number of persons making use of the reading-room still continues to increase. Overcrowding has to some extent been checked by the new regulations which limit the issue of novels; but when an increase of upwards of 5000 new readers is reported in a single year, it is obvious that some much more drastic enactments will, in the not distant future, need to be put in operation. Nothing is more exasperating to a man of limited leisure who has come to the Museum on a definite and urgent quest of knowledge than to find every seat occupied, and not a few of them filled, moreover, by people who are either asleep or else lolling over the pictures in the bound volume of some illustrated journal. By no stretch of courtesy can the majority of such frequenters be termed students, and they ought not to be allowed to play the part of the dog-in-the-manger within the walls of a great and unique library like the reading-room of the British Museum. Owing to the operation of the Convention of Berne, by which the deposit of a foreign book at the Museum has ceased to be a necessary condition of securing copyright in this country, receipts by international copyright have almost entirely ceased. Nearly 500 books were, however, received by international exchange, whilst the contributions levied on English publishers by the Copyright Act brought 10,459 books, good, bad, and indifferent, to replenish the miles of shelves in Bloomsbury; but this is scarcely more than a third of the total additions bought, presented, or demanded in the course of the year. "Acquisitions, by gift or purchase, of rare, and in some cases unique, books have been 'unusually numerous this year." The Museum has acquired, for example, the splendid edition of Amadis of Gaul, printed at Rome by Antonio de Salamanca in 1519—a book of which only three copies are known to be in existence. Of almost equal interest is the second edition of the Bohemian Bible printed in 1489, a copy which is even more rare than the first edition already in the Museum. A unique example has also been purchased of the first three books of the 'Misneh Thorah' of Maimonides, one of the earliest Hebrew books printed, if not actually the first. Some extremely rare cooks relating to the literature of the East have also been obtained, besides a large collection of curious tracts in Malay, Japanese, and the Polynesian languages. That the British Museum has just acquired a large number of rare early English works, some of which are unknown to bibliographers, is a matter of greater

Manchester (Eng.) F. L. The extensive collection of books on shorthand which had been gathered together by the late Mr. J. Eglington Bailey, will be acquired by the Manchester Free Library, which will thereby, it is presumed, have one of the largest and rarest accumulations of shorthand books in existence.

interest. Among them is John Bunyan's 'Book for boys and girls,' published in London in 1686,

a volume which has until now been considered to

be lost. In the department of Manuscripts, simi-

lar progress is reported." — Publishers' Circ.

Librarians.

ALLIBONE, S. Austin, the eminent scholar and bibliographer, died at Luzerne, Switzerland, September 2. Dr. Allibone was born in Philadelphia, April 17, 1816. After receiving a liberal education he entered upon mercantile pursuits, devoting his leisure to literature. His earlier published writings were mainly contributions to theological controversy. Late in the year 1852, encouraged thereto by G. W. Childs, Dr. Allibone commenced work on his great "Critical Dictionary of English Literature, and British and American Authors." The work proved an immense undertaking for the author, and although the first volume was published only two years after he had begun the preparation of his manuscript it was not until seventeen years afterward that the third and last volume was issued. The work on the Dictionary gradually absorbed so much of Dr. Allibone's time that he decided to devote himself exclusively to literature.

In addition to his "Dictionary of English Literature" Dr. Allibone compiled a "Dictionary of Poetical Quotations, British and American," "Prose Quotations from Socrates to Macaulay," an "Alphabetical Index to the New Testament," a "Companion to the Bible," indexes to a number of important publications' as well as a variety of religious tracts and handbooks. At one time he was the book editor and corresponding secretary of the American Sunday-School Union, for which society he wrote the largest portion of his religious essays. In 1870 he was appointed to a position in the then newlyendowed Lenox Library, and he then removed to New York, where he lived until he went abroad, about a year ago, accompanied by his wife, his constant assistant in his literary labors. Besides his widow he leaves a daughter, the wife of Charles Carver, of the Philadelphia bar. It is said that Dr. Allibone's publishers (the Lippincott Co.) have in hand the material for a fourth volume of his "Dictionary of English Literature."

Bullen, G., the Keeper of Printed Books at the British Museum, has decided to retire on a pension. He will be greatly missed from a post he has held so long.

Dewey, Melvil, sailed for Europe, Aug. 10, to return in October—doubtless with new vigor for the large work mapped out before him in connection with the State Library and the work of the Regents.

KOOPMAN — MAYSER. Married June 27 in Burlington, Vt., by the Rev. F. E. Dewhurst, assisted by Prof. E. P. Gould, Harry Lyman Koopman and Helene Louise Mayser.

STARKWEATHER, Miss, has resigned her position as Librarian of the West Chester, Pa., Public Library.

TEDDER, H: R. The Committee of the London Athenæum have pensioned off their Secretary and have made Mr. Tedder Secretary as well as Librarian.

Gifts and Bequests.

Allegheny, Pa. July 25, Mr. Wilson King, for some time U.S. Consul to Birmingham, England, and Dublin, Ireland, gave to the Carnegie Library several hundred rare books, which he had picked up at several sales in the old countries, all relating to the early settlement and history of America.

Manchester, Eng. Messrs. Taylor, Garnett & Co., of Manchester, the proprietors of the Manchester Guardian, have brought and presented to the Reference Library the unique collection of works relating to Dr. T: Fuller, which was made by his biographer, the late Mr. Eglinton Bailey, The collection is a very remarkable one, and includes a copy of Mr. Bailey's Life of Fuller, interleaved and full of ms. notes of permanent value.

Oxford, Eng. The library of the late Dr. Edersheim has been presented by his widow to Exeter College, of which he was a member; and a proposal has been started to purchase Prof. Chandler's library, or at least that section of it relating to Aristotle, for the Bodleian.

Piqua, O. Mr. J. G. Schmidlapp has offered to give a building to the city for a public school library and to pay the cost of fitting it for its use.

Cataloging and Classification.

BIBLIOTECA NAZIONALE DI PALERMO. Bollettino. Anno 1, no. 1. Palermo, 1889. 39 p. 8°. (Only 250 copies.)

A catalog of the foreign books in the library of Count D. A. Tolstoī has appeared at St. Petersburg (315 p. 8°). The library was collected by himself and contains 40,000 works. There are several large private libraries in Russia, notably the very large library of the Orlof-Davydon family, founded in the reign of Catharine II.

Contains 7658 author titles for 2005 v. and 7282 pm.; also 14,265 subject titles of books and

29,421 titles of articles in periodicals.

Castellani, C. Elenco dei mss. veneti della collezione Phillipps in Cheltenham, comparativamente illustrati con introduzione del prof. A. Favaro. Venezia, fratelli Visentini, 1889. 50 p. 8°.

Extr. from the Archivio veneto, v. 37.

CLERKENWELL (Eng.) FREE P. L. Catalogue of lending department. London, 1889. 7+308 p.O.

Title-a-liner. No imprints, except that the entries are generally dated.

The Hartford L. Assoc.'s Bulletin for July has a list of Books for teachers of geography (4 p.).

U. S. SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE. Index-catalogue of the library. Vol. 10, O-Pfutsch. Wash., 1889. 10+1059 p. l. O.

FULL NAMES.

Contributed by Miss Florence Woodworth.

Allan, W: (Theory of arches. 1874);

Davis, Hon. W: Morris, of Phil. (Nimrod of the the sea. 1874);

Davis, Prof. W: Morris, Jr. (Whirlwinds, cyclones, and tornadoes. 1884); nephew of Hon. W: Morris Davis;

Kennedy, Ja. Harrison (Early days of Mormonism. 1888).

Contributed by Harvard College Library.

Butler, J: Maynard (Centennial anniversary of the inaug. of Washington);

Clough, G: Albert (Plans of new court-house for Suffolk Co.);

Fairchild, G: Moore, Jr. (Canadian leaves); Meigs, Joe Vincent (The Meigs railway).

Bibliografy.

BIBLIOGRAPHY of works on binding. (In Book-mart, v. 6, p. 653-659.)

CAM. BOITO'S Il duomo di Milano, Mil., 1889, 366 p. 8°, has a Saggio bibliografico di F. Salveraggio.

Caspar's directory of the American book, news, and stationery trade, wholesale and retail. Milwaukee, C. N. Caspar; N. Y., office of the *Publishers' weekly*, 1889. 16+1434 p. l. 8°. With a portrait of F: Leypoldt. \$12.

Part I embraces all firms, stating the former firm-styles with cross-references, which will be of value to librarians in searching for books. Of utility, also, is the list in this part of about 2500 Literary, Scientific, Technological, and Political periodicals and magazines, arranged in one alphabet under their titles, and also under the name of the publisher, stating address, character or tendency, year of establishment, frequency of appearance, and price.

Part 2 is a digest of the trade-lists of American publishers. Part 3 gives a digest of the wholesale and retail price lists of the manufacturing and jobbing stationery houses. In Part 4, all firms and periodicals are arranged in geographical order. Part 5 gives the special nature of the various houses. Publishers, Book Jobbers, Booksellers, Antiquarian Booksellers, News Companies, Newsdealers, Art Emporiums, Music Dealers, Manufacturing, Jobbing and Retail Stationers, Blank-Book and Paper Makers, etc., are separately arranged in alphabetical order.

This part also contains a list of the specialties of the Miscellaneous Retail Booksellers, and of the Antiquarian Booksellers, and a subject-index of the titles of the Literary, Scientific, Technological, and Political Periodicals, enumerated in

Parts I and 4.

Part 6 embraces: Theory and practice of Bookselling; Hints for finding the Author, Title, Publisher, Date, Size, and Price of Books; a List of practical Bibliographical reference-works in all European languages; Trade, Special, and Library catalogues; the Literary, Scientific, and Bibliographical reviews and magazines; the trade journals of the Book, News, Music, Stationery, Lithographing, and Printing trades of the United States, Canada, and Europe; a Vocabulary of terms and phrases, in English, German, French,

Italian, Dutch, Latin, etc., employed in Literature, the Graphic Arts, and the Book, Stationery, and Printing trades, etc.

DRUJON, Fernand. De la destruction volontaire des livres ou bibliolytie. (In *Le livre*, 9: 361-389; 10: 169-191.)

HEINZIUS, W: Allgemeines Bücher-Lexikon, Bd. 18: 1885 - 88. Lief. 1: Aabeck - Baedeker. Lpz., Brockhaus, 1889. p. 1 - 80, 4°, 3 m., writing-paper 4 m.

JESUS, COMPANY OF. Catalogo dei libri publicati dai padri della C. di G. della provincia veneta 1847-88. Modena, 1880. 33 p. 8°.

H. M. P. L. LAMARTINIÈRE'S Morocco, London, Whittaker, 1889, 494 p. 8°, has a bibliography of Morocco.

H. LAURAIN'S Sur la vie, etc., de Jacques Berriat de Saint-Prix, Paris, Pedone-Lauriel, 1889, 227 p., 8°, has a bibliography of St. Prix.

Petit, Louis D. Bibliographie der mittel-nederlandsche taal- en letterkunde. Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1889. 16+299 p. 8°. 9 fr. 75.

Unger, J. H. W. Bibliographie van Vondel's werken. Amst., Fr. Müller, 1889. 14+261 p. 8°. 10 fr.

WHEATLEY, H: B. Remarkable bindings in the British Museum, selected for their beauty or historic interest. London, Sampson Low & Co., 1889.

Noticed in Ath., Aug. 3, p. 152, 3.

A Bibliographical Bureau has been established at Berlin to furnish to its clients on demand (1) scientific information, (2) bibliographical lists, (3) translations, and (4) to assist them in the acquisition and sale of libraries.

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

An Author's Love. At a dinner party in London, recently, it was announced that Miss Elizabeth Balch was the writer of "An author's love" (the answers to Prosper Mérimée's Letters). Mr. Gladstone has written to Miss Balch praising the work.

Attibai Bevvi, in the May Cornhill, was written by Mr. James W. Furrell, for many years editor of the Calcutta Englishman. — Acad., July 6.

Caterina, a novel, London, Hurst & Blackett, 1887, 3 v., is by J. Fogerty; it is acknowledged in his "Robert Leeman's daughters."

John Chardxes is by G: Ticknor Curtis.

Lauterdale, a story of two generations, London, Strahan, 1873, 3 v., is by J. Fogerty; it is acknowledged in his "Robert Leeman's daughters."

Marcel Frescaly, pseud. of Lieut. Palat in "Nouvelles algériennes," Paris, 1888. — Ath.

The duke's marriage, London, Bentley, 1886, 3 v., 8°, is by James Brinsley-Richards. Ack-

nowledged in his "Prince Roderick," see Ath., p. 755.

Miss Frances Courtenay Baylor is the real name of the author of "Behind the Blue Ridge," "On both sides," "A shocking example," and not a pseudonym for Mrs. Fanny Courtenay Baylor Belger, as represented in Cushing's Pseudonyms, p. 16.—Miss S. Kirke.

humors and Blunders.

AT the meeting of the trustees the following communication was filed: "Gentlemen: I desire to make application for Curator of the East Oakland Reading-Room. I am aware that there is no vacancy, but the present Curator is a single lady and can support herself in various ways that I cannot, having a family to educate and support, also she has had the position eight years, to my certain knowledge, and it is but fair that some one else should have a chance. If it suits your pleasure I can give sufficient recommendation."

To the Daily Advertiser: Let the association [Newark Library] sell all their useless books—such as are mutilated — and the rare works (which have no place in a circulating library). This will add to their assets. A librarian could be procured at a salary of \$800 a year, who would answer just as well as a \$2500 one. There are hundreds of men in the city who would be perfectly competent to perform all the duties required, and be glad to get the place at the salary named. No doubt but that ex-Mayor Ricord could recommend several who served as assistants under him when he had charge of the library. — An Old Librarp Subscriber.

A BINDER'S MISTAKE. Eccentricities of the Recreative Magazine, for Eccentricities, or The recreative magazine.

BUSHNELL'S BUILDING ERAS (theological) was called for as a work on building.

A GENTLEMAN in Paris sent to a bookbinder two volumes of the French edition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The title in French is "L' Oncle Tom," and the two volumes were returned to him marked on their backs:

L'Oncle, L'Oncle, Tome II.

A BOY of about 12 called at the reading-room of the St. Louis Public Library, looked over the list of periodicals, and wrote on his application slip the title "Argaut," meaning Argonaut. Returning it in a few minutes he was asked how he liked it. He replied: "Oh, didn't like it much. Ain't no po'try in it. Gimme Puck." Puck was not in. Our young critic scanned the periodical list again and handed in another slip calling for "Amer. Jour. Psychology." Two minutes were sufficient to satisfy him that this likewise had "no po'try in it," whereupon he returned it without comment and walked out before the amused attendant had a chance to ask his opinion.

W. Sch. informs us in the *Centralbl f. Bib*. (p. 375) that the Library School which was founded by Mr. Dewe at Columbia College has left the College and has been transferred to New York.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Vol. 14. OCTOBER, 1889.

No. 10.

C: A. CUTTER, R: R. BOWKER, Editors. MR. HUBBARD in the September North American, arguing against the issue of fiction by public libraries, says that "it will soon be given up on account of its cost, because the public will in time see that it would be cheaper to give away 25 copies of the story 'Treasure Island' published in a newspaper than to buy a copy for 50 cents and circulate it 25 times." The argument seems to us defective in several respects. In the first place, every one knows that novels are the cheapest books bought, and that fiction, which supplies from 50 to 75 per cent. of the circulation of our public libraries, makes only from 5 to 20 per cent. of their expenditures for books. In the second place, not many novels are published in newspaper form so that they could be given away; the economy proposed would be of very limited application. In the third place, the greater wear and tear of eyes in reading a newspaper ought not to be entirely left out of the question. Fourth, we may ask in what public library "Treasure Island" has been circulated only 25 times, and in what town if it were known that such interesting stories were to be given away would the demand be limited to 25? It strikes us that Mr. Hubbard's economy would turn out to be a great extravagance. If it should be adopted the best method would be for the State to go into the publishing business and issue a story newspaper for distribution to public libraries, one copy for each family in the town. Or better still the national government, since we are centralizing everything, could issue the paper for the whole country. With such an enormous edition the expense would be little over the cost of paper and presswork. It would be printed by the Public Printer, and franked to every town in which there is a library. And that would soon be every town in the United States, for with such an inducement libraries would spring up everywhere. The growth of the number of libraries would be astounding. There would be no need of the proposed Library Extension Society.

But, seriously, Mr. Hubbard's proposal of making the State Board of Education a censor of novels in public libraries is not as devoid of reason as some of our contemporaries think it. To be sure, there is a prejudice against a government

censorship. Visions of heretics burned at the stake and books and newspapers with offensive paragraphs blotted out by a great black smouth rise before the mind. But after all each Board of Trustees is already a board of censure. Many of these may not exercise this function to suit Mr. Hubbard; but no board can please everybody. They certainly have those duties and perform them. But we librarians have been crying out all along for cooperation and pointing out the absurdity of letting the same work be done over and over again by different persons or bodies when it could be done as well by one once for all. Why not apply the principle which succeeded in the case of Poole's Index to the choice of fiction? Why not let a State board save the time of the town and city boards? If it were proposed that all novels should be selected by such a body all should hesitate. New England is not yet ready to give up local government in favor of centralization. But Mr. Hubbard only demands the establishment of a court of appeal, which would be free from the personal pressure which may influence a local board. If the evil which he complains of really exists the remedy which he proposes is not bad. It would probably result in the occasional exclusion of a harmless book; but after all, what harm if it did? novels are not so scarce that the loss of a few would seriously injure any public library. We very much question, however, whether the evil does exist to such an extent as to justify any action in the premises.

It is worth noting that a somewhat similar plan to that suggested by Mr. Hubbard exists in the State of Rhode Island, where the libraries are under the supervision of the State Board of Education, with Mr. Stockwell as its able and vigorous executive officer. The State makes grants to the libraries conditioned on the submission to it of the lists of books which are to be purchased under those grants. A chief difficulty of this system and that advocated by Mr. Hubbard is the delay in putting the new books before the public, but this has been obviated in Rhode Island by the tacit understanding that the librarians or local authorities could buy their books and afterward submit their list of purchases to the State Board. As a rule, with this overseeing in prospect, the purchases have been easily and satisfactorily made, but in some cases books have been rejected, and the local people have then been compelled to pay for these themselves. On the whole, this plan works as well perhaps as any supervisory system could.

A LETTER which we reprint elswhere, sent to the Evening post by Mr. J. K. Hoyt, of Newark, known to the library world as one of the editors of the "Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations," in connection with which he has had much experience in research, is interesting evidence of a demand from a part of the public which the profession, as our readers know, is only too glad to supply so far as it can. Mr. Hoyt does not seem to be fully aware of the progress which has been made in this direction both in large and in small libraries, and of the ambition which wide-awake librarians feel to put their libraries in position to answer such queries as he outlines. It is not always easy to convince trustees, or indeed the public, that this work is within the proper library scope, and such an article as that of Mr. Hoyt's is therefore of value to the profession in showing that the demand is real. Certainly librarians themselves, and particularly those of the American Library Association, have as their ideal just the kind of person Mr. Hoyt describes - one alive to all sources of information and desirous to organize his library so as to be of real and prompt use to his clients. They are also desirous of acquainting their local constituencies, and any others who may be interested, with the resources of the library, so that it may be used at its best, and in this respect also Mr. Hoyt's implied criticism is a few years behind the facts.

Communications.

CHILDREN IN LIBRARIES — MR. HUBBARD'S POSITION.

New York, Oct. 5, 1889.

It is remarkable to observe one who seems to have so good and accurate a conception of what the ideal aims of the public library should be, so little familiar with the actual work of public libraries as Mr. Hubbard shows himself to be in his article in the September number of The North American review. Unless he had some experience or had occasion to make the necessary observations in these institutions, his ignorance would in some measure be excusable, as the published reports of public libraries are to a great extent deficient in information on those points as to which Mr. Hubbard has gone astray.

In his indictment of the public libraries as at present conducted he starts from the premise that they are almost utilized by children. Coupled

with this is the charge that the children read novels and story-books almost exclusively.

In the absence of statistics concerning the ages of book-borrowers, the easiest refutation of Mr. Hubbard's statements is not possible. That gentleman would probably admit, however, that the same conditions obtain in England as in America. The middle classes of America are at least on an equal footing of intelligence and culture with their British fellows. The English library reports supply us with what we lack. In the Birmingham Free Libraries out of 10,000 borrowers only 1938 were under 14 years of age. In Richmond (Surrey), out of 1516 borrowers only 66 were 15 years of age. In the Borough of Plymouth out of 3435 borrowers 502 were under 15 years of age. These are selected at hap-hazard from the latest (1888-89) reports that I have at hand. It is not likely that the proportions here indicated as to the comparative use of free libraries by children and adults respectively will vary much in this country.

This fact can be demonstrated in another manner from the reports of American libraries. Some of these in classifying their circulation put the Prose Fiction and the Juveniles together. Others, however, follow fortunately, for our purpose, the course of differentiating these two classes. Again picking out some reports at hapazard, we find the Detroit Library with 15 per cent. of juveniles; St. Louis, 19; Morse Institute, Natick, 22; Indianapolis, 22; Cleveland, 16, and Providence 19 per cent. These casually selected instances are sufficient to show that children do not make up more than one-fifth of the

readers in our public libraries.

But Mr. Hubbard is wrong too in assuming that the children who do utilize the libraries devote themselves exclusively to novels and story-books. In nearly all instances the figures in regard to juveniles include a large class of books, which though written and published with a view to their use by children, are in reality trustworthy histories, biographies, scientific manuals, and books of travel. Mr. Hubbard would surely not ask the libraries to place any better or more difficult works in the hands of children than Knox's, Coffin's, Miss Champney's, Soley's, Abbot's, Abbott's, Wood's, and the works of similar writers who need not be catalogued here in full.

Furthermore he must be a person of but little discernment if he would cramp the mind and sensibility of a youth by excluding him or her from an intimacy with the beautiful, inspiring, and elevating products of imaginative literature. That must be a terribly distorted intellectual growth that has had no intercourse with the creations of Alcott, Burnett, Mary Mapes Dodge, Cooper, Irving, or Scott, at any time during childhood.

Not but what it must be admitted that much

Not but what it must be admitted that much remains to be done in order to perfect the character of the reading in public libraries. This can safely be entrusted, however, to those instrumentalities which have hitherto been so remarkably successful in this direction, certainly as safely as to the more questionable means Mr. Hubbard suggests. The trustees of the public libraries are certainly as capable to conduct this work as the Boards of Education.

MAX COHEN.

HOW WE RESERVE BOOKS.

CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY.

WHEN desired to do so, we reserve books which are out when asked for. The request is made on a postal card of the following form:

| : | : | : | THE PUBLIC LIBRARY. |
|--------|----|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| : | : | : | |
| : | : | | Cleveland, O1888. |
| : | : | nı | The book for which this applica- |
| | | $H_{\mathcal{C}}$ | tion was made is now in. It will be |
| | | : | retained for you until |
| 20 | : | | only. Please bring or send this card. |
| the | 16 | te. | |
| Author | 11 |)a | W. H. BRETT, |
| 4 | 17 | 7 | Librarian. |

The applicant, who pays one cent for the card, addresses it to himself and fills up the blanks with author's name, the title and the date, even to the hour, as we have frequently more than one application in a day for some popular book, These cards are filed alphabetically by authors at the receiving desk and are in charge of the assistant there. When a book is returned for which a card is waiting it is as soon as possible placed in the reserved case with a slip giving name of applicant and date to which it will be kept. The card is then dated, the blank for date to which the book will be kept is filled, and it is mailed. For instance Mr. Wm. Cowper asked for a copy of "Robert Elsmere" on Oct. 25. It was not in and he left a card for it, but as there were about twenty-five cards already filed and we have only six copies of the book, his card was not reached until Dec. 28. Then a copy of the book was placed in the reserved case with a slip marked "Cowper - 30," and his card filled out and mailed to him.

If Mr. Cowper calls on or before the 30th, bringing his card, he gets the book, if not, it goes to the next applicant. This plan has been in operation four years, is used largely, and is satisfactory. It is fair, for all users of the library have the same chance, and it generally gets the books to the people who really care for them most.

W. H. Brett.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

WE have a plan for reserving books somewhat similar to that of Mr. Brett in successful operation for over eleven years. A postal card is addressed by the applicant himself to avoid any chance for mistakes. On the other side there is room for the name of the book required to be reserved, which the applicant likewise fills in. Each

card is numbered consecutively, so that if there is more than one applicant for the same book the lowest number gets the preference. This card contains a printed notice that the book will be reserved for twenty-four hours, and will be delivered, during that time, on presentation of the card. When the applicant has filled out the card properly it is placed in a cloth case, about the size of a 12° book, which is put on the shelf where the book belongs, so that as soon as the work in question, or a copy of it, is returned it is immediately discovered that it is to be reserved. The book is then placed in a special place, and the card is stamped with the date and mailed to the reader. If he fails to make application within twenty-four hours, it is replaced on the shelves, or reserved for the next applicant in order, if there is one.

All our books, without any exception, may be retained two weeks. And all books, except new books, can be renewed for an extra week (but no longer), provided application is made before the original two weeks expire. Only one renewal is allowed. Consequently no book in our library can be kept longer than three weeks. New books cannot be renewed or reserved until they are three months in the library. As we largely duplicate our popular books, the necessity for reserving books does not exist with us in the same degree as in libraries where only one or two copies of a popular book are purchased. Still, no library can buy sufficient duplicates to be able always to supply the demand, hence the necessity for reservation. This privilege is especially serviceable in silencing chronic kickers-who abound in all libraries-who will gravely inform you that they "have been asking six months" for a certain book, without success. As any book can be reserved after three months it is obviously the reader's own fault if he neglects to avail himself of the privilege of a reservation card, for which we charge two cents, to cover cost of printing. J. SCHWARTZ.

BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

SHOULD a subscriber particularly desire a book which is not on the shelf when asked for, he can, should he prefer it, rather than draw anything else, leave his slip open for it.

The order-slips are dated so as to give the sequence in which applicants are to be served where, as is likely to be the case with new books, several people are waiting for the same work at

one time; and the first copy of the book that comes in fills the first order. As soon as an order is filled the following postal notification is sent, the dates and title of book having been filled in:

THE BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

Brooklyn, N. Y......1888.

The following work......for which you left your account open.....has been received and charged to you this day, and will be retained for two days (but no longer) from this date. When you call or send for the book, this notice must be presented at the desk. W. A. BARD WELL,

Librarian.

Any other books drawn by the applicant during the time he is waiting for the one ordered are charged as *extra*, at two cents a day (or ten cents a week).

By this plan those who are especially desirous to obtain a particular work are enabled to do so. The only inconvenience experienced is being for a short time without a book, or the drawing of an "extra" at a slight charge. It has not been our custom to take orders for books to be charged as "extra" books from date of registry and notification, as this plan would necessitate the purchase of a greater number of copies of new and popular works than our library has means to supply. But if a member wants a given work sufficiently to leave his slip open for a short time, this arrangement insures his receiving it. The postal cards for the notices are furnished by the library free of charge. Their circulation through the mails serves, perhaps, to some extent, as an advertisement of the institution.

W. A. BARDWELL.

NEW YORK MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

THOSE of our members who so desire may have books reserved for them by leaving an order for the book they want and paying two cents. These orders are made out on the blank forms used in the library for general use, dated, and then arranged alphabetically under the titles of the books. The earliest orders received are of course filled first. When a book is obtained the order which it is intended to fill is placed in one end of it and then laid aside in a place provided for this use.

The clerk in charge of this department then fills out the following notice, which is printed on the back of a postal card, and at once mails it to the member whose order is in the book:

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

Astor Place, N. Y...... 1888.

The book asked for by you......is now at the library, and will be retained until eight o'clockevening. Bring this card with you when you call for the book.

Respectfully yours,
W. T. PEOPLES,
Librarian.

No book is retained over two days.

If the member fails to call for it within the time specified in the notice, it is removed from its place and put in circulation. If the member still wants the book he will have to make out a new order and let it take its turn.

In addition to the above plan we have a system of delivering books at members' residences or places of business. For five cents each, we sell postal cards, ready for mailing; which secures the delivery of a book to the place designated, and the return of a book to the library.

The following form shows the order printed on the back of the postal card:

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN USING STAMPED ORDERS.

- 1. Write your name and address distinctly in ink.
- 2. Give the names of the authors of all books applied for,
- 3. Put the names of several books on every order. One of the books named will then be sent.
- 4. Have the return book ready for the carrier when he calls for it.

| ٠, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | , | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | • | |
|----|-----------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| | Wants one of the following: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • | • | Ť | Ť | • | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | • | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | • | |

On the face of the postal card the address is printed as follows:

MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
ASTOR PLACE,

City.
W. T. PEOPLES.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

Our method of reserving books is similar in the main to those detailed above, but our charging system (by which two cards, kept in a pocket in the book while it is on the shelf, are signed by

the borrower and left at the charging desk while the book is out) causes some differences. When an application is made for a book to be reserved, the attendant in charge writes the author and title of the book and the name and address of the applicant in a reserve-book. In this the ruled lines are numbered consecutively (to avoid the inconvenience of several figures we usually number to 100 and then begin the notation again), and the number corresponding to the application is written in red ink upon the manilla card belonging to the book to be reserved just below the name of the person who has it at the time. When the book is returned and the last borrower's name stamped across on the manilla card, preparatory to replacing the book upon its shelf, the red number is of course seen by the assistant, and the reserve-book is consulted for the name of the person next desiring the book. The following postal card is immediately filled out and mailed to the applicant, and the book is retained at the charging desk.

Boston Athenæum, 188.

DEAR ...

asked for by you, has been returned, and is now charged to you. It will be retained for you to-day and to-morrow, which will be counted as part of the * days during which you are allowed to keep it out,

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES A. CUTTER,

Librarian,

* 7, 14, or 30.

The postal cards are furnished by the library. The only restriction in the reservation of books is in the case of *new* books (books received within a year). A person being allowed by our rules to have out but one new book at a time, the applicant must leave his card free from any such, if his application be for a recent publication. Thus, if a new book is out upon the applicant's name

when the book applied for is returned, it is not reserved for him, but goes to the next applicant, or if there is no other, is allowed to circulate in the ordinary way. Otherwise the first applicant would have charged to him two new books at once.

KATE E. SANBORN.

When a book not in the library is asked for, the asker's name is written in red ink on the back of the card submitted to the Library Committee. If the purchase is approved by them, the card is kept in the alphabetical index of books ordered and as soon as the book comes the card is put into it by the entry clerk. When it comes in due course to the cataloguer her eye at once catches the name in red. She fills and mails the following postal:

Boston Athenæum, 188.

DEAR SIR:

asked for by you, has been received, and will be ready under the rules to be taken out on the day of It will then be retained for you two days, which will be counted as part of the seven days during which you are allowed to keep it out.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES A. CUTTER,

Librarian.

At the same time a long narrow slip of paper, of a bright pink color, to arrest the attention of the attendant who puts in the library plates, and also of the attendant who arranges the books on the show-case, is inserted in the book. On this is printed:

To be kept for

ti.77

This is filled with name and date corresponding to the above postal. The slip is long in shape to prevent its slipping down and being lost in the book.

EMMA L. CLARKE.

DELINQUENT BORROWERS.

BY W. K. STETSON, LIBRARIAN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

A LIMITED investigation among libraries in the four States, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, resulted in the collection of a few facts of somewhat general interest.

Bridgeport, Conn., has a municipal ordinance, imposing a fine of \$10 for failure to return books according to the regulations of the library, the fine to be for the use of the library. Mrs. Hills

writes: "This ordinance has worked admirably. Its value to us, as a bit of reserved power, is simply inestimable; but in actual practice we very rarely call in the aid of the police. So thoroughly are the powers the ordinance confers upon us known in this city, so thoroughly are we known to use them at need, without respect to persons, that a slip, containing a copy of the ordinance, usually

brings in the book without the help of an officer. Altogether, our cases of police aid, since the opening of the library, have only averaged two per annum. They were most frequent in the beginning, and are continually growing fewer. Our last use of the police was in August, 1887."

In Waterbury there is no such ordinance. Mr. Bassett writes: "Our policemen are so accommodating that they have kindly appeared at the residences of the *very* few persons who have failed, either as principal or surety, to return our books.

"We follow up delinquents regularly on the first of the month — first with the card-holder, and the next month with the guarantor, and our list of such is every year growing smaller.

"Our loss is not very serious at present. I do not expect to see any scheme that will secure a return of all the books that are loaned."

There is no State statute on the matter of return of books in Connecticut.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island have special statutes. The Massachusetts law imposes a fine of \$1 to \$25, or imprisonment in jail, not exceeding six months.

The Rhode Island law considers the person

guilty of neglect to return a book two weeks after date of notice that a book is overdue, to have unlawfully "converted the property to his own use."

In Worcester they have a little difficulty sometimes, and likewise in Providence. In another city in Massachusetts, the librarian was ignorant of the existence of the State law, and has been sending a messenger, but had a good deal of trouble on account of the "inefficiency of the present messenger." The librarian writes that he is glad to know of the law, and will employ it at once.

The N. Y. Free Circulating Library does not employ the police, and sends a messenger. Only one book was not secured, either from borrower or guarantor, out of 99,016 issued. "Without calling on the police, with no ordinance on the subject, we have failed in about 15 instances to secure the return of books; circulation 200,000."

I think that with the right person to look after delinquent borrowers, few will fail, ultimately, to return books. But such ordinances and laws as above mentioned seem to have a marked effect in saving trouble on the part of the library.

CURRENT MAGAZINE CHECK-LISTS; ANOTHER METHOD.

BY R. R. BOWKER.

TAKING up the parable from Miss James' article in the last issue, it may be worth while to mention a device which I developed when two years ago the Reform Club started its political library, and as Chairman of the Library Committee of its Trustees, I was obliged to build from "bricks without straw," as there was not sufficient justification to employ a regular librarian, and the service of the library had to be distributed through the house staff. In checking up the periodicals received for the reading-room, of which there was a considerable number, I had to depend upon the services of one of the pages, sufficiently intelligent to do straight-away work, but not skilled in library matters. One of the ruled sheets supplied by the Library Bureau served for the time as the basis of the check-list, viz., that ruled in blue squares and red columns by quarters and months, although I should now modify the blank somewhat as shown below to give some other useful points in addition to those indicated by Miss lames. I suppose the Library Bureau could readily prepare a blank to give this check-list, if it should prove acceptable and useful in libraries generally.

The diagrams will explain themselves. The blank covers the date of the week or month on which the periodical should be expected, so as to be a guide in looking out for missing copies, indicates the period covered by the numbered volume, and also provides for entering price, cost of binding, and disposition, so that the record is practically complete. The same blank serves for quarterlies by skipping two of the months columns, and for weeklies by entering the date in each of the four corners of the space, putting the fifth week, when there is one in the month, in the centre.

In the case of monthlies, the entry would be made by giving the day of receipt; of weeklies, by giving the day of printed date. When more than one copy of a periodical is taken, each copy should have a separate line. This blank enables the whole list in a small library to be put on one sheet, with the exception of dailies, which should be treated on a separate sheet, giving the dates of the month in printed headings, one sheet to each month. In larger libraries, of course, the quarterlies would have one sheet, the monthlies another, the weeklies another, and so on. In small libraries there might be an advantage in massing the data together, instead of keeping separate cards, although I am not sure but Miss James' method may have practical advantages which mine overlooks.

| Polit-Seiner | QUARTERLIES: | Harperion. 20" | " (1) | antura (1) 1" | MONTHLIES: | Nation- | Manpen's W. | WEEKLIES: | hame | 1889. |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| DY Y X | | 20 | 7 | | | 3. | 17 | | Due. | • |
| | | 21 * | - 4 | Á | | | S 12 | | Ja. | |
| | | 19" | -4 | - | | 3 10 7 14 7 14 19 24 21 28 | 2 q 16 23 | | ग्रा | |
| ي د | | 20" | - 0 | - " | | 14 7 14 28 21 26 | 9 209 | | Mr. | _ |
| | | | | | | | | | A Po. | _ |
| | | | | | | | | | Z Z | CHEC |
| | | | | | | | | | 10 | K-LIS |
| | | | | | | | | | Je | CHECK-LIST FOR PERIODICALS. |
| | | | | | | | | | Au | PER |
| | | | | | | | | | s. | ODIC |
| | | | | | | | | | 0. | AFS. |
| | | | | | | | | | ۲ | |
| | | | | | | | | | ,A | |
| 1270 | | 3.32 | 3.60 | #3.60 | | K270 | //3.33 | | Casiz | 2 |
| 1889 | | 7c-10 | И | N_AP | | 16-Je | 1889 | | Vols. | |
| | | | su | | | | | | Borg | |
| | | | | | | | | | Boug Dispos | |

TIPS FOR CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION CANDIDATES.

BY J. SCHWARTZ, LIBRARIAN APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

THE criticism the LIBRARY JOURNAL made on the 200 questions asked candidates for admission to the New York State Library, viz., that they "involve too much special relation with Mr. Dewey's personal methods to give any one who has not served under him a fair chance," seems to me too broad in its statement, and apt to defer candidates who have not served in the Library School. It is true that some of the questions cannot be answered without a reference to Mr. Dewey's methods, but after a close study of the brief, and, in some cases, ambiguous questions, I have come to the conclusion that most of the queries are intended to be very broad in their scope, and are such as any person of fair intelligence ought to be able to answer. I give below some of these questions and the answers thereco such as I would myself make. It is needless to say that these answers in some cases represent only my "personal equation," and are chiefly useful in showing the broad and catholic tendency of the inquiries and as a conclusive refutation of the criticism of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

" 59. What typewriter or library hand would you use?"

I should insist on the typewriter being young and good-looking.

"60. What stamps or numbering machines would you use?"

For ordinary correspondence the sickly green stamp. I don't use a numbering machine: am pretty good at figures.

"63. How would you guard against loss of cards from removals by assistants?"

Any man who attempts to lay hands on the American card—except in the way of kindness—shoot him on the spot.

"128. What powder's worst?"

Face powder; also giant powder, if you are sitting on a can of it while smoking a cigar.

"129. Which costs most of those commonly used?"

" Récamier."

"133. Are tight or loose backs preferable?"

For a cataloguer who is much confined to his desk, a loose back is decidedly preferable.

"149. Translate 10 a T 28 Mr 89."

Trademark of a kind of Plantation bitters.

"150. Give shortest system of library dates not ambiguous?"

The most satisfactory and shortest system for employés would be to commence work at 12 m., with an hour for dinner, and to quit at 1 p.m.

"153. Give scheme of colors for languages?"
Yellow for Chinese, Green for Irish, Red for
English, Red, White, and Blue for United States,
etc.

"154. Give scheme for colors for days of week?"

Blue for Monday is all I can think of.

"163. Would you use card pocket?" Yes, when travelling.

" 164. What style?"

Dougherty's or Hart's squeezers.

"184. What five reference-books would you care most to have in your own work in library economy?"

Dewey Decimal Classification, Library Bureau Catalogue, Library Notes, Bible, and Webster's Dictionary.

These are sufficient, I think, to show that outsiders have nothing to fear.

THE NEW ORLEANS LIBRARY.

FROM MISS MARY ASHLEY TOWNSEND'S POEM AT THE DEDICATION.

This dome, these arches make no claim
To Attica's constructive fame;
Yet never saw the Acropolis
So full a treasure-house as this,
And never looked Alcamenes
On mental monuments like these!
From floor to frieze these walls are lined

With works that Phidias ne'er divined, And out from many an alcove speaks Beauty undreamed of by the Greeks. The air of this To-day is stirred With marvels Athens never heard; Worlds now familiar with all men, For Greece had no existence then.

ARE PUBLIC LIBRARIES PUBLIC BLESSINGS?

BY JAMES M. HUBBARD.

Reprinted with permission from the North American Review, September.

It is now scarcely forty years since the foundation of the first library owned by the people at large and intended for their use. Up to that time libraries had been either the property of shareholders or supported by subscriptions, or they were connected with societies and educational institutions, or, as in the case of the Astor Library, they were meant solely for students. This, however, was designed primarily to bring within the reach of the clerk, the mechanic, the laborer, all the treasures of literature. The experiment was so immediately successful that it was quickly tried in other places, and now public libraries are to be found in every part of the country.

It would surely be difficult to find, the world over, a more attractive picture, or one which represents in a material form more fully the height to which our civilization has reached, than one of those village greens on which stand side by side the church, the school, the library -that complete triad of the moral and intellectual forces of our age. Especially attractive is it when the library building is, as is not seldom the case, the town's chief architectural ornament, the memorial of some grateful son or honored citizen. Then, with an interior as winning as its exterior is beautiful, with the atmosphere of quiet and repose which the presence and companionship of books almost necessarily bring, even to the rudest, it is difficult to overestimate the refining and elevating influences which it may exert on the natures of many of those to whom its doors are freely opened.

In one respect the library enjoys a peculiar distinction as compared not only with the other two, but with all public institutions, so far as my knowledge goes. The church is more or less closely connected with the body of which it is a member, and consequently has no perfect freedom of action. The school is under the direct supervision of the State. The governing body of the library alone is practically, in many cases absolutely, independent. In some instances, the town appropriates certain funds for the maintenance of a library and appoints the trustees and, occasionally, the librarian; and here its power rests. In others, the trustees are a self-appointed, selfcontinuing body, the citizens having no voice in their selection. They may not even hold the purse, since there may be a permanent fund for the support of a library. In this case the trustees are irresponsible, there being no supreme authority, save public opinion, to whom they must render an account of the manner in which they exercise their powers, or to call them to account for a neglect of their duties.

The question naturally suggests itself in view of this fact, Is there any good and sufficient reason for this independence of control on the part of the directors of public libraries? And further, Are there any real or possible dangers resulting from it, against which it would be well to guard? In order to determine whether there is anything in the nature of their duties to justify

the irresponsible position of these public officials, it is necessary to state briefly the object for which the public library is established. This is: to promote the education and elevation of the people, or, in other words, to make of it a People's High School. That was the idea of the original founders. They had visions of young men and women whose circumstances had thrown them upon the world to seek a living in the store, the countinghouse, the factory, and at the sewing-machine, with just education enough to awaken a thirst for knowledge; and they determined that they would give them the means of satisfying this thirst. Who could tell, they thought, how many Arkwrights, Stephensons, Lawrences, or Lincolns there might be among these humble mechanics and clerks, whose powers would be lost to the world if knowledge of books were denied them?

Not only this, but the library was to be the means of rescuing them from the dangers of the street, the saloon, the low amusements of the poor; to lift them above the sordid surroundings of their daily life. It is somewhat curious, considered in the light of after-developments, that the Boston Public Library, and with it the whole public library movement, owed its origin largely to the dread of the dangers of excessive novelreading by the young. Joshua Bates, the London banker, whose munificent gifts made that institution a possibility, wrote that he did this in order to "save those who, left to themselves, [would] waste their time in railroad literature, chiefly American novels. These publications are doing immense mischief."

The instruction, then, of the people was to be originally, and still ought to be, the chief object of the public library. And, it should be said in passing, in many places trustees, librarians, and school-teachers, especially, are earnestly striving to realize all that its various founders and bene-factors have hoped from it. But to the education of the people it has from the first added the task of furnishing them with entertainment, and, at the same time, it threw open its doors to chil-Naturally, they alone have availed themselves to the utmost of the privileges offered them, and naturally, too, they read almost exclusively the novels and story-books provided for them. Soon all other uses of the library were insignificant compared with this. From 70 to 80 per cent., and in some instances practically the whole, of the books circulated were fiction, read chiefly by the children. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts for some years past of many having the charge of libraries in different places to counteract this tendency, it still remains the fact that about three-quarters of their circulation is of this character. That is, the libraries are in no true sense of the words educators of the people. They are the haunt, in every place, of a few scholars and persons of leisure, but their chief

work is to furnish amusement for the young. This fact alone to my mind, very greatly diminishes the attractiveness of the picture, to which I have referred, of the beautiful building filled with the treasures of literature and thronged with eager readers. So far as the children are concerned, I am confident that, even if the novels at their command were the very best in the language, they would be far better off without them,

and if dependent alone upon what their homes could afford for such recreation. But there are other facts which, when fairly and honestly considered, must make many seriously doubt whether the public libraries, as at present generally administered, are not a grave evil to the communi-

ties in which they are placed.

Forty years ago, many persons in New England and in the States settled by New Englanders had a strong prejudice against all novel-reading. many holding it to be a downright sin. Others, more enlightened, did not go so far as this, but objected decidedly to the reading of novels by Still others, again, permitted their children to read novels, but were very careful in their selection and strict in their prohibitions. "Jane Eyre," I distinctly remember, was a prohibited book in my youth, and Bulwer was a forbidden author, as were all French writers. But the standard of selection of books for the public libraries, if originally high, soon fell so low in many as to admit all novels above the very lowest grade. Where the funds were plentiful, as in the larger cities, practically everything above a dime novel was purchased. The natural result of this indiscriminate buying was that tens, nay hundreds, of books which the best critics had pronounced profoundly immoral in their tendency and teaching found their way into the hands of children. If protests were made - and in some places they were continually made — the ready answer on the part of trustees or librarians was that it was a people's library, and that what the public asked for should be supplied. Others urged that it was necessary to have books even of a poor character in order to attract readers who would read nothing else, and who, once brought from the dance-hall or the street-corner to frequent the library, would be educated up from the reading of the most sensational novel to the enjoyment of Scott and Shakespeare. It seems almost silly to refute this argument, and yet, urged as it was by some well-known writers, it probably still retains its specious force. there is an element of truth in it which renders it fascinating to certain philanthropic, but illogical,

To make this theory effective, the strictest control over the reading is absolutely necessary. The dime novel, the sensational story, must be succeeded by one of a slightly higher grade, and if this process be rigidly carried out, possibly now and then a street-boy, if he possess exceptional abilities, may be brought to an intelligent appreciation of the classics of romance. imagine that this same result could be produced by giving such a lad the free range of a great collection of novels, good, bad, and indifferent, is simply the mark of ignorance of human na-Not one in a hundred, under these circumstances, unaided and unrestrained, would go from the bad to the better and gradually thence to the highest walks of literature. And these persons wholly lost sight of the fact that, in attempting to rescue one street-boy by this means, they exposed a hundred other children to the danger of forming a taste for the lowest class of

novels.

These, then, are the facts. Not only have the public libraries, as a whole, failed to reach their

proper aim of giving the means of education to the people—not necessarily, it should be said, through any fault of their guardians—but they have gone aside from their true path to furnish amusement merely, and that in part of a pernicious character, chiefly to the young.

A few years ago this evil was far greater than it apparently is at present. Then so numerous were the works of notoriously immoral authors in our larger public libraries that many parents would no more permit their children to frequent them than they would allow them to go to a low theatre or a variety show. Public opinion at length became aroused, and there was a general reform. Many of these objectionable works were removed from the shelves of libraries in every part of the country. But doubtless the force of this outburst of public opinion has now spent itself, and this purifying work needs to be done over again. For one cannot take up a library catalogue without finding in it a score or more of

books which no child should read.

The whole of the danger which a public library may be to the community to which it belongs has not yet been fully revealed. In some of the city libraries, and possibly in some of the town libraries - but of this I have no certain knowledge -there is a department, technically known by some as "The Inferno," in which books of unquestioned and undisguised immorality are kept. They are, I hasten to say, not all, probably only a very small proportion of them, of the "Decameron" type - immoral books, but still classics in spite of their character and for other reasons. They are to-day, more frequently, books noteworthy simply because of their wickedness, not because of any literary or historical merit books just exactly as worthy of being preserved as pictures which are remarkable merely on account of their gross obscenity. The numbers of these books which are being produced mainly in Europe, both original works and the republications of works produced in a more depraved age, would probably astonish many of my readers. They are published chiefly, no doubt, to satisfy the prurient tastes of individuals; but the fact that libraries are also constant and certain purchasers must be an important factor in leading to their publication. Many a trustee, it can hardly be questioned, who would not dream of buying such books for his private library, and would shudder with horror if he saw them in the hands of his daughters, purchases them for the public library under his charge without a qualm of conscience. And there they lie, a mass of corruption, having, probably in all cases, a very limited circulation; but still, one can be assured, they are not bought to be locked up from every eye needing, like low-fever germs, but light and air to break into a moral pestilence.

From the existence of these two evils, the circulation of books among young people of a character especially injurious to them, and the gathering of collections of openly-immoral works—evils for which there is, so far as I am aware, no direct remedy in the hands of the public—I assert that the trustees of our public libraries should be held responsible to some more definite tribunal than that of public opinion. I might have mentioned other possible dangers, such as the

power of the directors of any library to make it a propaganda of any delusive *ism* or doctrine subversive of morality, society, or government; but

I prefer to rest my case here.

The next inquiry is whether there is any way of controlling the enormous power exercised by a few irresponsible persons in moulding the characters and forming the habits of thought of a large and the most promising part of the youth of our land.

The true remedy for the first of these evils is, of course, to give up entirely the circulation of all novels among children. I am conscious, however, that the public is not yet ready for this heroic remedy, though I have not the slightest hesitation in affirming that it will come to it in time; not because of the dangers connected with this practice, but because of its expense. When the public sees clearly that it would actually be cheaper for a public library to give away fifty copies of a story like Stevenson's "Treasure Island," for instance, published in newspaper form, than to buy one copy in book-form and circulate it twenty-five times, then it will peremptorily demand the cessation of this costly process of furnishing free entertainment of a doubtful character to the young. Failing this desirable reform, I would suggest the passing of a general act by our State Legislatures making it a penal offence, punishable by fine or imprisonment, for any persons connected with a public library to loan to a minor any book of an immoral character after they shall have received official notice from the proper authority that it is immoral. And I should add to the act this further provision, that no book of an openly immoral character should be permitted to leave the library building. The intent of this provision, of course, would be to limit the reading of such books to proper persons.

But the most important question is, Who shall constitute this "proper authority"? It is evident that it must be a body whose decisions, being final and without appeal, shall commend themselves to the people as intelligent and impartial. It cannot be a mere local board, for except in the larger towns and cities it would be difficult to find persons qualified to exercise this authority wisely. In some places there are "examining committees" of leading citizens appointed by the trustees to investigate into the workings of the library, to point out evils, and to suggest reforms, but many years' experience has proved that these committees, however well meaning and intelligent, cannot be relied upon to do a reforming work. In some instances their reports have simply served to hide the evils which

it was their duty to expose.

It is not necessery to create any new board of State censors of public libraries, for there is already existing in all our States, if I am not mistaken, a body of officials impliedly well qualified for the task. I mean the Board of Education. Here are a number of citizens of high standing whose official work is entirely in connection with the education of the young, who ought to be the best judge of what books would be injurious to the immature mind, and whose judgments would command the entire respect and confidence of the community. To them should be referred any book which a parent or teacher regarded as harmful, and if on their examination it proved,

in their judgment, to be unfit for the reading of young people, their notification of this fact to the different public libraries of the State should cause its immediate withdrawal from circulation. In addition, it should be required of every public library to send to the Board of Education a list of all works of notorious and undisguised immorality which it contained, and thereafter annually to send a list of all such works purchased within the year, together with their cost and the number of times which they were consulted. It will be evident, I think, that this provision would tend greatly to check these purchases, which, from the very nature of the case, are now made secretly, the fact that such books are in the library not being made evident in the public cata-The Board, having before it an exact statement, would know the extent of the evil and its dangerous possibilities to any special community, and would doubtless find means, if necessary, to put an end to it altogether in individual cases. Trustees naturally would hesitate any longer to spend comparatively large sums-for these books are invariably very costly - for the productions of these literary cloaca, if they had to make an official report of the fact to the State authorities.

I am sanguine enough to believe that these measures, or measures similar to them, if adopted, would have an influence which would reach farther than the public libraries themselves. In them, I am confident, it would be powerful for good. Purchasing committees and agents would be far more careful in their selection of books for these institutions, if they knew that their choice in doubtful cases would possibly be subjected to official scrutiny and censure, and with every year there would, in all probability, be less and less occasion for the Board to exercise its functions as censor. But beyond and above this, I believe that literature itself would be influenced by the action of this Board. Now there is no authority to pronounce a book immoral in its tendency and teaching, unless it is of so gross a character as to come within the reach of the law against obscene publications; and of these I have not been treating. Accordingly an author may offend glaringly against the public morals and not suffer for it, except in the adverse criticisms of the press, which simply help the sale of the But let a novel be officially pronounced unfit for circulation in the public libraries of a dozen States by the Boards of Education of those States, and the thing would wear an entirely different aspect both to author and publisher. Simply from the point of view of the latter, the cutting off of this important purchaser, the public library, would be a very serious consideration. But the reproach of an official branding, as it were, of one's work would, I am convinced, deter many a young and foolish author from seeking. popularity by such dangerous and degrading means. To take but a single instance: had such a power as I propose rested in our various Boards of Education, I do not believe that "The Quick or the Dead?" would ever have been written. But it is to the public library that the greatest gain would come. The official recognition of it as an integral and important part of the general system of education would tend to raise it to the very highest plane of usefulness.

"THREE-CENT DREADFULS."

A LIBRARY OF VIVID LITERATURE FOR BOYS.

On the second floor of 82 Park Row, says the N. Y. Sun, there is a circulating library. It contains many thousand books, and it does an astonishingly big business. Its customers are mostly boys of 8 to 14. Its prices are low enough to bring the books within the reach of all. You can buy a copy of that thrilling story of frontier life, oby a copy of that thriffing story of frontier life, "Sierra Sam's Secret; or, The Bloody Footprints," by Mr. Edward L. Wheeler, for three cents. You can buy "Crimson Kate; or, The Cowboy's Triumph," by Col. Prentiss Ingraham; "Fancy Frank of Colorado; or, The Trapper's Trust," by the Hon. William F. Cody (Buffalo 1991). Bill); "Dashing Dave, the Dandy Detective," by Mr. Charles Morris: "Iron-arm Abe, the Hunchback Destroyer," by Capt. Mark Wilton; "The Crimson Coyotes; or, Nita, the Nemesis," by Mr. Sam S. Hall; "Flush Fred's Double; or, The Squatter's Lead of Six," by Mr. Joseph E. Badger; "Cinnamon Chip, the Girl Sport; or, The Golden Idol of Mount Rosa," by Mr. Wheeler -you can buy these books and ten thousand others of an equally attractive character at this library for three cents each. You don't borrow them; you buy them outright. The publisher's price is five cents. The reduction in price is due to the fact that the books are second-hand. can buy your book at three cents; take it home and read it; bring it back in fair condition, and you get an allowance of two cents on it on your next purchase. Thus you have a circulating library of unlimited size where you can have all the books you want for one cent a book. Small profits and quick returns is the proprietor's motto.

The proprietor of the library has his picture painted on the front of the building. It is not a very good picture, although it was painted by one of the artists who make the pictures of fat women and skeleton men that hang outside the Bowery museums. If you saw Mr. Prowell and then saw the picture you would guess offhand that they were different men. Mr. Prowell started in busi ness about eight years ago. He had plenty of pluck, and \$4.75 in cash. He invested \$4 in cheap songbooks and five-cent novels. This was the nucleus of his library. He spread his wares on the sidewalk in front of a vacant store and his first day's business netted him \$1.10 clear profit. By and by he started a library; then another; then a third - one on Chatham Street, one on Park Row, one on the Bowery. Next thing he will be put-ting up a ten-story building and issuing "The Prowell Library of Standard Two-cent Novels.'

Said the reporter: " How many brave lads have you sent out to the wild and trackless prairies to become Indian slayers? How many have you made run away to sea to nail black flags to the mast and become pirates and buccaneers of the raging main? How many to be cowboys in Tex as and terrors from Way-up-the-Gulch? How many to be trappers in the Rockies, killing an average of five b'ar a day? How many to be train robbers and imitators of Jesse James?"

"Not one," said Mr. Prowell. "Boys don't read much of that sort of thing now. What they do read of it doesn't do them any harm. Once

in a great while a boy will start for the wild West to kill Indians. Maybe he will get only as far as Jersey City, or maybe he will get to Pittsburg or even Chicago. In any case he is glad to come home and get licked for running away, or he wants to be a pirate and gets out on a tug far enough to be half dead with seasickness - that cures his piracy. If he wants to be a trapper he is content if he traps the cat in the back yard. If he wants to rescue a beautiful maiden from a burning house and goes to a fire to do so, some policeman will cuff his ears and some playful fireman turn the hose on As to being a train robber he has no show at all, and has sense enough to know it. But the Indian and train robber and cowboy stories are now played out."

"What class has taken their place?" "Detective stories. Look around you."

The benches were stacked high with wellthumbed five-cent novels. Five-sixths of them seemed to be detective stories. The one on top of the nearest pile was "Lady Kate, the Dashing Female Detective." The front page had a picture of Lady Kate in one of her disguises. She was dressed as a dude of the vintage of '85 - cocoanut hat, short, close-fitting sack-coat, white vest, tight trousers, pointed shoes, and a cute little cane. She was in the act of shadowing a lordly villain. Said lordly villain, at the moment the picture was taken, had turned and nonchalantly asked: "Now, then, sis, why are you on my track?" Lady Kate's reply is not given in the picture, but be sure she had a pat answer ready. The rest of the pile included these:

Old Transform, the Secret Special Detective.
Double-curve Dan, the Pitcher Detective.
Dodger Dick, the Wharf Spy Detective.
Fox and Falcon, the Bowery Shadowers.
The Chimney Spy; or, Broadway Billy's Surprise Party.
Old Bombshell, the Ranger Detective.
Velvet Foot, the Indian Detective.
The Boy Shadow; or, Felix Fox's Hunt.
The King of the Detectives.
Old Sleuth's Triumph.
Under a Million Dissuises. Under a Million Disguises. Tracked by a Ventriloquist. Black Raven, the Georgia Detective. Night Hawk, the Mounted Detective.
The Man of 100 Faces; or, A Hard Case to Solve.
The Detectives' League; or, The Shrewdest of Them

The Jack of Clubs; or, Tracked by a Card.
The Clew in the Closet.
Young Weasel, the Baltimore Detective.
Life and Adventures of Mole, the Detective.
The Broken Chessboard; or, Old Cap Lee's Strange

The Giant Detective in France. The American Detective in Russia.

The Dutch Detective.

The Dutch Detective.

Tom Thumb; or, The Wonderful Boy Detective.

Old Possum; or, The Sleepy Detective.

An Unclaimed Letter; or, Traced Through the Mail.

The Point of a Needle; or, A Very Small Clue.

A Case without a Clue; or, A Detective's Fight for

The Molly Maguire Detective; or, A Vidocq's Adventures Among the Miners.

And pile after pile of the same sort of stories. All of them had a hair-raising front-page picture; all of them had passed through the hands of many readers; all of them could be bought for three cents each.

"Have you noticed," said Mr. Prowell, "that a great many Tascotts have been arrested all over the country?" The reporter thought he had heard that some-

body named Tascott had been arrested.
"Somebody named Tascott!" echoed Mr. Prowell hotly. "Why, there's been a million Tascotts locked up. I mean, nearly a million. Why? Because of the preponderance of detective stories in our standard literature. Somebody named Tascott is said to have killed a Chicago millionaire named Snell. A reward was offered. Mysterious case. Police helpless. Detectives baffled. Young Fearless, the Boy Detective, gets on his trail. Arrests him. Claims reward. But, unfortunately, it's the wrong Tascott. It is always the wrong Tascott. Do you know, I think Tascott was like Marjorie Daw. I think there never was any Tascott."

"Is there no demand for Indian-killing stories

now?"

"Some, but not a great deal. Nothing like what there was three or four years ago. There is always a demand for rattling stories of adventure and bloodshed, but at present the detectives are on top.'

"Don't you think these sensational stories are

injurious to the young?"

"Certainly not. In these stories virtue inva-riably triumphs. The hero is always brave, truthful, chivalrous, and strong. He rescues oppressed maidens at the risk of his life, exposes villainy, fights duels with bogus Counts, discovers plots to rob a bank or blow up an ocean steamer, kills border ruffians, snakes, bears, Indians, and wild cats; is reckless and playfully mischievous, sings rollicking songs, and falls in love with the heroine the first moment he sets eyes on her. And as for morality, why, these books preach morality from top to bottom. Is bloodshed immoral? If so, don't let your boys read history. Why, there's more bloodshed and immorality in a history of England than in 5000 sensational novels. And our girls - that is, our heroines - are all pure and virtuous, and as pretty as a new three-sheet circus bill. The gentle ones are all pronounced blonds and the daring one all decided brunettes, I'm sure I don't know why. But they are all as good as gold."

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK - THE FINAL COST.

A WASHINGTON correspondent writes to the Evening Post under date of September 24 as follows

"Work on the new Congressional Library building is making strides that seem marvellous by contrast with what was done, or left undone, under the old triumvirate management. Gen. Casey, the Chief of Engineers, who is at the head of the undertaking, has already made his reputation, but that does not in the least dampen his enthusiasm. Under him are the architect, Paul J. Pelz, who draws the plans and details, and the supervising engineer, B. R. Green, who sees that the design of Mr. Pelz is carried out. Thanks to the perfect discipline of Mr. Green, the 300 men engaged on the work move almost as one, without jar or friction, nobody getting into his neighbor's way, and the various parts of the building being pushed forward in such an order that all are continually

employed.

"Although the law sets the limit of time for completion at seven years, it would not be surprising to see everything finished at least a year earlier. The present management took hold on the 4th of October last, when there was nothing but a huge hole in the ground to show for the labors of their predecessors. To day, three-quarters of the foundations have been carried up to the level of the ground floor, and by the end of the season the whole will have reached that stage. Contracting for material is going forward rapidly, and by November I it is probable that the material for all the exterior of the building will be under contract. Considerable criticism has been passed upon the present management for contracting for English glazed brick instead of American. The explanation offered, however, is that there is nothing made in America of the kind wanted. These bricks have an ivory-white enamelled surface, and were chosen with especial reference to their power of reflecting light. They will be used for the facings of the courts; and it is expected that, by their aid, the titles of books on the shelves, which will run nineteen or twenty feet inward from the light, will be quite easily read by the librarians in search of them. The bricks chosen are white, or nearly white, all the way through, so that, if the enamel becomes broken in places, the light will still be reflected from them, and their artistic effect will not be destroyed by a revelation of inharmonious colors. No American enamelled brick has this white body; the white enamel is laid on a red body, and every chipping makes an ugly blotch on the surface.

"The granite which will be used for facings, and for which a \$1,200,000 contract has been awarded to a New Hampshire quarry, is the lightest granite, perhaps, in the world. It resembles in tone a white marble, with the faintest wash of Indiaink over it; so that the building will be, to all intents, a white one. The generosity which Congress suddenly manifested when it was finally settled that Gen. Casey was to handle the work and funds for the future, has done a great deal for the management in this matter of material contracts. Under the usual rule, which forbids entering into agreements involving more than the actual appropriation available, it would have been impossible to insure the absolute integrity of the stonework in tint, because the stone procured under piecemeal contracts might have come from different quarries or parts of quarries. As it is, however, Gen. Casey is empowered to make his contract for this important feature quite independently of the regular appropriation, and Congress has bound itself to foot the bills.

"Congress, it will be remembered, chose the \$6,000,000 plan when the final struggle came. As a matter of fact, there will be about \$6,500,-000 available, as something like a half million unexpended balance was turned over by the old management to the new. It is believed that the expense will be kept easily within the estimates, and that there may even be a saving to restore

to the Treasury. "The new library, when finished, will be of a capacity to serve without change for 90 years. It would be possible, however, by building small additions in the courts, to extend this term to 120 years. 'That,' said Architect Pelz, to whom the question of its practicability was referred by your correspondent, 'will, in my opinion, never be done. There is probably in a library, as in a hotel, a fixed limit to its capacity for usefulness. In a hotel, we calculate that the limit is reached at 500 rooms. When you go beyond that, you find it unwieldy, and the effort expended in management is not compensated by the returns, while some part of so huge an affair is likely to be always in trouble, causing discomfort and inconvenience in the other parts. Possibly, when the 90 years have elapsed, if the books still continue pouring in, it will be deemed wise to divide them into special classes and find room for those classes elsewhere. There might be, for instance, a scientific annex and an artistic annex, and so forth, the main building being used for general library purposes, and students of particular topics going to the places where the works they wish to consult can be found. At any rate, that is something which, I think, after having taken care of three generations, we can afford to leave posterity to work out for itself."

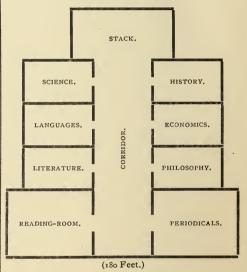
THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

DR. FOLWELL'S ideas of a building are given in an interview in the *Pioneer press* of St. Paul,

Sept. 22:

The old plan for a college library was virtually no plan at all. There was no special library building; but some cold and distant room of the general building was employed for the collection of books, and was open half an hour once a week. This gave way to the alcove plan. They were dark and usually too small, but much relished by a few habitués, who established themselves in the various snuggeries. Then came the stack plan, the main idea at which is to assemble a great number of books in a compact area, and in such a way that the public may be served in the easiest and most rapid manner. This plan was first worked out for public libraries. Such a building is easily built fire-proof, and there is great economy of space. This plan was adopted at Harvard. The plan at Michigan University and Cornell is for a large reading-room adjacent to the storage, with various other features. reading-rooms are kept open long hours. books are loaned out. At Columbia College there is a combination of the stack and readingroom plan. The dead books, that is the ones rarely used, are sent into the stack-room, while the live books are placed on the shelves in the reading-room. In Johns Hopkins University there is no great central library, but several separate libraries. This plan is possible in Baltimore, owing to the proximity of the university to other great general libraries open to the students and faculty. The objection to the plan is, it is costly, difficult to manage, and the books are not generally accessible. Michigan tried this, but has consolidated all her professional libraries into a great central one, and employs the 'seminary' plan.

"Dr. Folwell would make no attempt at a universal collection. The library is to be a part of the apparatus of instruction, and the books are not to be loaned. The doctor would have a combination of the stack, reading-room and 'seminary' plans. Into the stack-rooms should go the more rarely used books. On the walls of the great reading-room, open day and night, should be the books of general reference. And then into a series of rooms of varying size, opening on a central corridor, should be collected the special books used in the several departments of instruction of the university. These rooms should be provided with seats and tables for a large number of workers. This part of the building should be one story high and sky-lighted to save all the wall spaces for book shelves. The accompanying sketch shows the rough outline of the main idea. All administrative and constructional features, matters of detail, are omitted. Thus no provision is indicated for librarians' quarters, etc.



"The front portion, occupied by the readingroom, might be two stories high. The portion behind it, one story. The building presupposes a frontage of 180 feet. In the large room to the left of the corridor should be the reference-books, and in the one on the right the periodicals, 500 of them at least. The apartments devoted severally to philosophy, ecomonics, history, literature, etc., in working out the plan, might not be of the same size as the cut indicates, and it might be necessary to have more of them. It might seem that the stack-room at the end of the corridor is small, but then it must be understood that in a space 40 x 40 and 45 feet high some 250,000 volumes may be As for the cost of such a building I do not think it need exceed \$100,000. If it were desired, \$50,000 more might be put in for architecture. But I should much prefer that the extra money should be put into books. The building should be plain and noble in architecture, according to my notion. A pretentious building with inferior contents would not reflect credit upon us.

The glory of the great libraries is not in their buildings, but their treasures within. of such a library would be: One chief librarian, two librarians, eight assistants besides janitors, messengers, etc. Thus it would be much better that an assistant, who could be hired for \$500 per year, should be in charge of each of the special libraries rather than the professors in charge should give up their valuable time. And by books is meant all printed matter, including charts, maps, engravings, etc., needed for illustrative purposes. The space set apart for the building is between the main building and the college of mechanics." The style of architecture of the new public library building of Boston, the Italian of the Renaissance period, pleases Dr. Folwell very much.

AT THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

Abridged from the N. Y. World, Sept. 1.

"MAMIE W-," called the clerk in the Apprentices' Library. It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and there were not more than half a dozen people in the place. From among a quartet of girls Mamie W--- stepped out. looked about 17 years of age, and wore a simple white gown and sailor hat.

"You must select some other books," said the

young man, handing her back her slip.

"Are these all out?" she asked, with a pettish little frown, although her voice trembled and her cheek flushed.

"Some of them we do not keep. But we don't give any books of this kind to girls of your age,' he replied, in a tone of fatherly remonstrance.

Mamie pouted her lips, looked a little ashamed of herself, and made out another slip. When "The Wooing O't," by Mrs. Alexander, was handed to her she walked out with a discontented expression. The rejected slip lay crushed in a little ball upon the floor and read:

RETURNED—"One night's mystery." WANTED—one of the following: "Eros,"

"Sappho," "La Terre," "Nana."

"How a girl has the face to come in here and ask for books of that kind is more than I can understand!" exclaimed the librarian, looking after her retreating figure.

"Do you have much call for the erotic novels,

so much discussed of late?"

"Oh, yes; plenty of call, I assure you," he answered. "They are not allowed to grow yellow from disuse, like the volumes on political economy and the translations of Greek tragedy. Still, I think in most cases the abuse of certain books by newspaper critics makes some of our members anxious to read them from curiosity only. Their popularity lasts for a very little while. The girls, after all, stick by the romantic or sensational old-time favorites like ' Jane Eyre,' 'East Lynne' or 'Lady Audley's secret.' They read these over and over again. In the winter Dickens' works are in demand, for there is certainly something very comforting in reading 'Our mutual friend' or 'David Copperfield' before a bright fire after a cosey 7 o'clock dinner. At one time there was a great run on Hugh Conway's works, then on Stevenson's, then on Rider Hag-

'The Duchess' is always a favorite with young girls. But what book do you suppose is most popular with men and women alike?"
"'Vanity Fair,' Adam Bede,' The last days
of Pompeii?'" asked the reporter.

"Wrong. 'The Count of Monte Cristo,'" he exclaimed; "we have eighty volumes of this work, and there is rarely one to be found on our shelves. They are in constant circulation. Eighty per cent, of the books taken out of this library is fiction.

"Is the De Milt Library distinct from the Ap-

prentices'?"

"In one way it is. The De Milt family, Benjamin, Sarah, and Elizabeth, bequeathed a very valuable collection of books to the Apprentices' Library. Some are too valuable to be loaned, and these are kept here for reference. trustees decided that the remainder, also rare but not original copies, could be circulated for a small amount, and they set the price at 25 cents yearly.

A sleepy afternoon oppression wrapped the wide, silent rooms. The sunshine pouring centrally from a shaded skylight was subdued, and the steps of the librarian's assistant, as he leisurely climbed the staircases leading to the numerous book-lofts, awoke echoes in the quiet place.

On one of the settees sat a woman wrapped in reverie, a volume of Owen Meredith's poems in

her hand.

"I come here about three times a week," she said, after a few moments' conversation. "It is so quiet, so cool, so restful. I am almost a stranger in New York, and to a woman like me, living in furnished rooms, a few hours here is a grateful change. I like Miss Mulock's and Mrs. Oliphant's works better than the new school of writing. I suppose because pleasant memories of my girlhood are awakened by them, for I have read them two or three times over."

At this moment a tall girl, with short, blonde hair, and dressed with a masculine severity, entered the room, carrying three large books on her arm. She bowed to the reporter's new acquaintance, and wrote out a selection of books in

a very bustling, dashing manner.

"A most interesting young person," whispered the woman. "She takes books from the old De Milt collection. She reads none of the literature of the present day, but the books and plays of the time of Charles II. she is astonishingly familiar with. She knows Wycherly's and Congreve's plays almost by heart. She has read 'Pepys' diary, the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher, and a great many other works of the 16th and 17th centuries. For this reason she has the scandals of the English Court from the reign of William the Conqueror at her tongue's end."

"How do you do, Mrs. R—?" asked the "interesting young person." "What is your book? Meredith? Oh, how can you read such a drivel? You must join the De Milt and let me

make out a list for you,"

"I don't like those coarse books."

"Give me those simple, straightforward days when people called a spade 'a spade.' I don't believe in reticence of expression! There are words very common in our spoken language which seem horrible when written. Bosh! I say. Give me the plain speaking of Shakespeare, Marlowe, Wycherly, Congreve, and all the rest of 'em, instead of the suggestiveness with which the novels of to-day are reeking. The one is simple, honest, clean; the other vile!"

It was almost impossible to get near the papers in the reading-room. About forty men sat in rows on the settees, and the ladies' table was occupied by three girls laughing over *Punch* and an elderly woman with "The history of British costume," by Planché, from which she was scrib-

bling extracts.

Daily and weekly papers, both English and American, and all the prominent magazines, are kept on file. A member can give his order for a dozen books of reference, and they will be carried into the reading-room, where he is at liberty to spend the whole day over them if he chooses. Of course all conversation except in whispers is forbidden, and there is no sound heard but the rustling of the leaves.

Six o'clock came, and with it the place was changed. Quiet no longer reigned. There were a patter of footsteps, smothered shouts of laughter, a subdued whispering, and pretty shopgirls from the neighboring establishments came in in twos and threes. Soon the waiting-room was filled. A number of the girls were pallid and heavy-eyed from a long day's work and heat, but the majority were dressed in fashionably-made ginghams and moved briskly.

The girls compared titles, looked over the lists with many exclamations and laughing comments, raved over this novel, turned their noses up at that one, and were a long time making up their minds as to just what they wanted. Ouida was in great demand. One young lady was just returning "Strathmore" and wanted to read

" Moths."

"Oh," said her young friend, "isn't that very

goody-goody?"

"No, indeed; if anything it's worse," and forthwith she bit the end of her pencil and wrote down the title. "Not that I think I will ever like a book as well as 'Strathmore,'" she exclaimed; "I have read it four times. Swift, silent Strathmore's darkening eyes! Can't you just see him? I could get 'mashed' on a man like Strathmore, couldn't you?"

Her friend wasn't quite so sure of that. She was a little afraid of men of the Strathmore

stamp.

"You never seem to get at just what they're thinking about," she said with an intense air. "All very well in books, but in real life, excuse me."

The clerk sang out the name of "Julius Cæsar!" Everybody looked up in surprise and waited to see who would respond. A small, thin, barefoot boy, as black as the proverbial ace of spades and with abnormally large, rolling eyes, marched sedately up to the desk.

A mechanic among the crowd of men walked off with Paine's "Age of reason," and another with Darwin's "Origin of species." Atheistic books are constantly read by the men, but as a rule the girls do not bother their heads about

matters so abstruse.

LIBRARIES AS SOURCES OF PRESENT INFORMATION.

THE following appeared as a letter in the *Evening Post* of Sept. 7, from one of the authors of the Hoyt-Ward "Cyclopædia of Practical Quotations:"

"I once attended a meeting of librarians in the city of Washington, and I have read many of the proceedings since then of the same learned body, besides having an active interest in various libraries in cities and country towns; but neither in Washington nor elsewhere have I known of any improvement being suggested in the management of libraries, or a closer relationship between them and the cause of education. Libraries are now, what they always have been, distributing centres for all kinds of literature, especially that known as 'light.' There are reading-rooms where a member can while away an hour or an evening pleasantly, but there is no earnest effort to direct any one into a right course of reading, or any provision for assisting those who are attempting any special work themselves. I have been often to the Astor Library, and have been treated with the utmost courtesy. Whatever work I have asked for has been furnished; but suppose I did not know what book I did want, what then? There is no one to say, 'What is the subject over which you are laboring?' and 'I would advise you to consult so and so.' If I am pushed to know the exports and imports of this country for the month of July of the present year, who will direct me where to find them, or who will tell me how to trace a quotation which has eluded the grasp of the quotation-hunters? There are hundreds of events happening every month in the year which may be of more value next month than they are now; but who keeps a record of them, and where is he? I have seen the time when I would have given five dollars to know who wrote a certain poem, but the cyclopædias are mute as the Sphinx when an author is not of a certain standard, and on all subjects that are not supposed to be of universal interest. Is it not a part of the duty of a library to keep up to the times, or is it bounded by the catalogue which tells us what was published last year, but gives no hint of what has been written this year?

"I think librarians should be chosen rather for what they know of the inside of books than for what they know of the outside; for their ability to help the ignorant than for their technical knowledge of the catalogue. Libraries are supposed to be helps to education, but as conducted they are but helps to pass idle time, or to the circulation of the works of Ouida, Miss Braddon, et al. I would have a librarian gifted with insight into character and with quickness of perception to take advantage of opportunities. When I was a young man and a member of the Mercantile Library Association, a membership of which I was very proud, there was a loud demand for a 'course of reading.' The young clerks then were anxious to improve by what they read, and they asked for help, for direction. Some one prepared such a course, and it was widely distributed. It seems to me that the necessity for such a guide now is a thousand times greater than it was then,

but that it should come rather through intelligent verbal intercourse than through a stereotyped page. We all know what a kindly interest effects, and how eagerly we peruse a work that comes to us highly recommended. I have known many men who have been led into serious professional and business studies, and who have succeeded in life as self-educated men, led thereto by the 'word in season,' and by that influence which a greater intelligence exercises over a lesser.

"Next, every public library should include a bureau of contemporary information, a magazine of passing facts and incidents. As a journalist, I want something every day in the week that I can get from neither books nor men. Your own files contain news of interest during the past six months that has cost you many thousands of dollars. Does all interest in what you publish today expire with the issue of the paper? Not so. There may be a paragraph to-day which in six months will be of far more interest to some one than it is now. Where did Jenny Lind die, of what, and what were the prominent events of her life? Can I find it in any library, or in any cyclopædia printed while she was yet alive? Where shall I find for immediate use information in regard to the failure of the Panama Canal, or the action of the French Legislature in relation thereto, or the present status of the Nicaragua Canal, or the great boom in Oklahoma? Thousands of paragraphs are printed monthly which have but a passing interest to the reader, but which are really the germs of history, and may be valuable to the student of the future. An encyclopædia is useful just so far as it brings down history, biography, or science, to the present time; but tell me how completely useful is the greatest of all, the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' in five years after its completion? The first volume of the ninth edition was old before the last volume was published, and in many things, biography especially, what has transpired since is of more living interest than what we find within its covers. Then it must be remembered that hundreds of persons have lived and died, too insignificant for the 'Britannica,' but in whose fortunes we take a living personal interest.

"Then again, there is value in a collection of portraits and other pictures, such as appear in the illustrated weeklies and other periodicals. That they have an interest with the public is proven by the fact that they are published at all; but who knows when they will not be valuable as well as momentarily interesting? I was lately engaged in writing articles on the 'Precious Stones of Commerce,' and it was important to me to have information and representations of the great diamonds of the world. Where was I to find them? It was vain to search the libraries unless I could accidentally find a librarian who remembers everything he sees, and I never heard of but one man with such a tenacious memory - Mr. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress. Yet there is one man in this city who is making such a collection as I am describing, and he placed his hand on what I wanted at once. It was taken from

the London News seven years ago.

"This gentleman does all the clipping himself, and has done so as a labor of love for twenty

years, and the material he has gathered enables him to fill a most important position as a writer and compiler, a situation he could not possibly fill without just such assistance. He places all his excerpts in envelopes, of which he has now over 15,000 devoted to biography alone, with many thousands covering miscellaneous subjects. His envelopes are properly packed and placed in boxes alphabetically, so that any subject can be as quickly found as a word in the dictionary.

"Every individual may possibly be helping to make history. Is it asking too much of our librarians that they should partly employ themselves in collecting history? Perhaps it could not be well done by the librarian himself, with his multifarious duties, but it should be done under his supervision, by young women, who, with sharp eyes and scissors, would make short work of each day's news. The LIBRARY JOURNAL, which favors the general plan, also suggests, wisely, that each library might make a specialty of one subject. One might take statistics, another biography, a third history, a fourth religion, a fifth philosophy, and thus avoid duplication.

"Personally I do not care how the work is done, provided it is done, and that our libraries become sources of contemporary information, and not merely, as I have said, centres for the distribution of useful, and too often useless, literature. Respectfully, J. K. Hoyr."

WHAT PEOPLE READ.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

FROM certain questions propounded by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and answered at the annual Convention of the American Library Association, some interesting facts may be gleaned concerning the comparative popularity of well-known novelists.

In reply to the query, "Of recent writers of fiction who are dead, who are most popular through their works?" the name of Dickens, in most cases, leads all the rest, while Thackeray now and then follows, but is more often jostled to the end of the list by E. P. Roe, Bulwer, Cooper, and others. George Eliot usually takes third rank, and Balzac's name appears in one report. Hawthorne is mentioned only once; but Scott does not seem to have lost ground. There is a great diversity of opinion as to the most popular living novelist. Hardy and Black are specified several times, and Robert L. Stevenson, Wilkie Collins, Miss Braddon, and Mrs. Humphry Ward vie in popularity. Mrs. Oliphant is the favorite of Harrisburg, Pa., and at Oberlin, O., Meredith or McDonald.

The most popular living French writer is found, in most instances, to be Alphonse Daudet — "Henri Greville" ranking next; while Erckmann-Chatrian, Jules Verne, and Dumas appear once or twice in the different lists. Lew. Wallace leads as the pet American novelist; Mrs. Burnett follows hard upon him; while Marion Crawford, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Whitney, and the ever-blooming Mrs. M. J. Holmes stand about upon an equal footing. The votes for Howells make quite a respectable showing. Somerville, Mass., swears by Howells and James — the only place where the

latter author seems to be appreciated. In Lowell, Mass., the home of the factory girl, Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth stands supreme—a not surprising fact. It is remarkable that Clemens is mentioned but once, while Cable, Craddock, Harris, Charles Dudley Warner, and Miss Woolson are mentioned not at all. The territory embraced ranges chiefly over the Eastern and Western Middle States.

There are several inferences to be drawn from the evidence given us by the Association. First, that the dialectic tendency in fiction finds little favor with the general public. Second, that the average reader demands a story — well or ill told, but still a story. We may be sure that at the library where R. L. Stevenson stands first in esteem it is not his exquisite essays, not his thoughtful poems, but his tales of adventure, that are most in demand. Third, that although the masters of fiction are not accorded the highest place, yet they are not banished, and that the popular taste is a healthy one, not inclining towards what is either vicious or unclean.

New York Library Club.

A SUGGESTION made at one of the meetings of the New York Library Club previous to the vacation is likely to be taken up with the result of making the Club much more interesting than ever before. This was that the meetings, instead of being held at one place, should be held at different libraries seriatim and should be made somewhat more social occasions than hitherto. In accordance with this suggestion, the Directors of the Brooklyn Library offer the use of the Directors' room to the Library Club for one meeting there, with a cordial invitation from Mr. Bardwell, the librarian, to inspect the workings of his library, and after an hour or so of the usual topics an adjournment will be had to the private library of Mr. Gordon L. Ford, near by, one of the finest private libraries, housed in one of the finest library-rooms in the country. This first meeting will probably be held Nov. 14. Another afternoon in Brooklyn will probably be planned for the Pratt Institute, after which there will be "afternoon tea" and some show of presentation copies, authors' autographs, etc., at the house of Mr. R. R. Bowker, not far off. Mr. F. P. Hill has invited the Club also to visit the new library at Newark, and three other meetings can be very profitably and pleasurably planned in New York. It is hoped that in addition to the good effect of this kind of meetings on the Club in increasing both the attendance and the interest, they will be useful in enlisting the interest of the staff of each library visited, as the understanding will be that all those who can possibly be spared from immediate attendance on the public will attend the meetings of the Club.

Reviews.

THE WORLD'S BEST BOOKS: a Key to the Treasures of Literature. By Frank Parsons, F. E. Crawford, and H. T. Richardson. Bost., Little, Brown & Co., 1889. c. 7+134 p. D. cl.

The preface of this book, signed by Frank Parsons, in whose name the copyright is entered, after stating that "during twenty years of earnest reading of the finest literature this book has been growing," gives the purpose of this volume in this breathless sentence: "It aims to accomplish several things the need of which has long been felt; especially to classify the leading books in each department - poetry, philosophy, religion, morals, history, wit, etc. - indicating the importance of each great division in relation to the rest, and what the rank of every book must be, compared with others of the same division, that the student may not only know the hundred or four hundred greatest books, but may see them in their true gradation, and have the means of knowing where he should begin to study; also to supply the tests by which each reader for himself may judge the claims of any book on his attention, and to give a list of brief selections of the gravest, grandest, saddest, sweetest, wittiest, most pathetic, solemn, and melodious passages in literature, naming the precise place in which each selection may be found, the manner in which it should be read, and its degree of difficulty, with the purpose of building up a standard of taste and comparison for all after reading; and finally to picture to the eye the relative positions of the greatest writers of the world in time and space, and in relation to the great events that history records, accompanying the picture with a bird's-eye view of all the periods of English literature, and of the Golden Age in every other literature of any note, which view in 15 minutes' reading gives the essence of the 25 or 30 books on literature and reading that are the most in use, so far as they relate to choice of reading and the order of selection."

This is a good deal to cover in 134 pages, not a few of which are wasted in rhetoric which does not mean a great deal, as in the page (p. 64) devoted to Bellamy's "Looking backward," which by carelessness, probably on the part of the proof-reader, we are informed is "English, 16th Cen-The introductory remarks contain a good deal of common-sense suggestion, together with some of the useless rhetoric usually found in the prefaces to books of selections. Table I., "The World's Best Books," presents in the upper part what the writer happily terms "the first shelf of the world's library;" while the lower part schedules books which, though not of the very strongest claims, "should enter into a liberal education." This table is classified into 14 divisions and cites about 300 names of authors with numbers referring to appended descriptive notes. In division 13, "Guides," Mr. Foster's name holds the place of honor, and by a reference to note No. 203 we find a comment with which we can heartily agree: "Every one who is interested in books should keep an eye on this thorough and enthusiastic worker and take advantage of the information which he lavishes in his bulletins." Table II.—

not a table at all - is "a short special course to gather ideas of practical importance to every life." Table III., covering nine pages, is a list, under authors, of choice selections from general literature with designation of the degree of difficulty, the manner of reading, and "where found." Table IV., so called, is a very brief list of "supplementary general reading." Table V. shows "the distribution of the best literature in time and space with a parallel reference to some of the world's great events"—all of which is accomplished in five pages. The remarks on this table give the author a fine opportunity to let rhetoric loose again. Subsequent pages describe the "several periods of English literature," "the greatest names of other literature," and finally, the appendix gives "the best thoughts of great men about books and reading," arranged alphabetically by authors.

The book, as this summary suggests, is a curious mixture of crudity and useful suggestion. It is not "the coming catalogue," but, nevertheless, may set some readers thinking usefully about good books and how to read them. The author's suggestions on this last point, by the way, are conveyed in a series of capital letters; the best history, we find, should be read R. D. G., which means read carefully, digest best passages, grasp the idea of the whole book, while other books are to be R. R. B.

simply S(wallowed).

Library Economy and history.

ABUSES in the libraries. (In N. Y. Press, Aug. 28.)

"In the reading libraries there is apparently an impression among the so-called stockholders, the officers, and the employés of such libraries or societies that they were originally instituted merely for the 'personal comfort' of these persons. But such is not the case. They were intended by their donors to be free of use, within certain defined limits, to all worthy persons. . . . It is a shame that the city of New York, as the centre of 3,000,000 of intelligent and educated people, should not have furnished by this time a library which should be modern, complete, well managed, and from which no earnest and aspiring mind should be excluded by foolish rules or by the insolence of some young upstart."

Annuaire des bibliothèques et des archives pour 1889. Paris, Hachette, 1889. 212 p. 18°.

The BLESSING of libraries. (In N. Y. Graphic, Aug. 31.)

Speaks of Mr. Hubbard's article in the North American. "Is it not late in the day to view the amusement of the young as an evil pursuit? To say that the libraries can hardly be expected to do any more desirable work than that might be to slightly shock wide-spread Puritan predilections even in people who admit that young people should be amused, but, after all, it would be possible to very fairly sustain the statement. What is all our machinery, social, political, and moral, for, but to add to the sum of human hap-

piness? Blessings on every person and every institution that gives pure amusement to people, young or old. As to the contention that the amusement furnished by our libraries is not pure, one thing is certain, and that is that New York does not suffer by the laxity of reading furnished, sweeping as are this writer's charges against libraries in general.

"It is inconceivable that any important institutions furnish children with immoral juvenile literature, or that they have on their shelves any markedly indecent literature, except old classics, in which the indecency is incidental to literary and artistic purposes. To guard against the distribution of these among unformed readers is certainly easy, but whether it is done or not is really a matter of far less importance than appears at the first glance It is often remarked how uncomprehending are such ideas when set in the midst of genuine literature."

Concludes with an appeal for the N. Y. Cir-

culating Library.

Bonazzi, dott. Guiliano. Dell' ordinamento delle biblioteche: saggio. Parma, Luigi Battei, 1889. 40 p. 8°. + tavola.

Bourgeois, E. Rapport sur la situation de la grande bibliothèque de la ville de Lyon et sur les remèdes qui doivent y être apportés. Lyon, 1889. 42 p. 8°.

CONCERNING novels. (In Milwaukee Sentinel, Sept. 22.)

On Mr. Hubbard's article. "Take the fictitious works from our Sunday-school libraries, and the doors would open on empty shelves; and were the public libraries similarly depleted we should no longer be taxed for their support, for they would cease to exist. The remarkable cheapness of solid works enables the scholar to provide himself at small expense with his necessary outfit; the demand on the public library is for books that one does not care to keep and re-read. It is also a question whether such a board as Mr. Hubbard recommends for library supervision is to be

"We should be sorry to lose the imaginative element in the education of our children. It is only by ideals that the race advances, and it is our poets and novelists who furnish us with our best and highest types of manhood and womanhood. The boy reared exclusively on sermons and abstract mathematics may become a very exemplary young man, but who would not rather have, for his own, the child whose cultivated imagination surveys the wide field of life outside of pure realism, who has learned to think from Shakespeare, to feel with Dante, to aspire with Keats to a loftier and nobler life, and to imbibe from Scott and Dickens and George Eliot those ideals of chivalry and generosity, purity and tenderness, justice and tolerance, that give the nineteenth century civilization the palm of superiority over all that have preceded it.

"The public library may be doomed, but it is not extreme Puritanism that will produce its fall. The newspaper is becoming more and more a library in miniature, the amount of historical, biographical, scientific, religious, musical, artistic, and dramatic information given by any one of our leading dailies in the course of the year being simply enormous, and furnished at a cost that is merely nominal. The number of scholars in any community is and always will be, proportionately, limited. The mass of mankind must, of necessity, take its wisdom in small doses; and it is because the newspaper provides its knowledge in condensed and attractive form that its constituency constantly increases, while that of the public library discouragingly lessens."

COUDERC, C. Notice sur la Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, Lamirault, 1889. 56 p. 12°.

CUTTER, C: A. Common-sense in libraries; the president's address at the meeting of the American Library Association, St. Louis, May 8-11, 1889. Privately printed. 8 p. 8°. Repr. from the *Library journal*.

The [Denver] public library; an institution only in its infancy which is destined to become very popular. (In *Rocky mountain news*, Denver, Sept. 8.) With four cuts.

The Free Public Library. (In Republican, Winona, Minn., Aug. 17.)

Deprecates exclusive novel-reading and urges more serious reading as sure to give a more lasting pleasure.

The FUNCTIONS of a library. (In N. Y. Commercial adv., Aug. 31.)

"Especially should children be protected from all books that they care to read. And so deeply does [Mr. Hubbard] feel this truth that he bursts into prophecy and has 'not the slightest hesitation in affirming' that the happy day will yet dawn when story-books will be forbidden fruit to children. Denied this pernicious indulgence, they would soon fall to greedily devouring more instructive works. It was otherwise, be it noted, with the ducks that a man proposed to convert into canvas-backs by feeding them on celery. Dash 'em, they wouldn't eat it!"

Hubbard, James M. Are public libraries public blessings? (In *North Amer. rev.*, Sept., p. 339-346.)

Hugelmann, Dr. K: Die Centralisation der Amtsbibliotheken in Wien. Wien, Manz, 1889. 19 p. 8°.

Leitschuh, F. Führer durch die Kön. Bibliothek zu Bamberg. 2. Aufl. Bamberg, 1889. 12 + 232 p. mit Illustr. gr. 8°. 3 m., bd.

NISARD, C:, librarian of the French Ministry of the Interior under the Second Empire, author of "Histoire des livres populaire" and many

other works, member of the Academy of Inscriptions, died July 17.

Our free library getting rapidly into shape. (In the Call, Newark, N. J., Aug. 25.) 1 col.

A school library. (In Seattle [Wash.] Times, Sept. 17.)

" Previous to the burning of Central schoolbuilding two years ago, a school library of about 500 volumes had been collected there, which were nearly all destroyed by the fire. Since then there have been about 200 volumes bought, and an effort will be made to increase this number to 2000 volumes or more. A good school library, properly used, is a most valuable auxiliary to any public school, and supplements the work of the class-room as no other means can do. It widens the field of the text-book, and broadens the students' range of thought. Its biographies stimulate emulation in high attainments. Its poetry creates a love of the beautiful in expression and the sublime in thought. Its fiction portrays the many-sided phases of human character, and teaches the richness and power of the English language. Its science reveals the height attained by intellect, and points out the toilsome march of progress through generations of patient endeavor. Its travel in foreign lands returns rich-laden with instructive truths upon the social conditions of men and their political environ-ments, and, by comparisons, inspires reverence for our own native country.

"We have engaged, with intense satisfaction, in the recent movement in our city looking toward the establishment of a public library. But there is needed for youths at school a library selected with especial reference to the formation of pure literary tastes and correct reading habits. This is Seattle's first need in the matter of libraries and provision should be made to meet it at once."

VEUCLIN, V. E. Anciennes bibliothèques normandes, 1689-1731. Bernay, 1889. 36 p. 8°.

WHERE rare books are. (In *Tribune*, N. Y., Aug. 26.)

"The readers at the Astor average 200 daily; in winter they are 240 to 250. It must not be forgotten, Mr. Saunders says, in comparing the numerical list of books with those of other libraries, that the Astor Library has no duplicates whatever, and only the standard novels. Popular novels are also excluded. Thus it covers subjects as exhaustively as other like institutions which can boast of many more books, because they duplicate and even triplicate their purchases upon one subject. In fact, Mr. Saunders believes the Astor Library is more complete now in many ways than the famous British Museum was at the same age.

"About twenty years ago the librarian purchased an edition of the first letter of Columbus in reference to his discoveries in the New World, printed in Rome, in 1493, and covering four small leaves, for \$1000. A few weeks ago, he received a letter from the famous bookseller and antiquarian, S. Calvary, Berlin, offering something

more than £500 for the same book.

WHO is responsible? (In the Sentinel, Indianapolis, Aug. 25.)

Based on G: E. Hardy's article in *Lib. jrl.*, Aug., p. 343-347, "The school library a factor in education." Urges the rehabilitation of township libraries in Indiana.

REPORTS.

Bangor (Me.) P. L. Added 1986; total 26,344; home use 48,456 (fiction 34,327), lib. use 40,303

(fiction 22,825).

The librarian, M.. H. Curran, says: "The usefulness of the reading-room still continues to increase. The room cannot accommodate the boys who would like to use it. It may seem useless work to grant the requests of small boys for picture-books, but, when we look at many of the readers who are almost daily to be seen here and realize that they are the boys who wanted picturebooks four or five years ago, we can see that a great work is being done for the boys of this city which it would not be right to check. And whenever it seems advisable to you to try the experiment of opening the rooms on Sunday afternoons, to readers only, I will do what I can to assist in the work. I think young men, without homes in the city, might be helped by having a comfortable place to read or study.'

Battle Creek (Mich.) P. Sch. L. (F: P. Jordan, libn.) Added 512; total 9413; issued 46,785, to 3584 borrowers. The library is much used by pupils of the public schools to supplement the study of text-books.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. The number of books drawn during July was 13,319, a decrease from the corresponding month of the previous year of 1107. The report shows that the reference department and reading-room have been unusually well attended. Sunday seems to be a popular day for those who take advantage of the reference department.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. Sch. L. Added 1430; total 21,858; lib. use 4775; home use 100,974. The recataloging of the library began last February; 11,000 v. have been catalogd and the part relating to the more popular department is now printing.

Newburyport (Mass.) P. L. Added 92. As usual the more costly and valuable ones were purchased by the income of the Peabody fund, 40 in number. From the Sawyer fund 29 have been added, including the first volume of the Century dictionary. By contributions 20 volumes have been added, and from other funds 3.

N. Y. Maimonides L. Added 2781; total 29,545; issued 36,324 (English fiction 43½%, standard literature 37%. The appeal made in the previous report by the librarian, Mr. Cohen, for works illustrating American Jewish history has aroused much interest. Tables are added showing (1) the number of volumes circulated of English fiction of authors whose works have been given out 25 or more times. The list is divided into "Best reading," "Translations," "Good reading," "Poor reading," and "Juveniles." The list of "Best reading" begins with Black, Scott,

Howells, Mulock, Bulwer, Dickens, G: Eliot, F. H. Burnett, Aguilar, Hawthorne, and ends with Mrs. Ward and C: Kingsley. A second table shows the frequency with which single volumes of English fiction have circulated. "Ben-Hur" leads with 83; the succeeding titles are "Vale of Cedars," "Quem," "In Paradise," "Night and morning," "Adam Bede," etc. A third table shows "the number of works circulated of German novelists." But "German novelists" is used in a wide sense; for Dumas, Ohnet, Jokai, Balzac, Malot, Disraeli, C: Reade, Feuillet, Bulwer, Sue, and Dickens appear among them. The last table shows how frequently some of the standard authors have been read and works on certain subjects circulated. The list begins with Education 186, Shakespeare 164, Political science 143, and ends with Wieland, Emerson, Plutarch, Webster, and Byron, each 10.

Oakland (Cal.) F. L. Number of members July I 9696; number of members August I 9766; number of books issued for home use 5107; number of volumes added by purchase 12; by donation 8; public documents received from Washington 4; number of volumes worn out and withdrawn 37; amount received from fines \$34.30; amount expended \$6.75.

Plainfield (N. J.) P. L. Added 55; total 7962. Circulated in July 1417. Cash from fines \$13.06. Number of cardholders 1507. Number of visitors 2102.

Sacramento (Cal.) P. L. Books issued in July 3868. Average number issued per day 129. Number of patrons registered 8754. Amount of the fines collected \$15.55. Number of catalogues sold 2. Number of books mended in library 314. The librarian was authorized to procure Ebers' History of Egypt, and a full set of Harper's Weekly, besides 18 new books. The library was ordered to be closed from the evening of August 11 to to the 26th for cleaning and repairs.

Allegheny (Pa.), Carnegie F. L. Gen. Steinmetz, the resident architect of the Carnegie Free Library building, announces that the work proper on that structure will be completed about this month. All that will then remain to be done is to place therein the necessary furniture, and the building will be ready for occupation. The library department is to occupy almost the entire first floor of the new structure. The main entrance to this portion of the building will be on Federal Street, and this will allow visitors to pass into the rotunda. To the south of this rotunda is a large room, which will be divided into two apartments. The larger of these will be used as a general reading-room, and the smaller will be set aside for a ladies' reading-room. Both these apartments front on Ohio Street. There will be no book-racks of any description permitted in these rooms. Directly across the rotunda from this portion of the building the book-room is This is one large apartment divided located. by a hall floor. One of these floors is placed half the distance to the main ceiling, and can be reached by spiral staircases. Each floor will contain a number of iron book-racks shelved both front and back. Iron racks for the reception of books will also be placed against the wall.

The capacity of this department is 100,000 volumes. Visitors will not be permitted to handle any books until they have drawn them from the

library in the prescribed method.

Beyond this room and facing North Diamond Street the cataloguing and reference-book rooms are located. The room on this floor directly under the great tower is where the Board of

Managers will hold their meetings.

The public library of Allegheny is at present run under the direction of the Board of School Control, but whether or not the new building will be under the same management has not yet been decided by Councils. The present library contains 12,000 volumes, and in case Councils turn the management of the new building over to the Board of Control, these books will be transferred there at once. The question as to the powers of Councils in this matter has been settled by an act of Legislature passed in 1887. This law provides that Councils in all cities of the Commonwealth can appropriate sufficient funds to maintain a public library. One of the conditions under which Mr. Carnegie presented the city of Allegheny with this gift was that taxes for its maintenance should be levied each year. Librarian James Benney thinks that 50,000 volumes at least should be the nucleus of the new library. The second floor of the handsome structure is where the art-gallery, music-hall, and lecture-room are located.

Brooklyn Library. A brilliant course of "Lectures by Authors" has been planned by the Directors of the Brooklyn Library, to be given at the Academy of Music, on the evenings of October 15, November 7 and 12, and December 16.

The course will be opened by Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, with an address written for the occasion on "The Relation of Fiction to Life." The second and third lectures will be given by Miss Amelia B. Edwards, the well-known novelist and Egyptologist, on "The Buried Cities of Ancient Egypt" and "The Story of an Egyptian Mound," and will be illustrated by the stereopticon from views taken for the purpose in the course of the work by the Egyptian exploration parties.

On the fourth evening, with the coöperation of the Authors' Copyright League, will be given "Authors' Readings" from their own works, such as have been so successful during the past two years in New York and Washington. The entire proceeds of this evening's readings will go

to the International Copyright Fund.

The lectures will be preceded by brief prefatory addresses, on the first evening by General A. C. Barnes, President of the library; on the second evening by Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, on "Egyptian Exploration," introducing Miss Edwards to her American audience; and on the third by Mr. R. R. Bowker, on "International Copyright in Relation to American and English Authors."

Cleveland (O.) P. L. At the meeting of the Board of Public Library Trustees held in August it was reported that 1176 pages of the catalogue

were already printed, and that the entire book will comprise about 1350 pages. The election of a Librarian and Assistant Librarian was the next thing on the card, and it was decided to elect the officer for two years instead of one as formerly. The salary of the Librarian was fixed at \$2100, and that of the Assistant at \$900, which has been the rate for a number of years past. W. H. Brett was reëlected Librarian and Miss Maria T. Hubbel Assistant Librarian.

Columbus (O.) City and School Libraries. "The present active movement toward a separation of the public school and city libraries," the Columbus Dispatch, "does not surprise any one who has watched the history of this institution with any closeness of attention during the past few years. Matters have not been running along very smoothly as far as the administration of the library's affairs are concerned. Meanwhile the stock of books has gone on increasing until the press for room has become tremendous. two troubles, taken together, have not made the library problem one easy of solution. At this particular time, and with the municipal finances in their present shape, the separation of the two libraries and the location of the school library at the Front Street building would materially simplify the situation and greatly relieve the strain. Something of this kind has got to be done if a new library building is not erected. It is the old California question in a new form. It is more room or 'bust.' Room enough for the school library can be made at the Front Street building, it is reported. The old library quarters are probably abundantly adequate for the city library."

Lawrence (Mass.) P. L. The plans of G. C. Adams, of Lawrence, have been accepted for the new building. Two Lawrence architects and four Boston firms competed. That the committees might be unbiased, the plans were numbered by Librarian Hedge so that no one on either committee knew whose plans they were inspecting. Both the trustees and the city government committee unanimously selected the same plan. The architecture is of the modern Romanesque style. The building has a frontage of 89 feet and is 124 feet deep. Its entire exterior is of brown-stone, the trimming being of the same material, hammered. At the northeast corner is a tower, which, for 25 feet of its elevation, retains a square shape, its dimensions being 21 feet. At the height of 25 feet it becomes octagonal in form, and is surrounded by a slate roof. The entire height is 70 feet.

The entrance is from the northeast, through a large arch under the tower, and which is set back 26 feet from the front line of the main building. Entering through an arch, one finds a large vestibule, whence entrance is made into the waiting and delivery room, 26 x 30 feet. This is lighted by two large glass windows from the east and west. The reading-room, north of the deliveryroom, is divided from it by an arch, and is 30 x 70 feet in size. An octagonal end on Haverhill Street admits light through 6 small windows and a large one 10 feet wide. At the northwest side is the reference-room, 22 x 32. This is connected with the reading-room by two large arch-

es, in the space between which is an open fireplace. Leading to the west from the reference-room is the librarian's room, 17 x 27½. This contains an open fireplace, and projects 6 feet beyond the line of the reference-room on the west, receiving light through a large window. At the south of the building is a one-story projection, 37 feet wide and 45 feet long, with a basement 6 feet in height. This room has a capacity of 100,-The arrangement is original. ooo volumes. There are three tiers of iron book-racks in the centre of the room, one under the floor in the basement, one on a level with the floor, and one above. These are connected with iron open-work staircases. The walls of the room are unfinished, a white plaster wall on the solid brick being the only ornamentation. This makes it almost fire-proof, and from its isolation from the rest of the building renders it a safe place for books.

The basement contains a janitor's room, and rooms for the boilers, fuel, storage, etc., besides toilet-rooms for the attendants. The entire building is finished with oak, with the exception of the book-room, and is heated by steam, and lighted by both gas and electricity. Upstairs is the trustees' room, 15½ feet square, and a large hall 30 x 60, which will be used for a picture-gallery and for lectures. On the ground floor is also a dressing-room, 22 x 8. The plans will be completed in about four weeks, when the foundation will be laid, and the building will be completed in about a year. The cost will be \$40,000.

Nashville, Tenn. Vanderbilt Univ. Law Library. An important meeting of the Board of Directors of the Vanderbilt Univ. was held Aug. 8. Matters pertaining to the Law Department of the university were discussed and some interesting reports were made. It is well known that the next season of the Law School will be held in the very magnificent new down-town structure on Cherry Street. The board decided to appoint Mr. Wilbur F. Barclay, of Russellville, Ky., to be Librarian of the Law School and general custodian of all the papers and books of the school. He is to be paid a handsome annual salary, and to devote his entire attention to the library work. Mr. Barclay was one of the early law students of the Vanderbilt and has served as clerk and master for his county. During the process of construction of the law building, eager and enthusiastic spirits like Judge W. B. Reese, one of the law faculty, have been engaged in the work of providing for a nucleus for so extensive a library as that now contemplated. Judge Wm. F. Cooper, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, became much interested in the project, and through his influence mainly the very large and valuable library, several thousand volumes, belonging to the Nashville Law Association, is to be turned over to the Vanderbilt Law Library. Mr. G. M. Fogg, a very prominent lawyer of Nashville, was asked to allow to the library the loan of the library of his father, the distinguisded Francis B. Fogg, the most valuable library probably in Tennessee. Mr. Fogg replied that he would gladly present the library to the school. Judge E. H. East will contribute very largely to the library out of his

private property, as will also Judge D. F. Wilkin, Judge W. B. Reese, Mr. Ed. Baxter, Mr. Thomas H. Malone, and others. Recently, during a visit to Nashville, Mr. George Vanderbilt, of New York, expressed great admiration for the very handsome new structure. He made a number of general inquiries, and asked particularly as to the prospects for a library, expressing much interest in the latter. It is confidently believed that he will give very extensive aid to the project. The Executive Board have instructed the architect of the building to prepare several select rooms for library purposes, and it is understood these will be fitted up with an elegance comporting with their surroundings.

Newark Public Library. The catalogue-room, states the Newark Advertiser, is ready for occupation. Two large oaken tables, 4x 10 feet each in dimensions, are placed in the centre, and around the east and south sides are built in the cases for the cards that comprise the catalogue. The arrangement is such that, when closed, the case forms a writing surface, and one person need monopolize but 3 rows of cards, instead of 4 or 5 tiers of 3 each, as is necessary where cases are in a rack. The rods which secure the cards cannot be removed or loosened except by unlocking a small hinged lid from below.

In the card catalogue subjects and titles run together, the former being in red ink. A red R in the margin indicates that the work is a reference-book and cannot be taken from the building. A red J in the margin indicates that the work is for juveniles. Reference-works may be found in the reference gallery, although they are classified and have places in the cases. When they are removed to the gallery a dummy is substituted for them. Stools are provided for those consulting the cards, and the printed catalogues may be consulted at the long tables.

A peculiarity of the newspaper files is that they are adjustable at convenient elevations, so that the top of large sheets may be brought down, or the foot of the columns elevated to the plane of vision.

On the third floor above, 100 very easy, high-backed chairs of antique oak offer additional accommodation for readers.

Newburyport (Mass.) P. L. The Public Library was reopened August 26, for the withdrawal of books. Since the library was founded, 35 years ago, there has been but one, the original, registration of the names of those qualifying to avail themselves of its privileges, and at a recent meeting the Board of Directors voted to order a new registration. Every person who wishes to borrow books personally, or for children under 16 years of age, must register anew. A new system of keeping accounts will also be inaugurated, such as is in use in modified forms in all public libraries.

New Haven P. L. The City Council has appropriated \$100,000 for a new building. The Palladium urges that it should be built on the site of the State House.

Philadelphia. An offer was some time since made by Mr. R. J. Wright, of Bustleton, to give

\$1000 towards the cost of establishing a free library for that portion of the 23d Ward, on condition of another \$1000 being raised. Mr. Wright's offer was accepted, and a committee decided to hold an exhibition of the products of the ward as the best means of raising the \$1000. The exhibition has been well patronized.

Pittsburg, Pa. W. N. Frew, chairman of the Councilmanic Committee appointed nearly two years ago to attend to public library matters, when asked what had become of the Carnegie Library project in Pittsburg, replied that there had been no further progress made since the city had put itself in position to receive the gift and take care of it, see that it was properly groomed, etc. Mr. Frew stated that Mr. Carnegie had been informed that the coast was clear, and nothing further could be done by any one but himself. He, Mr. Frew, regarded any further approaches in Mr. Carnegie's direction as indelicate. same time, he didn't think there was any string tied to the gift, and thought the reason then assigned by Mr. Carnegie still, in all probability, held. That was that he wished to see the outcome of the project in Allegheny. Mr. Frew supposed that Mr. Carnegie had sufficient reasons for silence, and he certainly knew of no way to get a deliverance on the subject. On November 25, 1881, Andrew Carnegie wrote to Mayor Lyon, making an offer of \$250,000 for a free library on condition that the city provide for its proper use and maintenance not less than \$15,000 annually. Mr. Carnegie enumerated the advantages to be derived by a free library, and ended by expressing the hope that he be allowed to show some sense of the deep debt of gratitude he owed to Pittsburg and its people. On November 20, 1886, almost five years after the offer, an ordinance was signed by Mayor A. Fulton providing for a library under the donor's conditions. Legislative sanction being deemed necessary, on the 23d day of May, 1887, Governor Beaver approved the act. City Clerk Sheppard states that subsequently Mr. Carnegie said in an interview with Mr. Frew that he, Carnegie, would make the donation \$500,000 if necessary, but that at the time in question the Allegheny Library had made a considerable draft on his resources, and asked for time. Since then it has not received special attention. A committee has been appointed from year to year to attend to the matter until this year, when the matter has been allowed to lapse.

Rockton, Ill. Talcott F. L. On Aug. 22 was opened a handsome free library building in Rockton, the northern suburb of Rockford, Ill. building was erected at the expense of the Talcott family of Rockford and Rockton. Mr. Thomas B. Talcott furnished as a memorial to his wife 679 volumes of the Bohn Library. Other contributions of books were 6 works on natural history, a complete set of the Encyclopædia Britannica, 113 volumes from the town of Rockton, and a number of books from various sources, so that the library opens with nearly 1000 volumes of the better class of literature. At the dedication exercises held at the Congregational Church on the evening of the 22d, Mr. W. A. Talcott spoke at some length concerning the benefits to be derived from such an institution, and said that it now remained with the citizens themselves to reap the harvest. Prof. Whitney, of Beloit College, delivered the main address. He gave an interesting description of the value of a good library to a town, and its beneficent influence upon the people. closing as follows: "There is not a home in this village that will not soon be feeling, perhaps all unknown to itself, an influence, going forth from these books and that reading-room, that will enlarge and uplift them if they only consent. As I have elsewhere said, the business of our reading is 'to replenish our thoughts, to broaden our understanding, to purify and strengthen our imagination, to enliven our affections, to sweeten our sympathies, and to sanctify our souls.' You that have given largely to help on so excellent a work, have done well; your work will live on in beneficent activity long after you are gone from this life. It remains for the rest to see to it that the history of the library, through many generations, shall be steadily worthy of so noble a start. A collection was taken up at the close of the exercises, which realized \$36.50.

St. Paul (Minn.) P. L. The library is to be formally opened to the public October 1. The labelling of the books is nearly completed, and the classification and placing in the library will soon begin. There will be 20 main classes, divided into 175 divisions. The 30,000 volumes of the library will be shelved in the first and second floor rooms on the Tenth Street side. The reference-books will be kept in the reading-room. 12 or 15 of the leading dailies of the country will be kept on file, and the local publications will be preserved and bound. The manner of drawing the books by the general public has not yet been decided upon. Librarian Pulnair thinks that the probable method to be used is after a person has given evidence that he is a resident of the city, he will be granted a borrower's card, upon his furnishing a guaranty that books drawn will be returned. This guaranty will be a money deposit or a written surety by a responsible citizen. The books may be kept out two weeks, and generally may be continued unless the book is an unusually popular one. Of the works for which there is sure to be a great demand there will be duplicate copies. There have recently been made to the library a few gifts of valuable prints and volumes. The physicians and dentists of St. Paul voted to raise \$350 to be expended in subscriptions to medical and dental periodicals, published in America and Europe, for the Public Library. They ask the library board to provide a place for their reception and to care for and preserve them. The Hennepin County Medical Society has expressed its intention of donating its collection of 300 medical works to the library. These, with the periodicals, will supply a county corner of the library to the satisfaction of the doctors.

San Francisco. Sutro L. Though the Sutro Library is still little more than a name, so far as the public is concerned, the indefatigible owner is ransacking the book markets of the world and constantly adding piles of rare volumes and mss. to the already valuable collection.

Shelburne, Vt. The Shelburne library may more properly be called a book exchange. The village postmistress has the care of the books, giving them out upon call free to all and criditing their return, which is in most cases made promptly, the books being kept in remarkably good order without fines or rules, the town paying her a slight compensation.

The volumes are given or loaned to the library by persons so disposed. Some bought new books, while some loaned their old books. One young lad had "Little Lord Fauntleroy" for a Christmas gift and has placed it with the rest, so that a whole town may share his pleasure in reading it.

Some gave money, and the committee, with the help of the Burlington librarian, Mr. Rogers, made a wise selection of new books.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Bethnal-green F. L. The report which the Committee of the Bethnal-green Free Library has just issued, setting forth the work they have done during the past year, is very encouraging. The 500 volumes with which a commencement was made a dozen years ago have grown to 20,000, besides an immense number of magazines. The additions presented to the library during the year were 1714 volumes, besides 1551 reviews, magazines, etc. The evening classes for technical education have been increased, 6 new classes being added during the year.

England. Free Libraries Reports. "We have on our table the Reports of the Free Libraries at Barrow-in-Furness, Blackburn, Bootle-cum-Linacre, Ealing, Reading, Richmond (Surrey), and Great Yarmouth. All of them speak of continued prosperity, although at Ealing there is a complaint of limited means. The Reading Library has published a second edition of its catalogue of the books in the juvenile section of the library. From Newcastle we have received a list of books added to the lending library. At Cardiff Messrs. Owen & Co. have the public spirit to issue gratuitously a catalogue of books for the blind in the lending library. We have also re-ceived the Reports of the Mitchell Library at Glasgow, which is still without an adequate home, and of the Stirling's and Glasgow Public Library, which appears to be flourishing."-Ath., July 6.

Vatican. At the end of June the Vatican Archives and Library were closed for the usual vacation of three months. Eight years ago they were open for only eight months in the year; and ten years ago the Archives were open to no one except a single person, who was fortunate enough to obtain access to them. Now there are at least 25 daily students, of whom about half are employed by the governments of France, Germany, and Austria in copying documents relating to the history of their respective countries. England is represented by an agent, who has sent to the Public Record Office during the past year about two thousand copies and abstracts of documents. Père Denifle, who has been entrusted with the task of writing the history of the University of Paris for the French Government, has found much material among the papers, and his first volume will appear before long. — Ath.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Cheap Binding. A reporter interviewing Mr. Bardwell at the Brooklyn Library learned that among the small economies of the library many new books were purchased in paper covers and substantially bound at the expense of the library at a saving ranging from 5 to 30 cents a volume. Another saving is effected by the library in doing its own repairing of many books whose covers become loosened at the back, by cutting strips of linen of the required shape and pasting them securely on the back to lap over on to the edges of the covers. More than 1400 volumes were thus repaired last year at a cost of 2 or 3 cents a volume that, if they had been sent to a bindery, would have cost from 25 to 65 cents each. The work at the bindery would have been more expensive and would have looked better, but as all the library books are covered with stiff paper and their titles written upon their backs the library economy answered every purpose.

Librarians.

Brewer, *Mrs.* Fannie, has become libn. of the P. Sch. Library of Battle Creek, Mich.

BURBANK, C: H. The Saturday vox populi of Lowell, Aug. 17, in a 2½ column article in which 38 local notabilities named Charles are mentioned and commended, says of Mr. Burbank that "he would undoubtedly come nearer to receiving a unanimous vote of all the inhabitants of Lowell for that important position than any other person who could be named here. In fact, it is agreed that he was made for the place; his tireless courtesy and large acquirements render him a model official. His heart is in the work, which explains much of his success."

BURR, Rev. C: H., was appointed librarian of Williams College in June, 1888, Prof. T. H: Safford, his predecessor, now teaches the higher mathematics.

"COOLBRITH, Ina D., the California poet, has been the librarian of the Free Library of Oakland since 1874. Her life is said to have been a rare example of unceasing and heroic self-sacrifice for the sake of those who have been dependent upon her. Charles Warren Stoddard, describing Miss Coolbrith in The magazine of poetry as she appeared in her early youth, says that she might easily have been mistaken for a daughter of Spain. 'The dark eyes, the luxuriant dark hair, the pure olive skin flushed with the ripe glow of the pomegranates; even the rich contralto voice, the mellifluous tongue, and the well-worn guitar were hers—everything, in fact, save only the stiletto and the cigarette.'"— Critic, Aug. 24.

JORDAN, F: P., formerly librarian of the P. Sch. L. of Battle Creek, Mich., has become assistant librarian of the Michigan University Library.

RALSTON, W: R. S., who died at his home in London on Aug. 6, was born in 1828, graduated

at Cambridge in '50, and appointed in '53 to an office in the British Museum, which he held till '75. He was called to the Bar in '62, but never practised. His first book was an account of "Kriloff and his fables," which appeared twenty years ago and has passed through several editions. In 1872 he published "Songs of the Russian people," and this was rapidly followed by "Russian folk-tales" and "Early Russian history." Mr. Ralston enjoyed the personal friendship of Tourguéneff, one of whose romances he published in an English dress. He was a lecturer at Oxford, and also appeared often before miscellaneous audiences. No man in England knew more about Russian folk-lore, and his power to enlist the sympathies of other people in his favorite subject was remarkable. — Critic.

SCHWARTZ, Jacob, had a Synopsis of the argument on the Pharaoh and the date of the Exodus, in *Theological monthly*, Aug., p. 129-132.

STARKWEATHER, Miss, has resigned her position as librarian of the Westchester, Pa., Public Library.

Gifts and Bequests.

Central Falls (R. I.) F. L. At the meeting of the Tax Assessors, August 23, Mr. Albert A. Jenks, of the firm of Fales & Jenks, stated that he intended to give a tract of land on Broad Street to the town to be used as a public park. He further stated that he had been informed that Mr. Edward A. Greene was to give a piece of land on Broad Street to be used for the purpose of erecting a free public library thereon. If this was true, then his land was to be used for a park exclusively; but if Mr. Greene did not give this land, then a portion of the park was to be used for the library building. The land owned by Mr. Greene is situated at the corner of Broad and Summit Streets, in an excellent location for a library, being centrally located and in a quiet section of the town. The land intended for a park is just above the land owned by Mr. Greene. The idea of a building by itself for a free library will be a blessing for those who use the library. The present place is suitable for anything but a library, as the steam-cars passing directly beneath the window every few minutes are a source of annoyance to patrons and librarians.

Chicago P. L. After the payment of numerous specific legacies to relatives, Mr. Hiram Kelly's will provides that the residue of the estate be held during the lifetime of the widow, E.. Kelly, and after her death a number of public bequests are made. To the Board of Directors of the Chicago P. L. is bequeathed the income from \$20,000, and in case there should be a surplus, then the income thereof should be paid to the Board of Directors, to be used as they may deem best for the benefit of the library. When the specific legacies are paid the decree finds that there will be a residue of from \$80,000 to \$100,000 to be paid to the Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library.

Saco, Me. The city is to receive from the Cornelius Sweetser estate \$10,000, to be safely invested, and the yearly income to be used in the purchase of books for a library for the Thornton Academy, to be called the "Sweetser School Library."

Topeka (Kan.) F. P. L. has received in the past year \$1000 as a "Barney Lantry and Sons book-fund" and \$5000 as a "Stormont bookfund."

Cataloging and Classification.

CATALOGUING a library; Librarian Poole expatiates on the difficulty. (In *Interocean*, Aug. 7.)

Salem (*Mass.*) P. L. Finding-list, July, 1889. Salem, 1889. 11+205 p. O.

A classed catalog with an index of subjects, an author list, and a fiction author list.

SWEDEN. K. BIBLIOTEKET. Handlingar II. Arsberättelse för ar 1888; Berättelser om Sveriges krig, 1. 1564–1650. Stockholm, 1889. [1]+9+[1]+128 p. O.

The war catalog fills 128 p.

SWEDEN. K. BIBLIOTEKET. Sveriges offentliga bibliotek, Stockholm, Upsala, Lund, Göteborg. Accessions-katalog 3. 1888; utg. af K. Biblioteket genom E. W. Dahlgren. Stockholm, 1889. 6+277 p. O.

Gives the accessions of 18 libraries.

FULL NAMES.

From M. W. Plummer, St. Louis P. L.

Butler, Andrew Oliver (What Moses saw and heard);

Gould, Emerson Willard (Fifty years on the Mississippi).

The following are furnished by Harvard College Library:

Behrends, Adolphus Julius Frederick (Socialism and Christianity);

Collier, T: Stephens (A history of the statue erected to Maj. John Mason and his comrades);

Dodd, S: Calvin Tait (Combinations: their uses
 and abuses);

Fox, W: Freeman (Regimental losses in the American civil war);

Gibson, W: T: (The genius of Anglo-Saxon law and history compared with the civilization of Latin imperialism);

Lloyd, A: Parlett (A treatise on the law of divorce);

Warren, G: Washington (Finance of life insurance).

CHANGED TITLES.

L'illusion; par H: Cazalis. Paris, Lemerre, 1886.

L'illusion; par J: Lahor. Paris, Lemerre, 1889. The second is a reprint of the first, with slight alterations. Dr. H: Cazalis is the author, J: Lahor is a pseudonym, according to the Athenaeum, Sept. 14, p. 386.

A penniless girl, by W. Heimburg, tr. by Mrs. A. L. Wister, J. B. Lippincott & Co., Phila., 1885, is the same as "A penniless orphan," by W. Heimburg, tr. by Edwyna Benedict, G: Munro, cpr. 1887.— W. T. Peoples.

Lottie of the mill, by W. Heimburg, tr. by Katharine T. Dickey, J. B. Lippincott & Co., Phila., 1882, is the same as "A tale of an old castle," by W. Heimburg, tr. by M.. Stuart Smith, G. Munro, N. Y., cpr. 1889. — W. T. Peoples.

Du Boisgobey, Fortuné. La loge sanglante; La pelisse du pendu, are identical with the 1st and 2d parts of Fortuné Du Boisgobey's Le Crime de l'opéra. Paris, 1880, 2 v. D.—W. T. Peoples.

Bibliografy.

BARADO, F. Literatura militar española en le siglo 19; busquejo hist. bibliog. Madrid, 1889. 83+336 p. 8°. 3.50 pes.

La BIBLIOGRAPHIE des Benedictins de la Congrégation de France, par des Pères de la même congrégation. Solesmes, 1889. 43+264 p. 8°.

Duplessis, G. Essai bibliographique sur les différentes éditions des œuvres d'Ovide, ornées de planches, pub. aux 15° et 16° siècles. Paris 1889. 59 p. 8°.

Franklin Bibliography. A list of books written by, or relating to, Benjamin Franklin. By Paul Leicester Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y., 1889. 72+467 p. O.

This privately printed volume, numbering 72+ 467 pages, is one of the several pieces of bibliographical work which has resulted from the quiet but persistent labors of Mr. Paul L. Ford. It is an admirable piece of typography, printed only on right-hand pages and bound to range with and match the Bigelow edition of Franklin's works, the volume being indeed dedicated to that dis-tinguished editor of Franklin. An interesting and gossipy introduction from the pen of Mr. Ford opens the volume. Thereafter follows the main bibliography, arranged chronologically under the year of writing, beginning in 1719 with the ballad of "The Lighthouse Tragedy" printed in Boston by James Franklin, and covering the editions of Franklin's works up to 1889, the Bigelow edition. Annotation and collations are given with most of the titles. Part II. is a list, necessarily imperfect, of periodicals and serials containing original publications contributed by Franklin in his own time. Part III. enters state papers and treaties in the formation of which Franklin aided. Part IV. gives works containing letters of Franklin. Part V. schedules the pseudonyms used by Franklin, 57 in all, of which we think but six appear in Cushing's work. Part VI. gives writings wrongly or doubtfully ascribed to Franklin. The annotated list of works written to or dedicated to Franklin, arranged under author or editor, covers 35 leaves. A subject-list or index relating to Franklin literature, a check-list, and a chronological list follow, and finally there is a general index. The result forms certainly one of the most extensive bibliographies of a single author ever attempted, covering above 1500 titles within a possible limit of say 2000. Criticism on the execution of the task must be left to an expert in Franklin literature.

It is comforting to learn from Mr. Ford that most of his enterprises of this sort have sold in sufficient numbers to cover the cost of manufacturing, though scarcely the editorial labor involved.

R. R. B.

Saggio bibliog. del gen. Giuseppe GARIBALDI. Como, 1880. 27 p. 8°+port.

GARCIA, Manuel Rico, and CHABAS, Roch. Ensayo biog. bibliog. de escritores de Alicante y su provincia. 1889. 8°.

7 livraisons have appeared, forming 224 pages.

Guyor, C. Bibliog. de H: Lepage, préc. d'une notice sur sa vie. Nancy, Crépin-Leblond, 1889. 86 p.+pl. 8°.

HAFERKORN, H. E., and HEISE, P. Handy lists of technical literature; reference catalogue of books in English from 1880–88, with a select list of books before 1880. Part 1: Useful arts in general, products and processes used in manufacture, technology, and trades, with a list of publishers, etc., and their addresses. Milwaukee, 1889. 100 p. 8°. 1.50 d.

Lane, W: Coolidge. Dante bibliography for 1888. (Pages 83-98 of Dante Society. 8th ann. report, Cambridge, 1889, O.)

MACCARIO, Seb., and ABRE, Vinc. Saggio di bibliografia cuneese, cont. gli scritti e le opere degli autori del circondario, pub. a spese del municipio. Cuneo, 1889. 206 p. 8°.

Mejow, W. J. 5er Ergänzungsband zum systemat. Bücherverzeichniss der Buchhandlung von J. J. Glasunow in St. Petersburg und Moskau, umfassend die J. 1883-87, mit Anga be der Uebersetzer, krit. Abrisse, Recensionen, bibliog. Hinweise und einem alphabet. Namen und Sachregister. St. Petersb., 1889. 999 p. 8°. 5 rub.

PILLING, James Constantine. Bibliography of the Muskhogean languages. Wash., 1889. 5+114 p. O. (Smithsonian Inst., Bureau of Ethnology.)

The 4th of Mr. Pilling's admirable bibliogra-

phies. He acknowledges his obligations to his assistant, Mr. P. C. Warman, "upon whom has fallen much of the detail and minutiæ." Contains 521 titles, of which 54 are of mss. Of these 469 have been seen by the compiler.

The Publishers' trade list annual, 1889, the latest catalogues of American book publishers, 1888, prec. by a list, by authors, titles, and subjects, of titles recorded in the *Publishers' weekly*, Jan. – June, 1889, and by the American educational catalogue for 1889. 17th year. N. Y., Office of *Pub. weekly*, Aug., 1889. 7+3030 p. l. O.

Revue bibliographique belge réd. par une "Réunion d'écrivains," suiv. d'un bulletin bibliog. internat. pub. par la Société Belge de Librairie. 1º année, no. 7. Brux., 20 juil, 1889. p. 295-335. O. 2 fr. a year (abroad 3 fr.).

Titles of new books classified, with notes descriptive rather than critical.

RICHTER, Paul Emil. Literatur der Landesund Volkskunde des Königreichs Sachsen, Bibliothekar an der Kgl. öff. Bibliothek zu Dresden (Dresden, A. Huhle, 1889, 320 p., 8°, "'geheftet 5 m., gebunden 6 m.), wird aber auch vom Verein für Erdkunde zu Dresden, der es als Jubiläumsschrift zum Wettinerjubiläum herausgegeben, postfrei verschickt, wenn Einsendung von 4 resp. 5 Mark postfrei erfolgt unter folgender Adresse: An den Verein für Erdkunde zu Dresden zu Händen des Bibliothekar Richter Dresden-Altstadt, Kleine Brüdergasse 11, II.

WARMHOLTZ, C. G. Bibliotheca historica Sueo-Gothica. Register. Upsala, 1889. 5+126 p. 8°. 5 m.

SEELMANN, *Dr.* Emil. Bibliog. des altfranzös. Rolandslied. Heilbronn, Gebr. Henninger, 1889. 13+113 p. 8°.

INDEXES.

Index to the Archæologia, v. 1-50 (1770-1888). London, 1889. 806 p. 4°. 42 sh.

FINZI, Gius., and VALMAGGI, L. Tavole storicobibliog. della letteratura italiana. Torino, 1889. 218 p. 4°. 4 l.

Repertorio universale delle opere dell' ISTITUTO ARCHEOLOGICO, sezione romana, 1874 – 85. Roma, 1889. 184 p. 8°.

Josephson, Aksel G. S. Catalogue méthodique des Acta et Nova acta regiæ societatis scientiarum Upsaliensis 1744-1889. Upsala, 1889. 35 p. 4°. 1 kr.

The PERIODICAL press index; a monthly record of leading subjects in current literature. Nos. I and 2. London, Swan Sonnenschein & Co. sm. Q.

Edited by J: S. Farmer. Contains (1) "a classed subject index," mainly on the lines of Mr. W. E.

Sonnenschein's "Best books," and (2) "a leading key-word index including references to the principal divisions and subdivisions of the subject index." The monthly parts were to be supplemented by a yearly volume on a plan which would obviate reference to each part month by month. Price 13s. per ann., with yearly digest 21s., single numbers 1s. 6d. A 2d no. was issued, and then it was decided to abandon the monthly issue and have only the yearly volume.

humors and Blunders.

From a Canadian bookseller's catalogue. Note on Theller's Canada in 1837-38: "Was kept prisoner at the Quebec Citadel where he succeeded to escape by jumping below the wall where he broke himself one leg, had a chance to meet some patriots, which through any amount of trouble (that he relates so very minutely) had a chance to go bach to his country unmolested."

Note on Benton's abridgment: "Each of these volumes contains from 700 to 800 pages of small types and is valuable for references into a public library."

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

A Wanderer, by H. Ogram Matuce (= $\partial \gamma \rho \alpha \mu \mu \alpha \tau \epsilon \hat{v}$ 5), which was published towards the end of 1888, is said to be by Mr. C. F. Keary, formerly of the British Museum.

Esperanto, Dr., ps. of Dr. Lamenhof, of Warsaw, author of an "Attempt towards an international language" trans. by H: Phillips, N. Y., Holt, 1889.—Critic.

Mickey Finn. The author of the amusing and pathetic Mickey Finn papers which have appeared from time to time in the New York Sun is Mr. Ernest Jerrold, a young man of thirty.—Pub. weekly.

The Duchess has written to her publisher, June 24, 1889: "Dear Mr. Lippincott, I never saw the story you sent me, called 'Valerie.' ... Very sincerely yours, M. Hungerford (The Duchess)."

George Truman Kercheval. The author of "Lorin Mooruck" is Miss A. Winnifred Jennings, of this city. Many make a mistake in the spelling of Winnifred, and none, so far as I have seen, give the "A." The above is correct, as I derive my information from a member of the family.—
Lucian B. Gilmore, Detroit (Mich.) P. L.

Mr. Cushing still needs a few more subscriptions to his "Anonyms" to pay the cost of printing it. No library of any size should be without it.

HOLDERS of the old (Q.) edition of Cutter's order tables are again reminded that by sending the old edition to C: A. Cutter, Bosion Athenæum, they can get the new and much improved (l. O.) edition, unbound, gratis; or, if 25 cents is also sent, a bound copy will be returned.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Vol. 14.

NOVEMBER, 1889.

No. 11

C: A. CUTTER, R: R. BOWKER, Editors.

IT is a matter of fact, as Mr. Schwartz points out, that our system of government publications is a "confusion worse confounded" which can scarcely be paralleled even by the German publishing methods complained of by Mr. Harris. In arrangement, paging, printing, indexing, and binding, everything is about as bad and as wasteful as it can be. The consequence is that there is a great deal of duplication and waste, involving many hundreds of thousands of dollars, and that the really valuable publications are lost amidst the mass. A cause of confusion which is not brought out in Mr. Schwartz's letter is in the publication of the same document in different relations, as, for instance, as a House Executive document, a document of the Interior Department, and a document of the particular Bureau which is really responsible for it. This is another reason why Mr. Schwartz gets individual volumes in the same series of documents with altogether different lettering on the back of the binding. These difficulties are explained in full in the preface to the appendix on United States government publications in the "American Catalogue" of 1876-84, the result of much painful experience. Within the last few years much progress has been made in cataloguing government publications, but no progress at all has been made in the system of issuing them. This is a matter in which the American Library Association ought ultimately to have considerable influence, and we are not sorry to have librarians enter protest as Mr. Schwartz has done.

The matter of State publications is in even sadder plight, because there is absolutely no way of getting any roster of what these really are. The new Association of State Librarians, which forms a section of the A. L. A., ought to do some work in this direction. It is also proposed to include as an appendix to the "American Catalogue" in the new volume 1884-90, a key list to the publications of the several States of the Union—either an indication of the several series issued by each State from its beginning or an actual catalogue of such publications within the period 1884-90, with indications of the predecessors of the volumes catalogued. Meantime check-lists which would afford material for this purpose might be

a valuable feature of the LIBRARY JOURNAL; at any rate, we cordially invite State librarians and other State officers interested to give in our columns such information as they can regarding the publications of their respective States, and their suggestions as to how they should best be catalogued.

THE designation of book sizes seems to be a never-ending question. The A. L. A. schedule of T., S., D., Q., F., has come into quite general use in library quarters - more general use than perhaps could have been expected in so short a time. It should be clearly understood that this system is meant to be exact so far as it goes and involves an actual measurement of the book by the cataloguer directly or direct information as to actual size, the old designations of 16mo, 12mo, 8vo, etc., being preserved for use where the cataloguer is not sure of his facts. Unfortunately some carelessness has crept into this method, even in the columns of the Publishers' Weekly, which has fallen into the bad habit of translating publishers' designations into the more exact letters without sufficient data. This error, we understand, is to be remedied, so that with the new year that journal will return to the use of A. L. A. letter symbols only when the records are made from the books themselves, giving the publisher's designation where the information is only at second-hand. But now comes along an English librarian who proposes to confuse our A. L. A. system by introducing an entirely new book schedule which uses at least one of the A. L. A. symbols to mean quite a different size. Mr. Hutton's plan of designating books as A, B, C, D, according as they are pocket, handy, standard or larger size, would make a very serious muddle in using the symbol D, for books over 12 inches in height, whereas the A. L. A. symbol uses that symbol for books not over 20 and not under 171 centimeters high - much less than 12 inches. This would involve an absolutely contradictory use of the symbol D. We presume there is no danger of the adoption of this schedule; nevertheless we take the precaution to enter protest against this feature of it in particular. On the whole, after some years' experience with the A. L. A. system, it seems to prove the best general plan which can be used short of "naming the size by giving the size," in exact measurement.

A LIBRARIAN writes us in protest against the public ignorance of present library accommodations and methods, as shown in the letter even of such a user of libraries as Mr. J. K. Hoyt. For instance, Columbia College Library practically keeps an assistant librarian at work all the time answering the questions of the general public and pointing out to readers the location of desired books. The Rip Van Winkle era of librarianship has indeed gone by and any member of the public has only to suggest to a wide-awake librarian (i.e., an active member of the A. L. A.) any improvement which will better his library and increase its usefulness, to have it promptly adopted, provided always its adoption is within the means given to the library. Of course a great number of librarians are cramped because the means at their disposal are so limited, but the spirit is willing even if the cash is weak.

Communications.

CHECK-LISTS OF PERIODICALS.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Oct. 26, 1889.

I LIKE the check-list of periodicals in the L. J., 14:404. I have myself employed a similar check-list for several years. As the subscriptions did not all expire at the same time, I noted the date of expiration in a special column. As soon as any periodical came I entered it as you have indicated. Then I placed it in the reading-room and brought back from the reading-room the previous issue of that periodical and placed it in the general library. At the same time I drew a line through the figure in the list that corresponded to the periodical just taken from the reading-room. By this means I could tell whether a periodical of given date had been received by the library, and whether it had been returned from the reading-room or not. The method is a convenient and satisfactory one.

Yours truly,

FRED P. JORDAN.

THE GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION MUDDLE.

MR. HARRIS in his article on "Some German publishing methods" closes by saying: "I only hope that they may not find imitators in this country." If his object was to show the evils resulting from a complicated and absurd system of numbering serial publications he need not have gone so far as Germany, as there is in our own country an example of wild and incoherent volume numbering that fully matches if it does not eclipse anything of the kind that the Germans have been guilty of. I refer, of course, to the publications of the U. S. Government. Both inside and outside titles and part designations are shining specimens of "an infinite capacity for muddling even the simplest subjects."

Take, for example, the House Executive Documents. Sometimes they are lettered on the back "House Executive Documents" and just as often "Executive Documents." Then the volume

number is omitted about half the time. In some cases the number of the several documents in each volume are given, which would be as good a plan as any, if consistently followed, but if a certain number happens to require one or more volumes then in place of the general title "House Executive," the back title has the subject of that particular document, and gives each volume a separate number. The system of subdividing a volume into parts, then the parts into volumes again, and sometimes the second series of volumes into a sub-series of parts, is simply idiotic. If we look inside, the case is much worse; the binder's apprentice who appears to have had charge of the external lettering, and whose vagaries would seem to indicate incipient paresis, betrays at least some faint glimmerings of method in his madness, but the printer of the titlepages does not condescend to give even so much as a clue, in the majority of cases, as to the number, part, etc., etc., that one may happen to take in hand. Each volume in many cases has the stereotyped title "Index to (!) the executive documents," etc., followed by a list of all the volumes of that particular series, but if you want to know which of those volumes you have it is necessary to dig out the information by comparing the document numbers with the "index" on the title-Other examples of vagaries as inexplicable as the foregoing could be multiplied here if necessary, but the above is quite sufficient to show that we have quite enough examples of "muddling" that need reformation before we have the right to find fault with other nations.

J. Schwartz.

" E. B. GÉRARD": LIGHT WANTED.

IN Mr. Cushing's "Initials and Pseudonyms" (2d series) he has the name GÉRARD, E. D., pseud. for Mrs. v. Laszouski, and in Pt. 2, Laszouski, Mrs. v. E. D. GIRARD, "An American writer of the day." E. D. GERARD has written the following novels: Reata: what's in a name, 1880; Beggar my neighbor, 1882; The waters of Hercules, 1885. All were published by W. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh, and republished in New York. The same person is author of "The land beyond the forest" [i. e. Transylvania], 1888. The preface is signed, E. de L. G., and dated Vienna, February, 1888. This might well enough stand for Madame E: DE LASZOWSKA GERARD (the vowel is a, not i, for a feminine name-ending), supposing, as Cushing says, her own name is LASZOWSKA, and she is married to a gentleman named Gerard. But, both in the British Museum catalogue and the "American catalogue" her works are entered under GERARD (E. D., pseud.) and, in the Athenaum of May 22, 1885, in a notice of "The waters of Hercules" I read that "E. D. Gerard is the nom de plume of two (?) ladies who have an hereditary connection with literature.

I see also that Mr. Fletcher, in the supplement to Poole's Index (1882-87), writes, following the entry "Transylvanian Superstitions" (Mme E. de Laszowska Gerard). But if "E. D. Gerard" is a pseudonym, how reconcile these two statements? Take them along with the assertion of the writer in the Athenæum, and you have "confusion worse confounded."

JOHN SAVARY, Library of Congress.

WHAT WE DO WITH PAMPHLETS.

BUFFALO LIBRARY.

As nearly as possible I deal with pamphlets and books alike. The classifying and the cataloguing are the same. On the shelves, at the end of each class or class-sub-division of books, is placed a pamphlet box, or series of boxes. The boxes are very simple, substantially made, cheap affairs, of paper board. They are seven and a half inches deep or long (measured on the bottom), three inches, or four and a half inches wide, and six inches high. They have no cover, but are open at the top, the pamphlets of ordinary size projecting out of them. In these boxes the pamphlets belonging with the several classes of books stand upright, arranged and numbered in their order, precisely as the books are, in their shelf-places. If a pamphlet is not stiff enough to stand upright we put a manilla-board cover on it, which can be done in half a minute with the little wire-stitching stamp. If I wish to treat some broadsheet, or print, or like matter, as a pamphlet, I slip it into an open-topped manilla envelope of pamphlet size, and it goes with the pamphlets into its appointed box.

I find many advantages in the treating of pamphlets individually, and only bind collections which are very closely identical in subject.

J. N. LARNED.

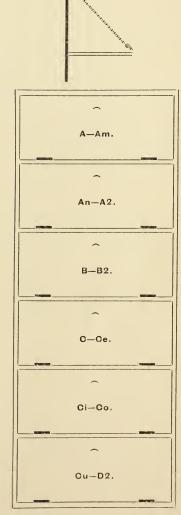
BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

Pamflets that come into the library alredy bound in volumez ar added to one ov four seriez ov tract volumez lettered A, B, C, and D, and numberd consecutivly. The size determinz in which seriez the volume shal be put. Formerly from time to time collectionz relating to a singl subject wer made up from among our unbound pamflets and wer bound in volumez. This practice I hav abandoned excepting when I can make a volume on some very minute subject that we ar not likely to wish to subdivide, or can get together the writingz ov a single author.

Ov our unbound pamflets the old accessionz ar arrangd in an antiquated classification and partly tied up in bundlz, partly kept in pamflet boxez coverd at the top and open behind. Both bundlz and boxez collect dust. The pamflets that come in now and such ov the older ones az we find time to deal with ar classt exactly az the books ar and markt with the same notation. They ar then arrangd in coverd wooden pamflet boxez 44 cm. long, 18 cm. wide, 17 cm. deep (inside measure).

In theze they stand on end one behind another, like cardz in a card drawer. The class-marks, by which the pamflets are arrangd and found, ar written on the upper margin ov the pamflets. The boxez with coverz and bronz handlz to pul them forward on the shelvz cost 33 cts. apece; each holdz about 100 pamflets.

I hav devize a better pamflet receptacl, which I hav not yet had either time or money to bild.



Around a room ar to be bilt casez thus: A lower shelf wil hold folio pamflets; the three upper

¹ Even this is slightly objectionabl in that it interrupts the alfabetical arrangement on the shelvz,

onez ar for the octavoz. The pamflets ar to stand in uncoverd boxez ov about the width and depth given above but 75 cm. long. Dust wil be kept out by a door for each shelf, hinged below and fastend at the top by a catch. When this is let down chainz will support each corner, making the door a prolongation of the shelf, so that the box can be pulld out on it and the consulter wil hav both handz fre to turn over the pamflets. Thre boxez wil stand side by side on each shelf.

C: A. CUTTER.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

PAMPHLETS are but seven-months' children, and must be made in time to acquire the solidity of a perfected child. There is no treatment of them worth considering that has not in view their ultimate rank as books grouped or single. We simply convert them into books as soon as money or completion of sets enable us. We keep some one at work all the time examining lots to see what we have not got, in assorting and docketing away fresh copies, and in binding as fast as we can.

Our present rule is to bind cheaply all important and currently interesting pamphlets as fast as they come, and we send to the files only our serial pamphlets and such as are not of current interest, or are not of apparent importance. I say

apparent for no one can tell what pamphlet at any time may have a temporary value, or acquire a permanent consideration. Up to ten years ago all pamphlets were catalogued as acquired, but with the increase of the labor in our ever-growing accession of books we had to give up this plan, and now the pamphlets which pass into a bound state are the only ones catalogued. All accessions of unbound ones are classified, and search is easily made to see if a given pamphlet is among these accessions.

JUSTIN WINSOR.

NEW YORK APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

Our pamphlets we keep until there are enough to bind into volumes in which ten or more (or less as the case may be) pps. on the same broad subject can be bound in one volume. The separate pamphlets are then catalogued just the same as separate books. I follow this plan because it was in use before my time, not because I like it. My own preference would be to keep the pamphlets unbound in pamphlet cases, giving each case a number, and then cataloguing them as separate books. In this way all the pamphlets of a given organization could always be kept together, which cannot be done in the bound-book plan.

J. SCHWARTZ.

THE MAN WHO STROLLS IN.

BY QUID NUNC.

It is doubtless the librarian's duty to be accessible at all times. Should he, under plea of pressing work that requires quiet, seclude himself, he would probably become unpopular.

He expects calls from his directors, from strangers visiting the institution, from creditors who desire, if possible, to collect a bill, from various people requiring every variety of information, which it is his duty and pleasure, so far as he can, to supply.

He is subject to many inquiries, and requests for assistance from the various members of the library staff. He also expects that the book agent may at any moment walk up to his desk and burst into rapturous song regarding the merits of the latest subscription book. (If not expected, the agent will come just the same.)

These, and many other unavoidable interruptions, are expected as a matter of course, and tend to diversify the occupation of the day, and give a zest for the particular work in hand which it might not inspire if pursued continuously. But probably the caller least appreciated, and whose approach is most apt to cause the librarian's soul to shrink within him, is the person who strolls in once or twice a day and inquires "Well,

what's new?" This is usually a good friend and patron of the library, and in most respects worthy of esteem, but the trouble is he has too much time on his hands, being usually one retired from active business and in easy financial circumstances, and always ready for an argument on any possible topic. Should the librarian be considering some knotty problem in classification, the necessity of keeping the thread of his interviewer's remarks so as to be able to say "yes" or "no" at the proper time, will not help him in forming a decision.

It is very undesirable to show any discourtesy, however extended an interview of this kind may become, for one does not wish to gain a reputation for brusque behavior; but it is hoped that some of the things that are *not* said by the interviewed on such occasions may be recorded to his credit.

If any librarian of long and varied experience in the affairs of library life has found a method of disposing by a few pleasant words of this class of patrons as often as they look in with nothing to say, will he not send the formula to the Editor of the L. J. for the benefit of his fellow-laborers?

INDEX TO SCIENTIFIC PORTRAITS IN THE "POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY," VOLS. I. - XXXV. (1872 - 89).

BY H. CARRINGTON BOLTON.

THE portraits form the frontispieces to the monthly parts, with a few exceptions in the earlier years; the page-numbers refer to the biographical sketches accompanying the portraits: Abbe, Cleveland, 32:400(Ja'88). Abbott, Charles C., 30: 547(F'87). Agassiz, Louis J. R., 4:608(Mr'74). Airy, Sir George Biddell, 3: 101(My'73). Arago, François, 30: 259(D'86). Arnott, Neil, 10: 100(N'76). Audubon, John James, 31: 687(S'87). Atkinson, Edw., 35:113(N'88). Averroës (Ibn Roshd), 25: 405(Jl'84). Baeyer, John Jacob, 32: 261(D'87). Bagehot, Walter, 12:489(F'78). Bain, Alexander, 9: 360(Jl'76). Baird, Spencer F., 33: 547(Ag'88). Barker, George F., 15: 693(S'79). Barnard, Frederick A. P., 11: 100(My'77). Bastian, H: Charlton, 8: 108(N'75). Belon, Pierre, 34: 692(Mr'89). Bernard, Claude, 13: 742(O'78). Bert, Paul, 33:401(Jl'88). Berthelot, P: Eug. Marcellin, 27:113(My'85). Boole, George, 17: 840(O'80). Boussingault, Jean Baptiste, 33:836(O'88). Brehm, Alfred E., 27: 263(Je'85). Brewster, Sir David, 26: 546(F'85). Broca, Paul, 20: 261(D'81). Brush, George J., 20: 117(N'81). Buckland, Francis Trevelyan, 28: 401(Ja'86). Bunsen, Robert W., 19: 550(Ag'81). Carpenter, Wm. B., 1: 745(O'72). - 28:538(F'86). Chandler, Chas. F., 16:833(Ap'80). Charles, Michel, 18:840(Ap'81). Chevreul, Michel Eugène, 27: 548(Ag'85). Clausius, Rudolf J. E., 35:117(My'89). Clifford, W. Kingdon, 15: 258(My'79). Coffin, James H., 3:503(Ag'73). Cooke, Josiah P., jr., 10:491(F'77). Cope, Edward D., 19:110(My'81). Crookes, William, 10: 739(Ap'77).

I have seen in your journal the proposal for a coöperative Index to portraits, and to show my approval of the same send you an "Index to the Portraits in the Popular Science Monthly," vols. 1. - 35. It is carefully prepared, showing vol., page, month, and year.

Curtis, Moses Ashley, 34: 405(Ja'89).

Dana, James D., 1: 362(Jl'72).

As you often print brief bibliographies in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, perhaps you will give this index the space required. H. B. C.

Darwin, Charles, 2:497(F'73). - 21:260(Je'82). Davy, Sir Humphry, 14:813(Ap'79). Dawson, Sir J. W., 8:231(D'75). Deville, Henri E. Ste. Claire, 20: 543(F'82). Dove, Heinrich Wilhelm, 16: 261(D'79). Draper, Henry, 22: 405(Ja'83). Draper, John William, 4:361(Ja'74). Du Bois Reymond, Emil, 13: 360(Jl'78). Dumas, Jean B. A., 18: 257(D'80). Eads, James B., 28: 544(F'86). Edison, Thomas Alva, 13: 487(Ag'78). Edward, Thomas, 10: 594(Mr'77). Ehrenberg, Christian Gottfried, 14:668(Mr'79). Engelmann, George, 29: 260(Je'86). Espy, James P., 34: 834(Ap'89). Farr, William, 23: 404(Jl'83). Ferguson, James, 31:118(My'87). Fitch, Asa, 16:116(N'79). Flint, Austin, Jr., 9: 103(My'76). Frankland, Edward, 15:838(O'79). Fraunhofer, Joseph, 6:739(Ap'75). Galton, Francis, 29: 117(My'89). Gauss, Carl Friedrich, 33: 694(S'88). Gervais, Paul, 31: 550(Ag'87). Gould, Benjamin A., 20: 683(Mr'82). Gray, Asa, 1:491(Ag'72). Gray, Elisha, 14:523(F'79). Grove, Wm. Robert, 7: 363(Jl'75). Guyot, Arnold Henry, 25: 261(Je'84). Haeckel, Ernst Heinrich, 6: 108(N'74). Haldeman, S: Stehman, 21: 305(Il'82). Hall, James, 26: 120(N'84). Hartt, Charles Frederic, 13: 231(Je'78). Heer, Oswald, 29: 546(Ag'86). Helmholtz, Herm. L: F., 5: 231(Je'74). Henry, Joseph, 2: 741(Ap'73). Herschel, Caroline L., 8: 736(Ap'76). Hilgard, Julius E., 7:617(S'75). Hofmann, Aug. Wilhelm, 24:831(Ap'84). Holden, Edward S., 30: 114(N'86). Hooker, Joseph Dalton, 4:237(D'73). Huber, Francis, 6: 486(F'75). Humboldt, Alexander von, 24: 145(D'83). Hunt, T. Sterry, 8: 486(F'76). Huxley, Thomas H., 4: 736(Ap'74). Huyghens, Christian, 28:835(Ap'86). Hyatt, Alpheus, 28: 261(D'85). Ibn Roshd, see Averroës. Jackson, Charles T., 19: 404(Jl'81). Jamin, Jules, 31: 262(Je'87).

Jevons, William Stanley, 11: 745(O'77).

Priestley, Joseph, 5: 480(Ag'74).

Joule, James Prescott, 5: 103(My'74). Kirchhoff, Gustav Robert, 33: 120(My'88). Lamarck, Chevalier de, 24: 105(N'83). Langley, S: Pierpont, 27: 401(J1'85). Lapham, Increase Allen, 22:835(Ap'83). Lavoisier, Antoine Laurent, 35: 548(Ag'89). Lawes, Sir John Bennet, 28: 694(Mr'86). Lea, Isaac, 31: 404(Jl'87). Le Conte, John L., 5:620(S'74). Le Conte, Joseph, 12: 358(Ja'78). Leidy, Joseph, 17: 684(S'80). Lesley, J. Peter, 25: 693(S'84). Lesquereux, Leo, 30:835(Ap'87). Lewes, George Henry, 9: 743(O'76). Lewis, Henry Carvill, 35: 401(Jl'89). Liebig, Justus von, 3: 232(Je'73). Linnaeus, Carolus, 35: 835(O'89). Livingston, David, 2: 257(Ja'73). Lockyer, Joseph Norman, 4: 100(N'73). Logan, Sir William E., 23:691(S'83). Lovering, Joseph, 35: 690(S'89). Lubbock, Sir John, 21: 104(My'82). Lyell, Sir Charles, 1: 231(Je'72). Lyman, Chester S., 32:116(N'87). Marsh, Othniel C., 13:612(S'78). Maudsley, Henry, 6:614(Mr'75). Maxwell, James Clerk, 17:116(My'80). Mayer, Alfred M., 10: 230(D'76). Mayer, Julius Robert, 15:397(Jl'79). Mercator, Gerard, 29: 404(Jl'86). Mill, John Stuart, 3: 367(Jl'73). Milne-Edwards, Henri, 22: 545(F'83). Mitchel, Ormsby M., 24: 695(Mr'84.) Mohr, Karl Friedrich, 17: 402(Jl'80). Morgan, Lewis H., 18: 114(N'80). Morse, Edward S., 13: 102(My'78). Morse, S: Finley Breese, 1:115(My'72). Myer, Albert J., 18: 408(Ja'81). Nachtigal, Gustav, 27:691(S'85). Nason, Henry Bradford, 32: 694(Mr'88). Newberry, John S., 9: 490(Ag'76). Newcomb, Simon, 11:612(S'77). Newton, Hubert Anson, 27: 840(O'85). Newton, John, 29: 834(O'86). Nordenskiöld, Nils Adolf Erik, 21:533(Ag'82). Owen, Richard, 23: 109(My'83). Packard, Alpheus S., 33: 260(Je'88). Pasteur, Louis, 20: 823(Ap'82). Peirce, Benjamin, 18:691(Mr'81). Petermann, August Heinrich, 14: 231(D'78). Pettenkofer, Max von, 23:841(O'83). Playfair, Sir Lyon, 28: 117(N'85). Poey, Felipe, 25: 547(Ag'84). Pourtales, Louis François de, 18:549(F'81). Powell, John W., 20: 390(Ja'82). Prejevalsky, Nicholas, 30: 402(Ja'87).

Proctor, Richard A., 4: 486(F'74). Putnam, Frederick Ward, 29: 693(S'86). Quatrefages, J: L Armand de, 20: 697(Mr'85). Rankine, W: J: Macquorm, 12: 236(D'77). Rayleigh, Lord (J. W. Strutt), 25: 840(O'84). Reis, Johann Philipp, 23: 540(Ag'83). Ritter, Carl, 16: 689(Mr'80). Rogers, Wm. Barton, 9:606(S'76). Roscoe, Henry E. [Sir], 26: 402(Ja'85). Sabine, General Sir Edward, 2: 238(D'72). Saint Hilaire, E. Geoffroy, 24: 403(Ja'84). Say, Thomas, 21: 687(S'82). Scheele, Carl Wilhelm, 31:839(O'87). Schleiden, Matthias Jacob, 22: 256(D'82). Secchi, P. Angelo, 12: 742(Ap'78). Servetus, Michael, 12:91(N'77). Siemens, Chas. W., 24: 549(F'84). Silliman, Benjamin (Jr.), 16: 550(F'80). Silliman, Benjamin (Sr.), 23: 259(Je'83). Smith, J. Lawrence, 6: 233(D'74). Somerville, Mary, 25: 113(My 84). Spencer, Herbert, 8:620(Mr'76). Spottiswoode, William, 14: 105(N'78). Stallo, John B., 34: 548(F'89). Stewart, Balfour, 11: 359(Jl'77). Stöckhardt, Julius A., 19: 261 (Je'81). Stokes, Sir G. G., 7: 742(O'75). Strutt, John William, see Lord Rayleigh. Struve, Otto Wilhelm, 17: 263(Je'80). Sumner, W: Graham, 35: 261(Je'89). Thompson, Benjamin, Count Rumford, 9: 231(Je'76). Thomson, Sir Chas. Wyville, 22:693(Mr'83). Thomson, Sir William, 10: 357(Ja'77). Torrey, John, 3:632(S'73). Trowbridge, John, 26: 836(Ap'85). Tylor, Edward B., 26: 264(D'84). Tyndall, John, 2: 103(N'72). Vaughan, Daniel, 15: 556(Ag'79). Virchow, Rudolph, 21:836(O'82). Vulpian, (Edme) Felix Alfred, 34: 262(D'88). Youmans, Edw. L., 30: 688(Mr'87). Young, Charles A., 19: 840(O'81). Young, Thomas, 5: 360(Jl'74). Wallace, Alfred Russell, 11: 235(Je'77). Wallis, Gustav, 14: 386(Ja'79). Watson, James Craig, 19:693(S'81). Wells, David A., 32:832(Ap'88). Wheatstone, Sir Charles, 8: 363(Ja'76). Whewell, William, 7: 105(My'75). Whitney, Wm. D., 15: 121(My'79). Whitworth, Sir Joseph, 32:550(F'88). Wöhler, Frederick, 17:539(Ag'80). Wurtz, Charles Adolphe, 22: 114(N'82). Wyman, Jeffries, 6: 355(Ja'75).

THE NEWARK (N. J.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Two years ago, under the provisions of the New Jersey State law of 1884, which authorized the establishment of public libraries in any city which, by a vote of the people, may adopt its provisions, Newark availed herself of her rights in this regard at the charter election. About 25,000 ballots were cast on the library question, all of which, with the exception of a few hundred, were in favor of it. By this decison at the polls the Common Council was authorized to levy a tax at the rate of one-third of a mill on the dollar of taxable valuation for the support of the institution.

Some time elapsed, however, before any action was taken in the premises by the Mayor, whose province it was to appoint a Board of seven Trustees to take the work of founding the library in hand. He finally appointed the following named citizens to serve with himself in the enterprise: W. N. Barringer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, who holds the position by virtue of his office; Frederick H. Teese, for a five-year term; L. Spencer Goble, for four years; George S. Duryee, three years; Samuel J. McDonald, two years; and J. Frank Fort, for one year, although the place of the latter was subsequently

filled by Joseph Peabody.

The first meeting of the Board was held at the Mayor's office on the 9th of May, 1888, when officers were elected and Committees on Rules and on a Site for the proposed building were appointed. It was not until the 5th of the following October that these committees were able to report to the Board. The result of their recommendations was the choice of the building in West Park Street, then in process of construction for library purposes by the old Newark Library Association. The Board obtained possession of these premises in April, 1889, agreeing to pay therefor a rental of \$3500 for three years, with the privilege of renewal for two years more. The question of purchasing the building outright has not been considered except in an incidental manner, although the Board will provide for a building fund by reserving \$5000 each year from the annual appropriation. The money available to the Board for the first year's operations amounted to \$32,400, and the sum at its disposal will certainly grow as the valuation of property

Having definitely settled the question of a site for the library, the next important step of the Board was the choice of a librarian. After due deliberation they determined to call Mr. Frank P. Hill to this post. Mr. Hill is heart and soul in his work. He has had large experience in the organization and conduct of libraries, and knows how to avail himself of the best known plans for obtaining economy in management and perfection in method. Under his wise guidance and trained ability the 25,000 volumes, with which the library opened, have been, for the most part, classified

and catalogued.

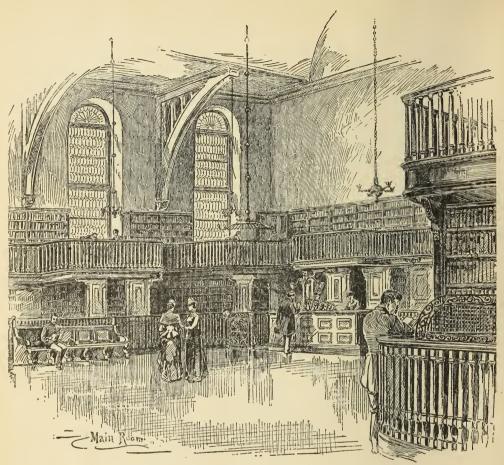
On the evening of October 16, the library building was formally opened to the public. The opening exercises proper, were held at the Halsey Street M. E. Church. In the absence of Mayor Joseph E. Haynes, President of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Samuel J. McDonald, one of the

Trustees, occupied the chair.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. John Atkinson. Mr. Cortland Parker, the orator of the evening, read from manuscript an admirable address. After Mr. Parker, Superintendent Barringer of the Public Schools made a few remarks and then Mr. McDonald introduced Frank P. Hill, who addressed the audience in well-chosen words. He alluded to the rules of the library and the brilliant prospects of the future, and closed by introducing the visiting librarians, Dr. S. S. Green, of Worcester, and Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, of Baltimore, who briefly responded. The benediction followed by the Rev. John Atkinson. Nearly every one carried from the building one of Architect Taylor's cleverly designed souvenir programmes, which contained handsome pictures of the interior and exterior of the library, some of which are reproduced in these columns.

Nearly every one who attended the services at the church swelled the crowd that poured into the library building as soon as it was opened. The people wandered through the handsome rooms and admired everything they saw. The men liked the substantial appearance of walls, floors, stairways, and clever lighting, while the women admired the general cleanliness, the harmonizing colors, and the handsome furniture. The public streamed through the library and reading-rooms continuously for a long time until the last who wanted to see the interior had done so, and then the building enjoyed a nap until 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, when the doors were again thrown open and all was ready for the work of receiving applications for books. The reading-room was put immediately into use, and Mr. Theodore Umbscheiden, the assistant librarian, had his hands full in looking after the interests of the readers. Under the careful supervision of the librarian the work in the regular library progressed wonderfully during that first day. The assistants in charge of the books, William B. Morningstern, Miss Dell D. Bedell, Miss Minnie C. Gangwere. Miss Clara A. Carter, and Miss Frances Herrick, were hard at work until late in the evening, and so were Miss Beatrice Winser, Miss Hattie H. Crane, and Miss Martha B. Haines of the cataloguing department. The classification is on the Dewey system. Catalogues and finding lists are sold at 25 cents. When the library closed Friday night over 500 names had been recorded.

The building is located on an eligible and central site, 101 feet front by 109 feet in depth, adjoining the property of the New Jersey Historical Society. The front of the edifice and to the depth of 46 feet is new, the rear portion of the old church building being utilized for the library-room. The design is Romanesque, freely treated, built of Belleville stone, with base of rockfaced ashlar to the first-story sills. The entrance-arch is relieved by a carved moulding, and the jambs have tooled surfaces. Above the base the walls are faced with pointed ashlar from the old church building, with moulding, cornice, etc., so disposed as to maintain the quiet, restful, and solid



THE NEWARK FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY .- The Main Koom.

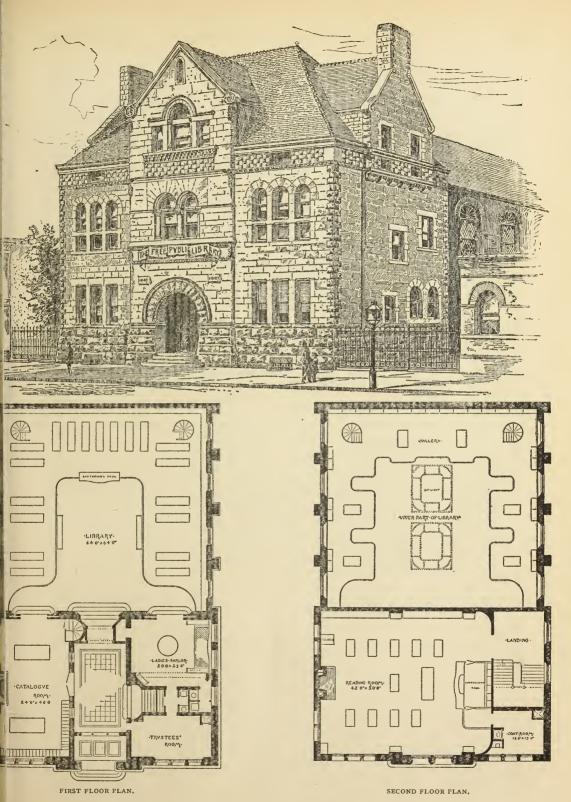
characteristics appropriate to the purpose of the structure. The roof is of slate, with terra-cotta ridging and hip-rolls. The entrance has large wrought-iron grilles or gates.

The vestibule and entrance hall are faced with Pompeiian brick, used as a base and frieze, also the arches over the several entrances; the dado being of old gold, and the filling above the dado of cream-color brick. The floors of the vestibule and hall, and the wainscoting of the broad slate stairway leading to the second and third story rooms are of Georgia marble. The entrance-doors and those leading to library and catalogue room are of panelled, quartered oak, and the upper panels and semi-circular sashes above the transoms are glazed with polished plate-glass.

The library is 64 by 64 feet, with ceiling 42 feet high, coved on all sides, having a large central skylight filled with rich stained-glass in geometric patterns, and four large windows on either side, 5 feet wide and 24 feet high, giving ample light. The books are arranged in alcoves of quartered oak and wall cases, on the main floor and in the spacious galleries, which are reached

by spiral oaken stairways. A lift will carry books to the library from the basement, where the unpacking and repairing will be done. The present capacity of the shelving is 60,000 volumes, which can be increased to 200,000 volumes. It is lighted by a large central electrolier and numerous incandescent lights on the sides and in the alcoves.

Wide semi-circular arched doors, with plateglass transoms above, deeply recessed, afford access to the hall, catalogue-room, and women's reading-room at one end. At the opposite end is the librarian's desk, and an oak railing on either side of it, following the lines of the cases, incloses the space required by the attendants, the centre of the room being left for the use of the public. The oak settles forming part of the railings are resting-places for visitors. The book-cases, wainscoting, and all other wood-work are of quartered oak, panelled, moulded, carved, and polished. The shelving of the cases is made of uniform length, adjustable and interchangeable. The walls and ceilings are finished with plaster made of yellow sand, harmonizing in tone with the oak.



THE NEWARK FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY .- Front Elevation and Plans.

On the left of the hall is the spacious catalogue-room, with a large stone chimney-piece and carved oak over mantel as a central feature of the wall space opposite the entrance. Ample light is provided through windows on two sides of the room. The available wall space is occupied by oak cases with divisions for the card catalogues. Two oak tables, in harmony with the other wood-work, are provided for the convenience of those using the general catalogue. The librarian's office is located on the right of the entrance hall, near the front of the building.

The women's reading-room, accessible only from the library proper, is 22 by 23 feet, with a chimney-piece extending across the room, built of light buff brick, with gray-stone shelf and trimmings, extending to the ceiling, richly moulded and carved. The room is lighted by two stained-glass windows over the mantel-shelf, the walls and ceiling being decorated in harmony with the oak trimmings and furniture. On either side of the wide fireplace and tiled hearth are oak settles, with carved ends, panel backs, and upholstered in Spanish leather. An oak sofa and chairs with the same upholstering, with a large round-top table with carved base, complete the furnishing. The floors are covered with Oriental rugs of harmonious coloring, and handsome wrought-iron andirons give an air of inviting comfort.

The general reading-room, in the second story, with a high ceiling, and lighted on two sides by several windows, is fitted with newspaper racks and files on the side walls, and tables for current magazines and periodical literature. There are comfortable chairs to accommodate about 150 persons. A generous fireplace at the west end will provide warmth and cheer, in addition to the steam heat, in the winter evenings. At the east end of the room is the custodian's desk, and connecting with that, a small coat and hat room.

On the floor above the reading-room there is a spacious hall capable of seating 300 people. This apartment, it is believed, will form a valuable adjunct to the work of the public schools. Any teacher may secure it, upon application, for the purpose of giving instruction to a class that could not be so conveniently or readily imparted without the facilities that the library offers. For example, in studying the history of the United States, the scholars have come to the period of the Revolution. The teacher would like the class to consult books relating to the Revolutionary War. The library is notified, and all the books on this subject are carried to the hall. The pupils are then brought to the library and the teacher and the librarian, perhaps, will tell the scholars all about them. Here, for instance, is one book that takes this side of a particular question, and the writer of another treats it from a diametrically opposite point of view. By this method the pupils soon acquire a general knowledge of the contents of these books. In the space of half an hour they can glance through every volume, and thus obtain a better and more comprehensive view of the whole subject than could be secured from any text-book. The privileges of this hall will probably be extended to clubs of a purely literary character, in

pursuance of the plan to make the library a sort of People's College. The hall will not be let for meetings and its use will be limited entirely to purposes connected with library work.

The applicant for a book will be provided with a card, good for three years, issued by the li-

brary, which reads as follows:

"---is entitled to draw books from the Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.

No. ---

"The application on which this card is issued must be renewed.....18....

"This card must be presented whenever a book is taken, returned, or renewed. If lost, it will be replaced after seven days on payment of 10 cents, or, without fee, at the expiration of thirty days.

" NOTICE—All books, except those marked Seven-day Books, may be kept fourteen days. A fine of two cents a day is charged for each day overdue, and if not returned within one week after notice is sent, twenty cents additional will be charged.

"No books are delivered on cards where fines are unpaid.

"Give prompt notice of change of residence.

"Library hours: 9 a.m. to 8:30 p.m., legal holidays excepted.

"When not in use, please leave your card at the delivery-desk."

If the applicant's name is found in the City Directory, he will be deemed responsible, and the card will be issued. In case, however, the address of the applicant is not given in the directory, his residence will be looked up in lieu of reference; and everything being found satisfactory, he will be entitled to the card, which admits him to the privileges of the library. Each book as it is drawn will be entered upon the back of the card, and thus be charged to the reader, the library retaining a "charge slip."

Week days, except holidays, the library will be open from 9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Residents of Newark, over fourteen years of age, may use the library; non-residents must pay \$3 per year. School-teachers may take six books at a time, for the use of pupils. Special privileges in the number of books drawn may be extended persons making a special study of a subject, but the rule is that one book only shall be taken out and retained two weeks. It may be once renewed. Popular works and those of recent purchase are labelled "seven-day books," and cannot be held longer than that time. For keeping a book overtime, a fine of two cents per day is imposed. If after three weeks, a messenger is sent for it, twenty cents additional is imposed. If a book be materially injured or lost, the borrower must furnish another copy or pay the librarian's appraisement. Slips are provided by which a person may obtain books in the reading-room or reference department, and patrons are invited to suggest any works they may desire added to the library. For abusing the privileges, a patron shall be temporarily suspended, and the library committee may proceed under the law.

The main reading-room is open week days from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays from 2 p.m. to 9 p.m., and from 9 a.m. to 12 m. on legal holidays. On Sundays no one under eighteen years

will be admitted.

After the proposition by the Association to accompany a five-year lease of the West Park Street building with a loan not to exceed 15,000 volumes, had fallen through, and the lease effected without them, the trustees made an offer of \$6000 for 10,000 volumes, to be selected. It was known that the directors of the Association, by a formal vote, rejected the offer, but their action was not officially communicated to the trustees. When the matter was subsequently reconsidered by the directors and the offer was accepted, notice of which was formally given, it was the trustees' turn to become passive. A motion was made that the librarian be instructed to transfer the 10,000 volumes, but it did not prevail. Since then neither Board has done anything. At the last meeting of the new library trustees it was moved that the contract with the Association be carried out, and that the librarian be instructed to remove the books to the Free Library forthwith. It was favorably considered by all present and unanimously carried.

A BURMESE PUBLIC LIBRARY: THE BERNARD FREE LIBRARY, RANGOON.

From Trübner's Oriental Record.

The Rangoon Gazette of Jan. 9 gives a description of the ceremony attending the presentation to the Bernard Free Library of a large collection of palm-leaf manuscripts, in Pali and Burmese, by two wealthy Burmese gentlemen, Moung Hpo Hmyin and Moung Myo. The nucleus of that library was formed, some 14 years ago, by the purchase of the late Professor Childers' collection of printed books. Since then many and valuable additions have been made to it by gift and otherwise, so that the library can now boast of possessing a collection of palm-leaf mss. far superior to any in the world. The duty of cataloguing all these mss. will be assigned to the Pali professor in the High School, Rangoon. The ceremony took place on Jan. 8, in the presence of all the members of the Educational Syndicate and many others interested in the cause of education, while the native community was represented by a hundred Hpoongyees, and many Burmans of the better class, with a sprinkling of Burmese ladies. A Burmese gentleman, a trustee of the great pagoda, commenced the proceedings by reading out a formal legal document, handing over to the Educational Syndicate forever all the mss., which, he said, were valued at Rs.10,000. This document was then signed by the two donors, witnessed by the Registrar, and formally handed to the President of the Syndicate, who again made over a copy to each of the two donors. As Moung Hpo Hmyin

read out the deed, a nobleman of the quarter, according to an old Burmese custom, poured water from a golden cup into a silver bowl, to which was attached a piece of silver muslin, the ends of which were held by the donors and their families. The pouring of the water and the reading of the deed ended simultaneously, when the priest gathered up the muslin and appendages into a roll and left them in the silver bowl. As this was done, the priest and Burmans exclaimed in a long breath "Tha doo," which is the Burmese pronunciation of the Pali and Sanskrit word "sâdhu," signifying the sacred consummation of a deed of merit. The President of the Syndicate then delivered an appropriate address, pausing from time to time in order that it might be translated to the Burmans present. This ended, the Tsayadawgyî (or Superintendentgeneral) of the Shway Dagon Pagoda made the

following speech in Burmese:

"GENTLEMEN: Twenty-four hundred years have rolled away since our Gaudama Buddha propagated his doctrines over all the East. Previous to this he had been in his successive existences for many thousands of world-cycles, endeavoring to search after knowledge. In his last existence, an existence of complete enlightenment, he, as one of the Tathagatas, preached to all mankind of the mystery of suffering, of the reason of human being, of the pathway leading to eternal freedom from care. Following the Master's precepts and steeped in his doctrines, men throughout the world lived simply and well, and felt no pain of regret when their life ebbed away. We see everywhere before us the various kinds of existence. Some are rich, others poor; joy smiles on one, sorrow overwhelms another; a third is doomed to a life which is a living death. Yet the unhappy of to-day may be the thrice-contented of the morrow. For all things change - change without cessation - according to the individual merits or demerits in present or in former existences. What, then, but a life of merit can make a man blessed? and in what way blessed but by the fulness and tranquillity of knowledge? You, gentlemen of the Syndicate, are fostering in the people of this country a life of unworldliness by inviting them to the study of the wisdom of their past. These ancient records will promote a higher life and, between the peoples of the West and the East, a kindlier life. They will learn of one another; for knowledge is knowledge everywhere. priesthood rejoices that these records will be forever preserved here, free of access to all of any race and of any creed. We assure you, gentlemen, of our support in your endeavors to establish a national library worthy of the name. Let the language of wisdom - of truth - be taught amongst nations, and evil will wane and goodness increase; lands will grow prosperous and contented, and peace will brood over mankind. is, gentlemen, our common wish that our Burma may forever flourish happily and at peace."

The greater portion of the palm-leaf books presented had but recently been rescued with difficulty from a fire. The value of the whole collection now owned by the Educational Syndi-

cate is said to amount to Rs. 53,000.

HOW YOU CAN HELP THE LIBRARY TO BECOME MORE USEFUL.

From "Good Books and How to Use Them." (Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.)

I. By making use of it yourself; when you read or hear about something you want to know more about, tell one of the fellows at the library just what you want help on, and you will find them glad to render such aid.

2. By telling every one who has books or pamphlets which they do not need to send word to the librarian. Never allow pamphlets to be de-

stroyed.

3. By enlisting the interest of others who do

not know the value of the library.

4. By coming to the library with a purpose,

and reading to a purpose.

5. By placing an endowment on any class in the library that you may be interested in, as has been done by the Barnes' Memorial (Bibliography). Permanent funds are needed for Mechanic-Trades, Architecture, Art, Political Science, American History, Reference Library, Biography, Aids to Bible Study and various other classes.

CENSORSHIP OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

THE censor method is hardly the proper one to pursue. Its effect would be to put the whole community back at school, there to remain as long as they were patrons of the public library. There would be an immediate and decided falling off in the number of patrons; nobody likes to be instructed by stealth, so to speak, when he was seeking only to be entertained. Another consequence would be a marked diminution of the amount of money left for the establishment of public libraries. Few persons would like to have a well-meant legacy expended by a board of literary Comstocks, scenting pruriency where none existed and catering to the bread-and-butter taste of the community.

There is no doubt that the Board of Education would err on the "safe side" rather than run the risk of the reproach of being morally loose in judgment. They would get plenty of advice from the Sunday-school element and none at all from

the every day sinner.

It would be truly edifying to see the Harpers or the Scribners running to Albany with new manuscripts to get them approved before publication; for no publisher would issue a book which was likely to be damned by the censors.

In 1861 Starr King delivered before the San Francisco Mercantile Library Association an address in which, commenting upon the large pro-

portion of novels read, he said:

"It is useless to quarrel with the primal passion of our being. The Saxon intellect has hardly shown its richness and soundness more marvellously, during the last sixty years, in the progress of science and the miracles of invention, than through its fertility in noble fictions. Such creativeness has not been known since the age of Shakespeare, and, after biography, no reading can be more profitable than novels. Novels—good ones—have all the range and all the characteristics of the higher classes of paintings—

color, tone, grouping, precision of drawing, perspective and the quality of the lesson or the elevation of spirit that looks out through all. And when read with one eye to the story and the other to the art of the book, the pleasure is intellectually as profitable as it is noble."

This is as true now as it was forty years ago; fiction, good, bad, and indifferent, but especially the good, has come to stay. — Albany Express,

Sept. 8.

CONNECTICUT STATUTE REGARDING DELINQUENT BOOKS.

Public Acts, State of Connecticut, January Session, 1889.

EVERY person who shall wilfully detain any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, manuscript, or other property, belonging to any town, city, law, university, college, school, or other public or incorporated library, for 30 days after notice in writing from the librarian of such library, sent by mail or otherwise to the last known or registered place of residence of such person, after the expiration of the time, which by the by-laws, rules, or regulations of such library, such book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, manuscript, or other property may be kept, shall be fined not less than one, nor more than one hundred dollars.

The notice required by the foregoing section

shall bear on its face a copy of this act.

This was passed at the suggestion of the Board of Directors of the Free Public Library of New Haven, Conn.

THE NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS AT THE BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

An interview in the *Evening Post* gives the following information, supplementing Mr. Bardwell's report in the Conference issue:

"The Brooklyn Library is developing the best collection of newspaper clippings in this country. The nucleus of the collection was formed during a period of 20 years, and was acquired by the library from H. K. W. Wilcox, a war correspondent, who made a specialty of making clippings from the newspapers before and after the war. At his death he turned his collection over

to the library.

"The clippings have been classified by subjects, and are kept in boxes, labelled according to their After the clippings have been pasted on sheets of manilla paper and properly dried and pressed, they are arranged by single sheets. They are not bound together, because that would prevent the addition of more clippings under their proper subject headings. The boxes containing these sheets are labelled on the back in order to indicate both the subject and the subdivision of subject contained in each. No index is required to enable any one to lay his hands at once on the material he is in search of. One has simply to glance along the line of labels until the subject is found, and then open the box of clippings. The classification of subjects is similar to that in the printed catalogue of the late S. B. Noyes, who was librarian of the Brooklyn Li-

"Some of the important events of which a very complete record has already been obtained are the famous blizzard of March 12, 1888, and the Johnstown flood. The clippings in regard to events so notable as these have not been confined to newspaper accounts, but embrace also a large collection of illustrations gathered from periodicals. Mr. Bardwell aims to glean from the newspapers accounts of all important occurrences. So far the subject of biography has been developed to a very great extent, and an auspicious beginning has been made in gathering a wealth of clippings in regard to the local history of Brooklyn, Long Island, and New York. As to biography, for instance, there is a whole boxful of clippings about Henry Ward Beecher from his childhood to his death. There are no clippings in relation to the Tilton-Beecher trial, because that event was so fully covered by the newspapers that the contents of their files on the subject are easily accessible. Local events, like the recent high tides at Coney Island, are amply covered, and as for the World's Fair, so complete a collection of clippings in regard to it is being gathered that after the Fair has become only a memory, the future historian will be embarrassed by the wealth of his materials. A great deal of matter of local interest appears in the magazines. That, however, will not be touched, as any topic in those publications can be readily found by reference to Poole's Index.

"Mr. Bardwell has a collection of 40 volumes, mounted, averaging about 350 clippings to a volume, and about 150 volumes not mounted. The clippings, mounted and unmounted, at

present number about 75,000."

AMERICAN LIBRARIANSHIP AS SEEN BY FOREIGNERS.

From The Library (London), for Oct., 1889.

"IN 1877 I was privileged to attend the International Conference of Librarians, and, like most of those who were present, received much benefit from the valuable papers and suggestions contributed, more particularly those coming from the gentlemen who formed the deputation from America."-MR. CHARLES WELCH, in his paper on "The Guildhall Library and its Work," p. 331.

"PRACTICAL LIBRARIANSHIP: AN APPEAL.

"We continue to receive urgent appeals from young librarians and assistants to devote a space to the methods of practical librarianship. It is not the space we want, but writers. It is little short of a disgrace to the craft that people in search of practical hints to aid them in their daily work must always turn to American publications.

"If an English librarian hits upon a happy plan, or invents a new method or appliance, he is either so humble that he thinks every one else has a better or as good a one, or is so greedy that he keeps it close, and would fain patent it. Which is the true motive?

"Our American cousins act differently. If it is only a new dodge for a paste-pot or an im-

provement on the good old-fashioned way of moistening a gummed label, straightway it goes And if this reoff to the Notes or the JOURNAL. sults in an embarras de richesse, all the better for the young librarian.

"Once more we appeal to practical librarians to send us notes of their methods and appliances; and if they do not respond, the shame will be theirs if we have to fall back upon scissors and paste, and the American journals." (p. 344.)

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

From the St. Louis Republic.

The Republic offered a complete set of Irving's Works to the boy or girl under 16 years of age naming the best list of 10 books for reading by young people. More than 400 lists reached The Republic.

The award of the committee is universally approved. It is conceded that the list offered by the winner of the prize is as near perfect as could be expected from one within the designated limit of years. Mr. W. J. Gilbert, President of the Gilbert Book Co., in a letter reviewing the work,

"I have been much interested in your list of books furnished by children, but am disappointed in the outcome because you furnish to me nothing but the one list which the committee think the best. In other words, I have the committee's judgment and not the consolidated judgment of the children."

Mr. Gilbert then goes on to express his belief that not one book in a hundred which is written for children nowadays is suited to their minds, for the reason that it is, or seems to be, impossible for the writers to avoid the fear of criticism by grown people, and they consequently fail to make their books intelligible to the juvenile mind. He therefore believes that a list of 100 books, selected by the children themselves as their choice, would be a boon to parents everywhere.

To meet this want of parents, The Republic offered a prize worthy of the earnest effort of an ambitious and intelligent boy or girl. It believes that the work has been well done in the 320 lists printed in the four Saturday issues of The Republic dated June 15, 22, and 29, and July 6. In those lists more than 1000 separate works are named. Such a collection cannot fail to be a safe guide to

The committee, in reaching a result, was compelled to exclude from the competition a large number of lists entirely worthy of consideration but for the presence of some work which put them beyond the range of intention of the work. This course was unavoidable. The committee had to deal with each list as a whole and could not separate or divide their parts to get at the best thought of the competitors. The result is that the number of lists, admirable in nine parts, were put out of sight. The Bible alone excluded almost a hundred, and works treating of the Bible half as many more. Next in number in the order of exclusion were lists containing more than one book by the same author. Many of the young competitors fell into this error, particularly in the expression of a preference for Miss Alcott's works. The rule against books not strictly juvenile in character also excluded many lists otherwise good. It was under this rule, no doubt, that the youthful deceiver who gave his age as 10 years and mentioned Rénan's "Life of Christ" and Baxter's "Saint's everlasting rest" as two of the books which afforded him mental enjoyment and refreshment, was left out of the race as being too heavily handicapped to have a show of winning. The exclusion of school-books and text-books still further reduced the lists, so that the choice of the committee was made from the lists which were altogether unexceptionable both in quality and preparation.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy" leads in the race,

figuring in 124 lists.

That old juvenile favorite, "Robinson Crusoe," comes next, with 108.

Next is Miss Alcott's "Little Women," 103. Dickens' "Child's History of England," 101. Miss Alcott's "Little Men," 97.

"The Swiss Family Robinson," 96.

Next to it comes that famous old book, "Pilgrim's Progress," which was the only book that could interest children before the advent of distinctly juvenile works. The children who still hold to it numbered 89.

Thomas Hughes' "Tom Brown at Rugby," 43. Hans Christian Andersen's "Fairy Tales," 62. The "Arabian Nights Entertainments," 59.

"David Copperfield," 47. Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," 44.

"Grimm's Fairy Tales," 43. The "Scottish Chiefs," 41.

Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 57.

Scott's "Lady of the Lake," 31. "Water Babies" by Kingsley, 17.

"Æsop's Fables," 21.

Irving's "Sketch-Book," 14. Irving's "Life of Washington," 10.

Wallace's "Ben-Hur," 35.
Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster," 11.
Mark Twain's hero, "Tom Sawyer," found 19 admirers, and his friend, "Huckleberry Finn," brings up the rear with 8 or 10 more.

Coffin's "Boys of '76," 22.
Miss Alcott's "Old-Fashioned Girl," 14. Scott's "Ivanhoe" was the choice of 24. Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," 14.

Thirteen had taken a peep into the "Old Curiosity Shop," and liked it very well.

A LIST OF 50.

The expressions of choice for these 29 favorites take up fully one-half of the 3200 expressions contained in the printed lists. Out of the other half nearly 600 can be taken as representing the strength of a comparatively few books. To indicate this strength The Republic appends the following list of 50 books receiving from 2 to 10 votes each:

"Tom Brown at Oxford."

" House of Seven Gables."

"Rip Van Winkle."

"Lord Chesterfield's Letters to His Son." Verne's "Trip to the Moon."

"Two Years Before the Mast."

"Rose in Bloom."

" Eight Cousins."

"Innocents Abroad." Foster's "Story of the Bible."

" John Halifax, Gentleman."

"Žigzag Journeys." "Don Quixote." "Life of Garfield."

"Tanglewood Tales." "Vicar of Wakefield." Macaulay's " England."

" Midshipman Easy. "The Lamplighter.

"Thaddeus of Warsaw." "Oliver Twist.

Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter." Bancroft's "History of the United States."

"Last Days of Pompeii." Bayard Taylor's "Travels."

"Helen's Babies."

"Driven Back to Eden."

"Longfellow's Poems."

" Under the Lilacs." "Prince and Pauper." "Nicholas Nickleby."

"Poor Boys Who Became Famous."

"Ten Nights in a Bar-Room." "The Wide, Wide World."

" Alice in Wonderland. "Green Mountain Boys."

" Pickwick Papers." "Blue Jackets of 1812."

" Hans Brinker."

"Napoleon and His Marshals." Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico."

"Tennyson's Poems." " Jane Eyre."

"Stanley in Africa."

"The Royal Path of Life."

" Jack and Jill."

"Sanford and Merton."

"Stepping Heavenward." "Sarah Crew."

"Tempest and Sunshine."

AN INTERESTING COMPARISON.

A still more interesting comparison is afforded by ascertaining how the 10 books comprised in the winning list were regarded by the other competitors. By reference to the file it will be found that list No. 168, furnished by Miss Katherine R. Blair, of Bunker Hill, Ill., was as follows:

" Little Women."

"Little Lord Fauntleroy."

"David Copperfield."

" Pilgrim's Progress." "Scottish Chiefs."

"Anderson's Fairy Tales."

"Robinson Crusoe."

"Tales from Shakespeare."

" Arabian Nights.

" Water Babies."

Comparing this list with the totals proves that the committee fairly represented the prevailing sentiment of all the contestants, for every book in the successful list is a favorite in a great many others, "Little Women" being the choice of 102, "Little Lord Fauntleroy" of 123, "David Copperfield" of 47, Pilgrim's Progress" 89, The "Scottish Chiefs" of 41, "Andersen's Fairy Tales" of 62, "Robinson Crusoe" of 108, "Tales from Shakespeare" of 44, the "Arabian Nights" of 59, and "Water Babies" of 17.

This also proves that there is growing up in in this country a standard juvenile literature which is healthy and hopeful. There were but few lists containing books of a harmful tendency. It is not much to say that the books of the Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn order were the worst mentioned, and they were not mentioned in 10 lists.

WATER-MARKS UNRELIABLE IN DE TERMINING DATE OF DOCUMENTS AND BOOKS.

From the Nation.

For nearly a century the subject of the watermarks in paper has been studied with increasing zeal, in the hope of being able thereby to approximate with some degree of certainty the date of documents and books. Vast collections of these designs have been made and classified. Sotheby in his "Typography of the Fifteenth Century" and "Principia typographica," reproduced 1100 of them. Longhi, in "Le antiche arte fabrianesi," described 1887 belonging to Fabriano, which was one of the oldest and most active centres of paper manufacture. M. Briquet, in the work before us, has figured 597 gathered in the archives of Genoa, where the dates of the documents enabled him to arrive with some degree of certainty at the probable age of the paper. These he has accompanied with a chronographical table and a descriptive list, in which, under each design, he enumerates the other places where it has been found. The industry bestowed on the preparation of the volume is most praiseworthy, and the preliminary account of the introduction of the paper industry into Europe from China is interesting; yet one can hardly help concluding that the industry has been misapplied, and that the utility of these researches amounts to little.

In certain limited fields the study of watermarks may yield satisfactory results. The series of prints known as the Iconographia of Van Dyck presented many puzzling questions to collectors, for the "states" are numerous, the coppers passed through many hands - indeed, they are still in existence — and it was not always easy to distinguish between the different impressions. In 1877 Dr. Wibiral, after a patient examination of some 15,000 prints, published his "L'Iconographie d'Antoine Van Dyke," with fac-similies of nearly a hundred water-marks which he had noted in the papers employed, and he succeeded in classifying with wonderful accuracy, the succession in the different stages of the plates during the period of about thirty years in which they have interest for collectors. We have found his results almost uniformly correct, though we have met with several water-marks which had escaped

When applied, however, to paper-making throughout Europe during the course of some six hundred years, the unlimited magnitude of the field and the elements of uncertainty pervading it, render hopeless the effort to coördinate and systematize the infinite variety of designs. The water-mark is produced by a wire bent into a

pattern and soldered on the fine laid wires of the mould with which the pulp in hand-made papers, is dipped from the vat. This mould M. Briquet informs us, wears out in a year or two. As every workman must have one, it is easy to see how many moulds a single paper-mill would use in ten years. It might be the intention to have the same design on all, and yet no two might be exactly alike, for many of the designs are exceedingly crude, and betray the utmost carelessness in bending the wires as they were soldered on, while in the progress of wear, distortions and partial breaking away must have undoubtedly occurred. Thus the minute and infinite variations which are found in favorite designs, such as the pot or the crown, or the foolscap, may have no significance, or may indicate a century difference in time and the distance between Venice and Antwerp, for certain designs remained in use for hundreds of years and were employed all over Europe. Besides, they frequently signify not so much the individual paper-maker as the size and quality of the paper. Then the question is still further complicated by the currents of trade. Italian papers were carried all through Europe, while each land had, besides, its own mills using virtually similar water-marks, so that a Barcelona or Nürnberg ms. on paper bearing the favorite bull's head may represent a local manufacture of one century or a Genoese or Venetian make of another. When Wibiral, in his limited field, reproduces twenty-seven varieties of the folie or foolscap - and we have met in the Van Dyck series three or four additional — it will be readily seen how vast is the material, and how completely absent are the factors which would enable the investigator to educe from it trustworthy principles serviceable to the archæologist or historian. In isolated cases, when some peculiar water-mark may reasonably be presumed to have been used by a single maker during a limited period, some assistance may be hoped for, as well as in the rare instances where the name of the maker was employed; but with the great mass of papers the investigation, however interesting as an amusement, will never, we fear, produce results of scientific value.

We have compared with M. Briquet's plates the water-marks of a number of fifteenth century books and mss., Spanish, French, Italian, and German, without being able to identify a single one, though they consisted of the bull's head, the gauntlet, the balance; and other favorite marks. Of course, a limited experiment such as this proves little, but yet a single identification would have been a satisfaction. In this investigation one fact proved the inherent impossibility of reducing the study of water-marks to a science. The Seville, 1491, edition of "Las siete partidas" is printed on paper bearing the well-known mark of the gauntlet with a star. Now of two sheets gathered together in the same signature, one happens to have a star with five points and the other one with six — thus relegating them into two different types. Evidently the workmen who fashioned and soldered the wires followed their own devices, with cruel indifference to the antiquarians, who four hundred years later, were to endeavor to deduce laws from their careles

vagaries.

New York Library School.

AT Columbia the Library School held no entrance examinations, but, as fully explained in the JOURNAL and in its circular, depended wholly on testimonials and diplomas and the previous record of candidates. With the transfer to Albany, it was decided to begin examining in some departments, and to determine by actual trial what examinations could wisely be required. This plan fitted happily into the new circumstances, for the University of the State of New York conducts at over 300 different points in the State examinations including some 60 subjects. One of my earliest propositions to the Regents was to establish examinations in bibliography and library economy, open to all, the same as are the other Regents' examinations. The idea met with warm approval, and the committee appointed has already formulated plans for giving examinations, not only in bibliography and library economy, but in all the studies usually pursued in the colleges and universities.

Miss Mary S. Cutler, who has from the first been most actively connected with the School, and who has each year taken more and more of its work off my hands, was appointed Library Examiner last April, and since then has given her whole time to the preparatory work of this new department. We hope shortly to announce the times and subjects of these examinations, which will doubtless take place with the others, about the last of January and the middle of June. As the examinations are to be Miss Cutler's special work, it seemed fitting that she should also make the paper and conduct the one examination which we decided to hold this fall for entrance to the Library School, once the candidates come to Albany specially to qualify themselves to pass the new examinations. The same idea is illustrated in our preliminary examinations of all law and medical students, in which the questions have nothing to do with law or medicine, but are solely to determine whether the candidates have sufficient general education to be allowed to go on with their technical studies. In the course of a year or so we hope to work out a satisfactory scheme of library examinations, leading to suitable certificates and diplomas from the University.

It will be evident at a glance that this preliminary examination is intended as only one of several elements in our requirements. We still rely on the diplomas and previous records for general scholarship. We shall probably hereafter extend

the scope of the examinations for entrance, and cordially invite suggestions from all interested in any phase of this important matter.

MELVIL DEWEY.

FIRST ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR THE LIBRARY SCHOOL IN CONNECTION WITH THE STATE LIBRARY.

Tuesday, 29 October, 1889 — Time 10 a.m.-12.30 P.M.

I. Give the authors of the following works: A Fable for Critics, Wealth of Nations, Complete Angler, Wilhelm Meister, Notre Dame de Paris, Don Quixote, Apology of Socrates, Decameron, Tam O'Shanter, De imitatione Christi.

2. Mention one work of each of the following

autnors

John Ruskin, William H. Prescott, Charles Darwin, Thomas Carlyle, John Fiske, Hugh Miller, John Stuart Mill, Henry Drummond, Herbert Spencer, Henry M. Stanley.

3. Give the names of two modern Russian novelists, and mention one work of either of

them, specifying the author.

4. Authors and titles of three famous books written by foreigners on American *political* institutions.

5. Locate by country and century, and charac-

terize the following persons:

e.g., Milton. Answer: English poet, 17th cen-

ury.

Louis Agassiz, Major John André, Matthew Arnold, Balzac, Anne Boleyn, James Boswell, Richard Cobden, John Eliot, Garibaldi, Hume, Isabella of Castile, Mirabeau, John Henry Newman, Pericles, Pocahontas, Savonarola, Sir Philip Sidney, John Wesley.

6. Mention authors and titles of works in

which the following appear as characters:

e. g., Ophelia. Answer: Shakspere, Hamlet. Donatello, Beatrice, Puck, Becky Sharp, Mrs. Bardell, Nydia, Maggie Tulliver, Ichabod Crane, John Gilpin, Una.

7. Give authors and titles of the works in which

the following lines occur:

"When found make a note of."

"The quality of mercy is not strained. It droppeth, as the gentle dew from heaven Upon the place beneath."

"Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom, and with all thy getting, get understanding."

8. Write a brief outline of one of Shakspere's plays.

9. Name 15 leading American daily newspapers.

10. Name 8 prominent educators, American or

foreign, living or dead.

11. Name and locate 10 of the foremost Ame

11. Name and locate 10 of the foremost Ame can colleges.

12. Give titles of Greek plays that have been given on the stage in this country, names of authors, and where produced.

13. Give 5 important dates in the history of the world, with events that they mark.

14. Give 5 important dates in United States

history, with the events that make each important.

- 15. Mention, in separate lists, the States, Territories, and District that now make up the United States.
- 16. Name 10 persons prominent as writers, speakers, and agitators in the American slavery contest.

17. Who is the present Pope?

18. Name 10 scientists and inventors, with the work that distinguishes each.

19. What is your conception of the scope and

purpose of a free public library?

Have you read articles in LIBRARY JOURNAL and *Library notes* recommended in the letter of acceptance?

20. Translate with dictionary, title-page (to be assigned) in German.

signed) in Germ

22. In Latin.

Library Association United Kingdom.

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

ABOUT 120 members attended the 12th meeting of the Association in London on Oct. 2. After preliminary business, the President, Mr. Chancellor Christie, read an eloquent address. Alluding to his predecessors, he paid a high tribute to the memory of Sir James Picton, President at the Liverpool meeting. The objects of the Association, he said, were formerly declared to be to unite all persons engaged or interested in library work for promoting the best possible administration of existing libraries and the formation of new ones where desirable, and the encouragement of bibliographical research. It might be said generally that much had been done by the Association in both the directions indicated. It had raised the status of librarians throughout the country, and formed them into a profession. At the date of the establishment of the Association no such profession existed, and a few years earlier anybody was thought to be a competent librarian. Now, after twelve years, the profession was a recognized one, and the number of free public libraries had enormously increased. The necessity of special preparations was recognized, and it was felt by every one that to take charge of an important public library required not only a man of culture and education, but one who had a special knowledge and education, which it was agreed was needed for every important educational work. Librarianship had made great advances towards exact and scientific proportions; the educational value of the profession had become, and was daily becoming, more and more apparent. Owing in a great measure to the meetings and discussions of the

Association sounder views had been generally gained as to what a library really is, and it was now recognized by all, that a library adapted for public use was not a mere collection of books gathered together by haphazard, but a collection of books selected with intelligence, catalogued and arranged in an orderly manner, and under wise and efficient management. One great object of free libraries should be not only to induce people to read, but to teach them how to read with at once the most profit and the most pleasure to themselves. Many libraries, unfortunately, were a mere heterogeneous collection of books, into which well-disposed persons had carted the rubbish of their own collections, under the impression that they were thereby conferring a public benefit. A librarian or a library committee must venture to look the gift-horse in the mouth, and ought ruthlessly to refuse the worthless rubbish which was frequently offered. Turning to the papers read at meetings of the Association, he said that some of them were desultory, and, though he hoped that the Association was not in danger of becoming a trades-union of free libraries, yet the annual meetings, owing perhaps to the too great hospitality the Association had received, seemed to have a tendency to become more of a species of picnic. As to a general catalogue of English literature, that of the early English books printed up to 1640, contained in the British Museum, must form the basis of any catalogue hereafter attempted, and he could not but express his regret and disappointment that no attempt had been made, either by the Association or otherwise, to supplement in any systematic manner this catalogue. If he said nothing on the importance of a universal catalogue of literature, it was because, however excellent the conception, and however desirable it was that the conception should take a practical form, this must, as far as they were concerned, be preceded by a universal catalogue of English literature. All they could do in this direction was to press on foreign nations the duty of publishing catalogues of their national literature. A uniform system of classification, even though far from scientifically perfect, would greatly facilitate the convenience both of librarians and readers. Something, he suggested, might be done by the Association in promoting a uniform system of statistics. It was not only in that matter but in every department of library economy that uniformity of method ought to be aimed at. As to the matter of bibliographical research, it had not been pursued by the Association in

the systematic manner which would be desirable, nay necessary, if any substantial results were to be obtained. The Association had done much — more, perhaps, than could be reasonably expected of it in so short a time — but much still remained to be done before libraries or librarians were put on their proper footing. Much improvement was still needed before the machinery by which the work of a library is carried on could be considered perfect, and still more improvement before libraries could take the place they ought to take among the great educational institutions of the country. It was towards that goal the Association must direct its efforts.

The annual report of the Council showed a financial improvement. The monthly meetings had been more numerously attended than in previous years, owing partly to holding the meetings at various places.

Prof. Melvil Dewey, State Librarian of New York, addressed some excellent remarks on library progress to the meeting, urging a closer union between the American and English Library Associations, and illustrating points of interest in his narrative by humorous observations that delighted his audience. He spoke of the LIBRARY JOURNAL as firmly established at the cost of incalculable labor to Mr. Leypoldt and others. He even attributed the death of Mr. Leypoldt to his incessant bibliographical labors.

In the next paper Mr. E. Maunde Thompson, Principal Librarian of the British Museum ("Some hints on the future of free libraries") remarked that he had long ago felt that in the collection and preservation of local records, the time had come for each town and district to seek its own, and where no recognized officer existed, whose duty it should be to act, he conceived that no person was more likely to take an intelligent interest in this accumulation of ms. material than the local librarian. He advised that three copies of parish registers should be made and placed in three different public libraries, and also suggested that, in order to preserve good works for posterity, a second copy of each book purchased for use should be procured and put away.

In the course of discussion on the addresses, Mr. Alderman W. H. Bailey, referring to that by Prof. Dewey, expressed the hope that the question of copyright would have the attention of the large-minded citizens of America. Prof. Dewey assured Mr. Alderman Bailey that the library school was a hotbed of sound teachings in that respect.

An interesting paper on "Chained libraries,"

giving a detailed account of the library of Wimborne Minster, having been read by Mr. W. Blades, of Caxton fame, the meeting adjourned.

The programme for the remainder of the day included a visit to the Mercers' Hall, a reception at Merchant Taylors' Hall, and a *conversazione* in Stationers' Hall, which was a great success.

On the second day Mr. R. C. Christie announced that the prize of ten guineas given by the Association for the best draft of an act to amend the law relating to free libraries and museums had been awarded to Messrs. J. J. Ogle and H. W. Fovargne, the joint authors of the proposed bill. After a discussion in which it was stated on behalf of the Council that they did not approve of several of the clauses in the draft bill, it was resolved to print and circulate copies to the members of the Association, and to free library authorities, as a prize essay only.

Mr. E. C. Thomas, Hon. Secretary of the Association, on "The free library movement in London," pointed out how slowly London was availing itself of the Free Libraries Act, only 16 out of 39 [67] districts having adopted it. Mr. A. Lancaster read a very practical paper on "Free libraries and technical education," in the course of which he showed how important it was that public libraries in manufacturing towns should be well equipped with the best books and periodicals relating to the manufactures carried on in their towns. In the discussion which followed it was urged that technical education should be given at night schools, for which purpose free libraries might be utilized. It was also suggested that communication should be opened on the subject between the National Association for the promotion of Technical Education and the Free Library Associations. The appointment of a Minister of Education was likewise strongly advocated. Alderman Bailey, of Salford, was of opinion that bibliographical lists of books bearing on the several trades and industries would be most useful, and he instanced Mr. Folkard's catalogue of mining literature in the Public Library of Wigan as being an excellent sample of the works he desired to see. Mr. Rawson, of Manchester, gave many valuable hints on this subject.

Mr. G. F. Hilcken contributed a paper on "An East End library," giving some amusing incidents in connection with his work at the Bethnal Green Free Library. The last paper for the day, "Fiction in free libraries," by Mr. T. Mason, caused a very interesting discussion. From general statistics he showed that fiction was circulated to the extent of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

In the discussion which followed it was noted that many of the novels were in three volumes, and also that many young persons judged a novel by its title, and, after having glanced at it, brought it back the next day disappointed, and again, a novel was more quickly read than a volume of history, or travel, or science. Other speakers followed in an apologetic strain, which brought forth some eloquent remarks from a gentleman present, in defence of novel-reading. He thought novel-reading in public libraries needed no apology; he for one could not, after a day's work, take up a book of scientific research or theology, but read a novel with the intention of diverting his thoughts from his business.

The Conference then adjourned, and in the afternoon the members attended a reception by Mr. E. Maunde Thompson at the British Museum. The whole of the Museum was explored, but, of course, the chief interest was shown in the library. Here, with the assistance of Dr. Garnett, the chief librarian explained the system of arranging and cataloguing. What attracted great attention was the new movable tier of shelves working on pulleys attached to the iron gratings overhead. By this new arrangement a double tier of shelves is brought into use whenever required, affording room for additional stock for many years to come.

The second day was brought to a close by a conversazione given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House.

On Friday, the third and concluding day, the Council and officers for the ensuing year were elected, Mr. E. Maunde Thompson of the British Museum being appointed President, Mr. H. R. Tedder, librarian of the Athenæum Club, Treasurer, and Mr. J. M'Alister and Mr. E. C. Thomas, Hon. Secretaries. Thanks were voted to the President, and to the ex-Treasurer, Mr. Robert Harrison, for his eleven years' services. An invitation from Reading to hold the next annual meeting of the Association there was accepted. The most important change effected in the rules was the raising of the annual subscription from 10s. 6d. to 21s., and the life subscription from 8 guineas to 15.

Dr. Richard Garnett, assistant keeper of printed books at the British Museum, read a paper on "Some colophons of the early printers." He observed that colophons, or attestations of the executions of a book occurring at the end of a volume, were much older than title-pages, and for a time supplied the place of the title-page, which was unknown until about 1476, and not generally

used until 1490. The delay in the application of so obvious an idea as the title-page was very singular, but might be regarded as fortunate, inasmuch as the colophon, though less practical than the tittle-page, was often more communicative. Early colophons frequently gave interesting information respecting the books and the printer, which could not well have found a place on the title-page, and thus helped to elucidate an interesting but obscure department of literary history. We learned from colophons the importance which the old printers attached to accuracy, their antagonism towards the copyist they had superseded, their pride in their authors and themselves, the assistance they received from patrons and correctors of the press, their recommendations of their productions on the ground of cheapness, sometimes the time a book had occupied in printing, and the extent of the impression. In conclusion, Dr. Garnett said it was the intention of the authorities of the British Museum to bring together a representative collection of books printed in the fifteenth century, and spoke of the method adopted for forming a separate catalogue of such books, and of other descriptions of literature, by printing copies of the present catalogue on one side only, with a view to cutting out the entries.

Mr. A. W. Hutton, librarian of the Gladstone Library, read a proposal for "A new size notation," "handy," "library edition," designating "pocket" and the larger sizes by the letters A, B, C, D.

Mr. John Taylor, librarian Bristol Public Library, read a paper on "The monastic scriptorium."

"The Bibliography of the livery companies of London" was the subject of a paper by Mr. C. Walsh, librarian to the Corporation, who said that the literature of the City Companies would in the future tax the energies of the bibliographer to the utmost. He maintained that it was impossible to take a complete view of the history of England from the middle ages down to the seventeenth century without careful investigation of the records of the London Guilds. He indicated the principal sources of information which were still open to research, and pointed out that it might be said, without unfairness to most of the authors who had written about the Companies or the Corporations, that their works did not show any very great amount of research or critical acumen, being, indeed, in many cases, written with political objects.

Mr. Lane-Joynt, of Dublin, mentioned that the

Corporation of Dublin had lately published a history of that body since its establishment over 700 years ago, written by Mr. Guilbert, author of "The streets of Dublin."

A paper by Mr. W. E. A. Axon on "The extent of modern shorthand literature" was circulated amongst the members. In it the author said that among the characteristic features of the nineteenth century was the immense increase in the use of shorthand, and the corresponding increase in the literature of stenography. The history of the labor-saving art of swift writing had not been neglected by bibliographers, and the earnest and enthusiastic labors of Zeibig, Rock, well. Faulmann, and Westby-Gibson enabled us to form some idea of the extent of shorthand literature. The literature of shorthand stretched over a period of perhaps more than two thousand years. The evidences as to the early Greek stenography were not numerous, but the art existed, and the Latin system that bears the name of Tiro was fitfully prolonged even into the middle ages. Something might be claimed for John of Tilbury, and for Trithemius, but the birthplace of modern shorthand was England, and the first known practitioner of the art frankly owns that it originated from a knowledge that such a labor-saving device was credited to Tiro, the freedman of Cicero. With Timothy Bright's "Characterie," printed in 1588, the modern literature of shorthand begins. Since then, there have been at least 307 separate English systems issued, and several of these have had a very extensive publicity and popularity. English is not the only language of Great Britain, and there are four Welsh systems of shorthand. The total number of shorthand systems in all languages is nearly 900. Dr. Westby-Gibson had estimated that the shorthand literature of the world, could it be gathered together, would fill some 13,000 volumes. Where was this literature? The Royal Stenographic Institute at Dresden was reported some years ago to possess 3422 works relating to shorthand. The Bodleian Library at Oxford had many, and among them the only known copy of Timothy Bright's "Characterie." This book has been reprinted in fac-simile by Mr. J. Herbert Ford. The British Museum contained, perhaps, a thousand volumes on shorthand, including some mss. of Timothy Bright. The Birmingham Public Library had a small gathering of stenographic books. Manchester was now probably the city where the completest survey, more particularly of English shorthand, could be made. In the Chetham Library there might be found the library

of the famous stenographer and poet, John Byrom, and the printed books and manuscripts for a history of shorthand collected by John Harland, who was not only the author of a system, which was not printed, but a wonderfully accomplished shorthand writer. There, too, had recently been placed the collection of printed books and ms. data accumulated during many years by Mr. John Eglington Bailey, whose intention of writing a history and bibliography of shorthand was frustrated by his too early and lamented death. It consisted of 1200 separate articles, but some of these were duplicates. Even a brief survey of the literature of shorthand was not unimpressive. In these tiny volumes of the seventeenth century and their successors, we saw the birth and evolution of a mighty instrument of civilization. We might admire the philosophic acumen of some, or smile at the vanity of others, but the fact remained that their labors had shaped a machine which moved so smoothly that we scarcely recognized the enormous difference that the extinction of shorthand would make in the intellectual life of the ages. Not only did it save the time of the scholar in his study, and of the business man in his office, but it multiplied by myriads the audiences to be affected by the appeals of the moralist, or the arguments of the statesman. It had thus become a great instrument for the instruction of the people, and in its cabalistic signs we had the prophecy and fulfilment of the time when knowledge shall spread and wisdom be increased.

On the motion of Mr. M'Alister, one of the Hon, Secretaries, the following resolutions were carried: "The Objects of the Association shall be (a) to encourage and aid by every means in its power the establishment of new libraries: (b) to endeavor to secure better legislation for free libraries; (c) to unite all persons engaged or interested in library work, for the purpose of promoting the best possible administration of libraries; and (d) to encourage bibliographical research." (2) "That it be an instruction to the Council to draw up a plan for the preparation of a manual on the establishment and organization of libraries, and to send a copy of the plan by circular to each member, with a request for suggestions. And that immediately thereafter steps be taken to prepare and publish the manual, as an official publication to the Association."

Other resolutions making minor alterations in the rules were also agreed to, and after the transaction of some further business the meeting terminated, the members subsequently paying visits to Grosvenor House and Dorchester House. The Conference closed with a dinner at the Holborn Restaurant.

The *Publishers' circular* of Oct. 15, commenting upon the meetings, says:

"It is gratifying in this connection to notice that the recent offer of small scholarships to enable poor students - under the University Extension Scheme - to proceed to Oxford has provoked keen competition amongst the class for whom they are chiefly intended. It is, indeed, a remarkable as well as a cheering sign of the times, that amongst the winners of these scholarships, in the examinations which are just over, are a working carpenter, two journeymen printers, two fustian cutters, an artisan from a government dockyard, and a clerk from a Yorkshire cooperative store. These are precisely the class of students which the modern librarian is peculiarly well qualified to help; and, to his honor be it said, he is generally found willing and even eager to assist all who are engaged in the quest of knowledge under difficulties. The Times put this aspect of the matter very well the other day when it said that readers have multiplied, even if scholars have not; and when it added that, since the modern library has become not so much the resort of the learned as the resort of the learner, an entirely new conception has arisen of the duties of a librarian.

" London, as Mr. Maunde Thompson hinted in his admirable paper on the 'Future of free libraries,' is far behind the provinces in the establishment of such institutions; but one secret of metropolitan apathy in the matter unquestionably springs from the popular misapprehension of the character and work of the British Museum. Very little was done in regard to free libraries in London before the Jubilee year; but, happily, this deficiency is now being rapidly supplied, and it is hoped that these new local libraries will relieve the congestion of the reading-room in Bloomsbury — a consummation devoutly to be wished by all engaged in original research. Meanwhile, local authorities, up and down the country, would do well to lay to heart the statement of the Principal Librarian of the British Museum, that the first duty of a free library is to collect the literature of the districts, and to get together all manuscripts of local interest, which might otherwise be lost. As for the rest—if the Democracy can only be induced to believe it standard books are their noblest friends. Channing indeed spoke nothing more than the simple truth when he asserted that such books were true levellers of society, since they lifted whatsoever had sense enough to consult them into the spiritual presence of the best and greatest of our race."

Reviews.

BERRY, Silas H., libn. (ed.). Good books and how to use them. Brooklyn, N. Y., Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. Library, 1889. 96 p. T. pap.

Mr. Berry, perhaps weary of waiting for the Readers' Handbook of the A. L. A. Publication Section, has bridged the gap for his own library with this useful little title-a-liner class catalogue. Its title-page bears the well-known words of Ruskin, "Life being very short, and the quiet hours of it few, we ought to waste none of them on reading valueless books," which might well have been supplemented by his other words, so significant as a library motto, "Do you know if you read this, you cannot read that?" Mr. Berry states that "our object in sending forth this little handbook is to supply our members with a convenient and useful list of some of the best books in our library, to offer some suggestions that we hope may be found helpful to those who use them, and possibly to awaken an interest among others in this department of our Association work, who have not heretofore availed themselves of the privileges here offered." This little book is attractively bound in paper with pretty cover design, so as to be a taking advertisement for the Y. M. C. A. It gives first an explanation of the card catalogue, "Why we have it, the way we arrange it, how to use it;" details some "Other aids," naming the catalogues of some other libraries and Poole's Index; explains the "Use of the Reference Library" in an off-hand, attractive way, and finally tells "How we classify." At the end of this little prefatory material are the suggestions, "How you can help the library to become more useful," which we reprint elsewhere. The classification in the 78 pages covered by the list is a rather happy one in giving attractive popular titles rather than the scientific ones, a hint for our forthcoming A. L. A. issue on "Books for the Young." First comes Records of Travellers - General, On the Seas, In Europe, etc.; then Outdoor Life and Sports; then About Great and Good Men and Some Good and Great Women (alphabetical order by subject); then follow Music and Musical People; Christian Living, Testimony, and Work; Oratory and Aids to Speaking; About America; Language; Morals and Manners; Arts and Artists; Mechanics and Manufactures; Athletics and Hygiene; Humor; Business; Light Science; Architecture; Bible Study; "Queer People, Quaint Customs, and Qrious Books;" and Political Science. The arrangement of these departments, it will be seen, produces curious juxtapositions and makes rather a jumble, and the last heading but one seems a little silly, but on the whole the classification serves happily for its immediate purpose. The bibliography and proof-reading are not all they should be, some names are misspelled and titles carelessly given. But Mr. Berry has himself caught these errors, and promises a better second edition.

Simultaneously with it the Y. M. C. A. issues a little brochure, "Winter Evenings and How to Spend Them," illustrated, which includes a picture of the reading-room and library.

Library Economy and history.

The [DENVER, Col.] Public Library. (In Denver

News, Sept. 8.) With 4 cuts.

"Established originally by an act of the Legislature authorizing the East Denver High School Board of Trustees to appropriate a small portion of the school tax toward the purchase of books, the library did not at first show any strong signs of vitality. Each year, however, some additions were made, and although not much resorted to by readers except for purposes of reference, many valuable works found their way onto the shelves. In 1877, however, the Lyceum, which now forms so important a high school institution, began giving entertaiments for the benefit of the library, and every year since the library has received \$100 or over from these entertainments. In April, 1878, Mr. W. D. Todd and Mr. W. S. Cheesman presented the entire Denver library, which had come into their hands, thereby increasing the number of volumes to 900. The collection was then classified and labelled under the name of the Denver Public School Library. In 1885 books to the value of about \$800 were added by purchase of the Board of Trustees, and the collection became known as the Denver High School Library.

Early in the present year the number of volumes had reached 5000, and as the rooms specially provided for library purposes in the new high school building were approaching completion, it was decided that the collection should be placed under the care of a permanent librarian, Mr. J. C. Accordingly, on June 1 last, another change took place in the home of the institution, and the Denver Public Library opened its doors for the first time. Hitherto the privileges of using the books had been confined to the High School pupils, but for three months past the public generally have been accorded the right to use the li-

brary.

" Apart from the main hall, which has shelving capacity for 100,000 vols., there are also three smaller reading-rooms, one of which is exclusive-

ly devoted to ladies.

"Hitherto the library has not embraced the circulating method, and readers have been obliged to do all their reading away from home. This will be remedied early in the winter, when the public will be allowed to take the books to their homes. Mr. Dana is now making a special effort to procure all the Colorado dailies for reference at the library. The library is open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. The attendance now exceeds 200 daily. KOOPMAN, H. L. Treasures of the Marsh Libra-

ry [in the Billings Library of the University of Vermont]. (Pages 16-20 of The Ariel, pub. by the Junior Class of the Univ. of Vt., May,

1889.)

Mentions the rarest and most valuable books in the library of Geo. P. Marsh, now the property of the University; quoting with many important typographical corrections the letter of Marsh to Chas. Lanman, published in the Literary world, Oct. 21, 1882.

NEWARK (N. J.) F. P. L. [Description, Newark,] 1889. cover +15 l. sq. D.

Has 2 plans and 6 full-page views.

Notice sur les bibliothèques municipales de Paris. (Exposition de 1889.) Paris, 1889. 12 p.

REPORTS.

Leeds (Eng.) P. L. (19th rpt.) Ref. dept. Added 1283; total 40,891; issued 122,466; Central lending dept. added 544; total 38,829; issued 384,647; Branches added 2346; total 77,038, which cost £24,419; issued 354,971.

The 79,710 vols. in the Ref. Dept. and the Centr. Lending Dept. together cost £16,143.

Newport, R. I. Redwood L. (159th rpt.) Added 928; total 34,261; issued 9368.

"Though the total circulation has increased, the percentage of fiction has fallen to 54 per cent. as against 61 per cent. the year before. The result of the reduction in the number of books purchased in this department has not affected the total circulation as was expected, in view of the fact that so many users of the library are novelreaders, but we find that a decrease in the circulation of fiction is offset by a corresponding increase in other departments. This may be owing either to the fact that many entertaining works of a more solid character have been provided for the reading public or that the run of fiction for the year has been less attractive. Judging from the omnivorous appetite of the average novel-reader, the librarian is scarcely inclined to attribute the result noted to the latter cause. The reading of novels when not carried to excess is both legitimate and useful, but it seems not unreasonable to suppose that works of history, biography, and travel, if readable, will prove nearly as attractive." \$275 having been contributed by friends of the library for cataloguing it, 3883 books have been catalogued.

N. Y., Cooper Union. In library 21,276 v.; drawn 168,671 (fict. 28,870); the 180 magazines on file were given out 69,055 times; 393 newspapers taken. "An average of 1500 readers resort to this room every day, and on Sunday, although it is open for only half the day, the average attendance is 1400.'

"The Lovell and Seaside libraries, which form a great feature of the library, are donated regularly by the respective publishers. There are now 4863 in the library, furnishing a large number of entertaining and useful reading-books to many of the regular readers. The number of these books used during the last year amounted

to 43.994."

N.Y. Aguilar F. L. Vols. in lib. and branches 12,070; issued 1st year 81,861, 2d year 110,766. "The Board of Estimate and Apportionment

granted an annual appropriation of \$5000, but with the strictest economy it is found that such a sum is far from adequate for the proper conduct of our library, and that it is necessary to secure funds from other directions, in addition, in order to do our work properly. The question of forming a membership society to raise the additional funds has been seriously considered. Meanwhile the plan of giving an annual entertainment has been adopted, and the experiment began by the grand concert given at the Metropolitan Opera House, Nov. 20, 1888, from which upwards of \$2000 was realized." While good fiction is wholesome, the library proposes to further a taste for instructive reading, and it is pleasing to record a growing taste for historic and scientific works among our readers.

Paterson (N. J.) P. L. Added 1646; total 11-267; issued 76,673 (fiction 79½ per cent.). "The library has already a respectable collection of books in the department of useful arts; but it is much too small for an industrial town of the importance of Paterson. Take, for example, the silk industry, in which, I understand, this town is the most important centre in America; the library has but little on this subject. The literature of the subject is limited, especially in the English language, but I think that all the books of value to be had concerning it, either in English or foreign languages, should be collected and placed in the library.

St. Louis Merc. L. Assoc. Added 2202; total 78,096; issued 154,937 v. in 279 days (fiction and

juv. 43.9 %).

"At the northeast corner of the book-room a space has been partitioned off as a student's reference-room. The partitions consist of bookcases, eight feet high, similar to those throughout the book-room, allowing the radiance from the skylight to pervade the apartment. There are three doors to the room, all of which are kept constantly locked, as well when the room is occupied as when it is empty. Two of these doors open into the book-room; the other, by which the student enters and departs, communicates with the reading-room. Any person, desirous of studying or reading up on any subject, may order at the issue-desk all the books on that subject which the library contains and they will be taken into the reference-room and placed on the open shelves, where they will be allowed to remain until the student gives notice of the completion of his researches. On application at the desk he is admitted into this room and locked in; by touching an electric button he gives notice of his desire to leave and is released.

"A new feature has been introduced for the convenience of newspaper readers: the leading newspapers, instead of being affixed to immovable racks, will be filed upon low stands, of just such height and at just such an angle as will most conveniently accommodate the reader while seated. One paper will occupy each stand, being held to it by a brass rod passing down its centre; and these stands may be wheeled at pleasure to any part of the room."

NOTES.

Albany (N. Y.) Y. M. C. A. L. The committee to secure new rooms reported in favor of the Wendell building, North Pearl St., near Columbia St. The rooms are on the first floor above the street, and with alterations will give a clear floor space 90 x 23 feet, with the privilege of other rooms. These rooms have been secured and Librarian Gallup has begun packing the books in the library preparatory to leaving the old building.

Butte City (Utah) P. L. The library has for

month where the funds were coming from for the expenses of the next. Mr. W. A. Clark, Democratic candidate for delegate to Congress in 1888, has made the offer of a gift of \$10,000 to the library fund, to be handed over only when the citizens had raised \$10,000 more, which has been almost contributed. The citizens are enrolling their names in the association in surprising numbers, and it is quite probable the required fund will be considerably overreached.

Chicago (Ill.) Medical L. The first annual meeting of the Medical Library Association of Chicago was held in the club-room of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Oct. 5, for the election of officers and the adoption of by-laws, etc. This association was chartered in 1889, with the object of founding and maintaining a library of medical and kindred sciences. The association has already secured a membership of seventy-five, and the executive board expects to increase it to 300. Each member pays a \$100 membership fee and annual dues to the amount of \$10. From this it is expected to derive a fund of \$30,000, and an annual income from dues and membership fees of As soon as practicable a building site will be purchased and a fire-proof building erect-The association has already obtained about 2500 bound volumes and pamphlets, which will be increased as rapidly as possible by purchase and donations. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution, and the board of directors were empowered to look after a site for the library. An informal discussion was held as to the feasibility of purchasing a site in the near future, and the general opinion was favorable, but nothing definite was decided upon.

Columbus (O.) High Sc. L. It is probable that at the next meeting of the Board of Education the committee on library will submit a report recommending the separation of the School Library from the City Library, and the removal of the former to the Front Street school-building. Plans for the necessary changes at Front Street for the reception of the library propose a remodelling of the two rooms on the ground floor of the east half of the building. Opposition to the movement is expected from the City Council, but the members of the school board appear to be determined on the proposed course, and it is probable that it will be carried through. The City Library is not large enough to warrant the City Council in maintaining it separately, and the school board will not be surprised if it is turned over to them after the separation.

Harrisburg, Pa. The movement for a free library was inaugurated on the 2d of Oct., by the subscription by James McCormick of \$1000. The library is to be for the free use of all, but its managers will be subscribers at annual fees. The use of a building will be one of the first things to be arranged. The question is discussed whether the Cameron Library could be combined with the proposed free library. General Cameron bequeathed his library to the Y. M. C. A. as a free library for apprentices and journeymen, and gave years been struggling on between life and death, \$5000 for its maintenance. This large addition it being impossible to foretell at the end of one to the regular Y. M. C. A. Library has made it necessary for the Association to provide larger quarters for their books, and in consequence they have purchased the Lamberton building, adjoining Association Hall. It was suggested at the free library meeting that the lower floor of the Lamberton building be rented from the Y. M. C. A. for the free library, and an arrangement made to combine the Cameron Library with the City Library. It was the sense of the meeting, however, that the City Library should be entirely independent of the general Y. M. C. A. Library.

Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L. The Legislature has authorized the Council of Milwaukee to issue bonds in the sum of \$60,000 for the purpose of securing a suitable site for a library building and the public museum.

New Haven, Conn. Yale Univ. L. The new Chittenden Library for Yale University is nearing completion. It is a massive structure of brownstone, connected with the old library by a passageway. Immediately at the right of the entrance is a large hall, in which the catalogue of the library is to be placed. Adjoining this hall on the right are three small rooms, the first of which will be occupied by Professor Van Name, the librarian; the second by Professor Dexter, and the third for the Yale coin collection. In the rear of this hall on the two upper floors are the bookracks, capable of holding 200,000 volumes. Light, swift-running lifts will connect the delivery department with each floor, where assistants will attend to the calls, thus avoiding much delay in travelling up and down stairs.

N. Y. "The Harlem Ltbrary," says the N. Y. Telegram for October 5, "though but little known and not ranking with those two world-renowned collections, escaped by lapse of time a very large endowment. In 1825 Harlem was then a town governed as a quasi chartered city government, and the 'Harlem common lands' were held in common, and upon them the denizens of that town pastured their cows. In that year they were sold to Mr. Dudley Selden, these lands, triangular in shape, running from the East River to 7th Avenue, and spreading out from 93d Street to 55th Street and 6th Avenue, and in some part of the tract extending to 8th Avenue, the whole containing about 219 acres.

"The tract was, of course, almost a wilderness, and Mr. Selden divided it into lots of various sizes and sold it, it is said, at but little profit. The good citizens of that period, having no use for the money, decided to devote it to the formation of a library, and the Harlem Library was the result. The library is situated on Third Avenue, between 121st and 122d Streets, and contains about 6000 volumes, and derives its support from that fund and an annual subscription. This same property is to-day worth at least \$40,000,000!"

Olneyville (R. I.) F. L. A. The Olneyville Free Library Association, to which was bequeathed the land on Olneyville Square, as a site for a building for library purposes, with conditions that the structure be of brick and be erected within five years, has decided to immediately remove the buildings now on the site and prepare for building in the spring a three-story edifice.

The first floor is to contain two stores, the second floor will be a library, and the third a hall and art gallery, a large number of fine copies of famous paintings being given to the Association by the heirs of the late James Eddy. A new feature in public libraries is added by the gift by Miss Eddy of a number of copies of paintings to be loaned for short periods as are books, to beautify homes and to promote education in art. At a meeting of the Association held last week it was decided to proceed at once with preparations for building, so that those who may be withholding subscriptions to the building fund may know that the bequest is not going to be allowed to lapse and revert to the family of the generous giver of the land, as some have believed, because no action has before been taken. A committee to prepare building plans was elected.

Paterson (N. J.) F. L. Westervelt Brothers, of New York, have been awarded the contract for the rack shelving in the Danforth building. It will be similar to that in a library at Syracuse, N. Y., which was examined by Mr. Winchester, and found to be the most suitable that could be obtained. The cost of the work will be \$1700. The Trustees have \$3435.85 on hand, which will be used to pay bills for work already done on the new library. The construction of the vestibule and main entrance to the building has been commenced, but it is not expected to be ready for occupancy before the end of the year, comparatively little progress having been made during the past four or five weeks.

Paterson, N. J. It is understood that the Directors of the Paterson National Bank have fully determined to establish the proposed law library on the upper floor of its new building. The library is to be furnished with books amounting collectively in value to about \$5000, which will make it the rival of any in the State. The bank is to receive from an association composed of the lawyers who wish to use the library six per cent. interest on its investment. At present there are thirty-five members.

Pittsburg, Pa. Andrew Carnegie has become tired of waiting on Pittsburg councils to act on his offer of a free library to the city, and has determined to go ahead on his own responsibility. Mr. Carnegie, it is said, has decided to expend \$750,000 in the erection of a library building and purchase of a site. It is said that he has entrusted the matter to a committee of five of his personal friends, who are looking up a site and have already placed the matter of plans in the hands of a well-known architect.

Portland (Or.) L. Assoc. The endeavors to collect funds to erect a building for the Portland Library Association, had succeeded in securing subscriptions amounting to some \$40,000. The late Miss Smith willed the Association over \$100,000 for that purpose. Two sets of plans and specifications for a library building were proposed some time since, one, it is understood, for such a building as Judge Brady would wish to have, and the other for such a building as he thought he could raise money to build. The

Association can now have as fine a building as there is any need of.

Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Law L. The effort to establish a law library in Poughkeepsie is being pushed vigorously. If the requisite sum is obtained the active work of fitting up the library will begin January 1, 1890. Between \$1500 and \$1800 has already been subscribed.

Pullman (Ill.) P. L. "The character of books drawn indicates an increasing demand for substantial literature, the works of fiction, including juveniles, being only 27 per cent. of the whole, as against 31 per cent. last year. This fact is suggestive, in view of the returns made in 10 English cities for the year 1888, which places the number of books of fiction and juveniles at 80 per cent., while 22 large English cities report an issue of 62 per cent. of works of fiction from their public libraries, exclusive of juveniles, for the same year."

Rhode Island State L. has received a valuable invoice of session laws and title cases. "In filling up a legal, the same course is not followed as in supplying a general library. In the latter case there is the wide field of general literature to select from, and unless the funds at the command of the institution be unlimited, it is impossible to attain to a perfect representation of everything that is published. In buying for a law library, the study is for completeness alone. The State Law Library is gradually working up and will be advanced to a first-class position in a few years. It already has a fine set of Laws and Statutes, ranking inside the first ten bar libraries in the country."

The St. Joseph (Mo.) P. L. In November, 1887, according to the News, St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 21, "G. W. Samuels agitated the organization of a public library, and besides donating a moneyed contribution, gave a lease of the large room in the second story of his building. Several prominent men and women paid \$50 and became life members of the library, while a good many others became yearly subscribers, paying \$2 a year, and thus gaining the privilege of taking one book at a time from the library to retain, if desired, two weeks. Other people have the privilege of renting books for 10 cents a week, and every one of going to the library and reading there.

"Mrs. A. J. Russell is the competent and enthusiastic librarian. She says: 'We have now 4800 bound volumes and a large number of magazines and periodicals, but this is a small library for a city of the size and wealth of St. Joseph [population 70,000]. The trouble is the people here are unaware of the fact that we exist."

Sandusky (O.) L. Assoc. The ladies of the Library Building Fund Association have provided for a lecture course this winter. Included in the list are George Kennan, the noted traveller, writer, and lecturer; the celebrated Harvard Quartette, with Mrs. Laura Dainty, the reader, and Miss Gertrude Lufkin, cornetist; and Prof. Ragan, who is to give a series of stereopticon lectures.

Washington, D. C. L. of Congress. Work

under the new appropriation was actually begun in April of this year, but did not really get under way until June. It has been actively progressing during the summer under the management of the supervising engineer, Bernard H. Green. Mr. Green expresses himself as well satisfied with the progress of the work so far this summer. general the contracts have been fulfilled promptly, although a slight delay has been caused lately by a want of stone for the completion of the cellarwork. The first work accomplished was to dig out of this park a small-sized farm. A big hole equal to four acres was thus excavated for the foundation and cellars. Around the bank of this excavation a solid concrete wall, 13 feet deep and several feet broad, will run. This is the outer area wall and from it gratings will run to the main brick wall. This outer protection has been almost completed and about 400 feet of the main wall has been constructed. Divisions are springing up all over the huge area and already many of the door arches are in place. Every brick wall or pillar rests on a solid granite base, thus preventing any dampness from ascending to the upper floors. At one end of the building the huge iron girders for the ground floor are in place.

West Superior (Wis.) P. L. At the meeting of the directors by the suggestion of the librarian, Mrs. Delia Freestone, a change was made in the hours of opening. The library is now open between the hours of 10 and 12 p.m., 1 and 5, and 7 and 9 p.m. Mrs. Freestone found that the school-children were very much inconvenienced by the former system of closing at 4 p.m. since the schools opened. They were obliged to exchange books at noon or in the evening between 7 and 9 o'clock. The directors took steps to secure a number of daily papers, and the Committee on Books submitted a list which will be ordered soon. The next purchase of books the directors make they hope to be able to order about \$1500 worth. Mrs. Freestone is very much gratified with the interest and popularity the library is rapidly growing into. 439 volumes were taken out last month. A first-class assortment of magazine literature is found on the tables in the reading-room, and the frequenters of the institution are growing in number rapidly.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The British Museum, under the title of "The history of alphabets," has exhibited a collection of specimens of alphabets and inscriptions in the King's Library in the cases which contained the "Stuart Exhibition." "With the limited amount of show space at command," says the Athenaum, "no doubt the best has been done. The pieces which go to make up the exhibition are somewhat heterogeneous, and consist of photographic autotype plates from the issues of the Palæographical Society, lithographic plates from handmade fac-similes, colored and plain, comparative tabulations of local varieties of letter-forms, and grammars of various languages set open at the pages which treat of their respective alphabets. Hence a certain want of uniformity is apparent. Of the various methods of representing articulate Work sounds which have been employed all over the

456

world from ancient times to our own, the most important are here displayed."

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Size notation. Mr. Arthur W. Hutton, Libn. of the Gladstone Library, National Liberal Club, London, writes to the *Publishers' circular*, Oct. 15, calling attention to his paper on "A new size notation for modern books," which he read before the Library Association. "The matter is one that concerns publishers quite as much as librarians; indeed, publishers must first be willing to adopt such a scale before librarians can use it.

"Briefly, my proposed scale is this: Books under four inches high, which would commonly be marked (however incorrectly, so far as the meaning of the terms goes) 24mo, 32mo, 48mo, etc., would all be classed under A. We may call them

pocket volumes.'

"Books from four to eight inches high, commonly marked, often according to the fancy of the publisher, small 8vo, crown 8vo, post 8vo, fcp. 8vo, 12mo, 16mo, or 18mo, would all be classed under B. These we may call 'handy vol-

"Books from eight to twelve inches high, commonly marked 8vo, demy 8vo, medium 8vo, or royal 8vo, would be classed as C. These are the so-called 'library editions.'

"Books over twelve inches high, i.e. the vari-

ous folio sizes, would be D.

"That this classification is simple enough, no one will deny. The question is, whether it discriminates sufficiently. I think it does, because it marks the only real distinction of importance, that between demy 8vo, and the smaller 8vos. do not think bookbuyers need a more elaborate scale. But I shall be glad if my proposal evokes discussion."

Librarians.

CRANDALL, Miss M., I., became librarian at the George Bruce Memorial Library, New York, Nov. I.

BARDWELL, W. A.; in a brief address introducing one of the lecturers in the Brooklyn Library course, Mr. R. R. Bowker paid tribute to Mr. Bardwell as "the modest Elisha on whom the mantle of our dear Mr. Noves has fallen and whose painstaking efficiency, ladies and gentlemen of the Brooklyn Library, you cannot half appreciate." It was characteristic of Mr. Bardwell's fidelity to duty that he denied himself the pleasure of listening to Miss Edwards' lecture that he might satisfy himself as to the arrangements for the reception following, so that he did not hear the tribute paid to him and it is conveyed to him and his fellow librarians in this form.

DURRIE, Miss Isabel, 2d assistant of Wisconsin State Hist. Soc. L., d. Oct. 19. She was born in Albany, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1848. She removed to Madison with her parents, Daniel S. and Ann H. Durrie, July 4, 1850, graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1867, and entered the service of the State Historical Society Library, as the

assistant of her father. Ever since she has been engaged at her desk, chiefly as cataloguer.

Commencing her work among the books when the library was but a small institution, lodged in dark, damp and narrow quarters in the basement of the old Baptist church, she accompanied it upon its various journeys and busily catalogued its fast-growing treasures until the library to-day counts 140,000 volumes and pamphlets and occupies two immense floors in the south wing of the State capitol. Every book, every pamphlet, passed through her hand, and fully one-half of these she herself assigned to places upon the shelves.

Miss Durrie had acquired great facility in her work and had cultivated her memory to such a degree that she could at once tell exactly what the resources of the library were on most subjects of inquiry, and seldom failed to promptly reach any title desired, book or pamphlet, however unusual the contents. Despite her long experience in these matters, Miss Durrie was ever alive to improvements in library matters, and none was more quick to see wherein existing methods in vogue in the institution might be bettered. She had but recently inaugurated the making of a new card-catalogue for the entire library, both subject and author index, upon the latest methods of the American Library Association.

To the reading public she was known as a bright, cheery lady, filled with information about books-a walking bibliography, charming in manner, and never wearying in helping others to the wells of knowledge. Modest, energetic, enthusiastic and capable, with a sunny, indeed often vivacious, disposition, she was in a measure the life and spirit of the great library. - Wis. state

journal, Oct. 21.

FOSTER, W. E., on Sept. 28 addressed the students of the State Normal School on the way to use the library.

GRISWOLD, W: M., the indefatigable, has published 20 numbers of a periodical called "Travel" (Bangor, \$2 a year or 10c. a no.). Each no. contains a narrative of a personal visit to a place famous for natural beauty or historical association. All that we have read are interesting. Each no. contains part of an index to the whole

Notice biographique sur Ch. LORIQUET, bibliothécaire de la ville de Reims, secrétaire gén. de l'Académie (1818 - 89.) Nécrologie pub. par l'Acad. Nat de Reims, avec la liste de ses travaux. Reims, 1889. 29 p. 8°.

OAKLEY, Miss Minnie M., for several years librarian of the Madison Free L., and for the last two years superintendent of distribution in the Milwaukee P. L., has been elected second assistant librarian, in charge of the catalog, of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, from Dec. 1.

PARIS, L: Membre fondateur de l'Académie Nationale de Reims, ancien bibliothécaire de la ville (1852-87). Reims, 1889. Written by H; Jadart, 53 p. + portrait. 8°.

Gifts and Bequests.

Amherst (Mass.) P. L. S. C. Carter bequeathed \$1000 to the library.

Bowdoin College L. The Rev. Elias Bond, a graduate in the class of '37, has given \$5000 to the Bowdoin Library. He is a missionary at Kohala, Sandwich Islands, where he has cultivated sugar with success.

Harvard College L. The first instalment of books for the new German library, to be known as the Villard Library, in honor of its founder, Henry Villard, of New York, has arrived at Harvard. The fund for the purchase of books is \$600, and the library when completed will fairly cover the field of German literature.—Critic, Oct. 26.

[The \$600 would certainly be very nimble pennies if they succeeded in covering the field of German literature. But the gift of \$500, from Mr. Villard and \$195 from other persons was for a class-room library, such as already exist in 9 or 10 other departments at Harvard.—EDS.]

Players' Club Library. "By the terms of Mr. J: Gilbert's will, Mrs. Gilbert was allowed to dispose of his books as she choose otherwise than by selling them. She offered them to The Players,

and they were accepted immediately.

"There are in all between 250 to 300 volumes, nearly all relating to the drama. Although there are no books of extraordinary value among them, many are rare and of great interest. They form a fairly complete history of the stage up to date, and many books useful for reference are embraced in the collection. A number of old playbills, dating back to the early part of the century, are also included.

"The Players now have an excellent library and are constantly in receipt of small additions to it, as well as to the collection of mementoes of actors who have filled a prominent place in the history of the stage. In the library of the clubhouse, on the west side of the room, are the collections of Booth and Barrett, and the Gilbert collection has been placed on the shelves on the east side, opposite that given by Mr. Barrett, exactly filling the space which had been left vacant."

Cataloging and Classification.

British Museum. The trustees have printed a third edition of their useful "List of the books of reference in the Reading-Room," with a preface by Mr. Bullen, in which he gives an interesting account of the various improvements made of late years—the introduction of the printed catalogue, the catalogue of English books anterior to 1640, the employment of the electric light, and the systematization of the delivery of books.

Delisle, Leopold. Notes sur les catalogues de la Bibliothèque Nationale. Lille, 1889. 8°.

GRAND RAPIDS (Mich.) P. SCH. L. Catalog, sec. 2. Prose fiction and juveniles, German

and Holland books. Grand Rapids, pub. by the Board of Educ., Aug., 1889. 148+7 p. l. O.

The German and the Holland books have each a separate alphabet. At the end are six lists of Travels for adults, Travels for youth, Science for youth, Science for adults, Teachers' library of geography, and Reference-books.

The catalog cost (stitched, with manilla covers) about 30 c. a copy, and is sold at the nom-

inal price of 10 c. each.

While designated as Sec. 2, it is really the first issue of the printed catalog. Sec. I will follow during the next year, and include the greater bulk of the library. By printing this more extensively used section the library can then either add it on as a part of the complete work or reset and reprint this smaller section, if then thot best, without serious loss. This present part was printed from the cards direct. The list of Geographical books (made up by the Supt. of Schools and the Librarian) is much used by teachers and many readers, judging from the demand for such books since this was issued a few weeks ago.

KNUTTEL, W. P. C. Catalogus van de pamflettenversameling in de K. Bibliothek, met aanteekeningen en een registerder schrijvers. Deel 1, 2 stukken. 's Gravenh., 1889. 4+6+598+4+493 p. 4°. 10 fl.

PEABODY INSTITUTE, Balt., Md. Catalogue of the library. Part 4: M-R. Balt., 1889. 2 l.+p. 2669-3880. l. O.

"Contains 88,255 references. The number now printed amounts to 280,459." The contents of the Migne collections occupy 25 pages. The labor of analyzing Migne was equivalent to the continuous work of a single person for two years. One volume more will complete the alphabet and another volume will contain the references to works partially catalogd in the present alphabet. 27,000 have been added to the library since the printing began, and all have been entered, as far as possible, in the catalog.

PIERRET, E. Inventaire détaillé des catalogues usuels de la Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, 1889. 31 p. 8°.

Providence (R. I.) P. L. The librarian, Mr. W. I. Foster, now furnishes a series of selected references on the successive topics reached by the pupils of the State Normal School, in their study of history. The printing is done at the expense of the school. The following is a specimen:

C. References upon EGYPT, Providence Public Library, prepared by Mr. Foster, the Librarian.

I. Rawlinson, George. History of ancient Egypt. 2 v. 1881. 2022.9

[The most comprehensive strictly historical narrative of Egypt in English. It is on the scale of, and complementary to, this writer's "Five great monarchies of the ancient world," etc.]

2. Rawlinson, George. The story of ancient Egypt. 1887. 2022.14

[A convenient one-volume work by the same writer as No. 1, and in some points more recently revised.]

3. Wilkinson, Sir J. G. The manners and customs of the ancient Egyptians. Revised 3 V. ed., 1870. 2022.11

[An encyclopædic work on Egyptian antiquities, with numerous colored illustrations.]

4. Perrot, G., and Chipiez, C. A history of art in ancient Egypt. 2 v. Eng. transl. 1883.

900.25

[The authoritative work in this department.]

5. Maspero, G. Egyptian archæology. Eng. transl. 1887. 2022.15

[A compact manual of the results of most recent archæological studies.]

6. Edwards, Amelia B. A thousand miles up the Nile. Revised ed., 1880.

[Although a record of travel in modern rather than ancient Egypt, the book has exceptional historical and archæological value, as embodying the observations of one of the most accomplished living Egyptologists. It has about 80 illustrations.]

About 50 other volumes relating to different phases of Egyptian study may be found in the class-lists at the library, under the headings 2022, 4032, 232, etc.

Bibliografy.

BRACCI-TESTASECCA, Gius. Catalogo alfabetico di varî libri e opuscoli stampati o manoscritti, risguardanti la città di Orvieto o scritti da autori orvietani, [da lui] raccolti. Orvieto, 1889. 58 p. 8°.

BRUNET, G. Le supplément au "Dictionnaire des ouvrages anonymes" de Barbier et aux "Supercheries littéraires dévoilées" de Quérard. Paris, 1889. 8°. 20 fr., on Holland paper, 30 fr.

BÜTTNER'S Literaturführer. 1. Abth.: Mathematik, 1884 - 89 alph. u. systemat, nach Schlagwörten geordnet. Lpz., 1889. 45 p. 8°. 40 m. - Abth. 2: Schöne Literatur, 1884-89. Lpz., 1889. 62 p. 8°. 65 m.

CARINI, Prof. Isidoro. Sommario di paleografia. (Scritture varie, scrittura latina): appunti per la nuova scuola vaticana. 3a ed. Roma, 1888. 113 p. 8°.

Delisle, Léopold. Notice d'un choix de manuscrits, d'imprimés, et d'estampes acquis dans ces dernières années et exposés dans le vestibule, Mai 1889. Paris, Chamerot, 1889. 51 p. 8°. Contains 235 articles.

DUPLESSIS, G. Essai bibliographique sur les différentes éditions des œuvres d'Ovide, ornées de planches, publiées aux 15e-16e siècles. Paris, 1889. 59 p. 8°. 4 fr.

Du Rieu, Dr. W. N. Essai bibliog. conc. tout ce qui a paru dans les Pays-Bas au sujet et en faveur des Vaudois. La Haye, 1889. 39 p. 8°.

GHERARDI, Aless., and CATELLACCI, Dante. Elenco delle publicazioni di Cesare Guasti. Firenze, 1889. 59 p. 8°.

Pulignani, M. Faloci. Saggio bibliog. sulla vita e sugli scritti della Beata Angela da Foligno. 2ª ed. Foligno, 1889. 64 p. 16°.

RICKER, C. Katalog der neueren Litteratur des Gesammtgebietes der Photographie. (Deutsch, Französisch, Englisch, Russisch.) St. Petersb., 1889. 19 p. 8°. .30 m.

Eugène de Rozière has added a bibliography to H. Wallon's Notice sur la vie et les travaux de M. Éd. Laboulaye, Paris, Larose et Forcel, 1889, 83 p. 8°. It contains 418 nos., mentioning not merely articles in the magazines, but even in the newspapers.

SOLERTI, Ang. Saggio di bibliografia delle rime di Torquato Tasso. (In Revista della biblioteche, no. 13-15, p. 6-33; no. 16-17, p. 56-74.)

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

Nora Marks, ps. of Miss Eleanor Stackhouse, of Chicago. — Mr. Hild.

Reminiscences of a literary and clerical life, by the author of "Three cornered essays," London, Ward & Downey, 1889, 2 v., D., has a preface signed F. A. Crockford's Clerical directory in the list of Frederick Arnold's works gives "Three cornered essays." Q. E. I.

A year with the birds, Oxford, 1886, is now acknowledged by its author, W: Warde Fowler.

G. I. Cervus. I am informed on pretty good authority that the books, "Cut; a story of West Point," "Model wife," and "White feathers," by G. I. Cervus, were written by Charles King, author of "The Colonel's daughter," "Deserter," "Between the lines," and several other novels mostly descriptive of military life. They are said to have been written over the name "Cervus" before he became well known as a writer of fiction .- W. A. Bardwell.

CORRIGENDA.

In the attendance register at St. Louis prefix a * to the names of Miss Hull, Mr. Poindexter, and Mrs. Tower, and omit the star before the names of Miss Browne and Mr. Fletcher. Add to the list

*Jenks, Rev. H: F., Canton, Mass.

Page 277 add at the end of the 2d column On a formal ballot the first five were elected.

Proof was not ready till I had sailed for England to attend the L. A. U. K., and it was not submitted to Asst. Sec. Davidson, who had the official record. Members should correct their copies so they may be accurate for future reference. MELVIL DEWEY, Sec.

NEW YORK STATE LIB., Albany, N. Y.

In the account of the Newark Free Library the name of Mr. Van Campen Taylor, architect of the building, was inadvertently omitted.

Vol. 14.

DECEMBER, 1889.

No. 12.

C: A. CUTTER, R: R. BOWKER, Editors.

THE honor roll of library bequests has been increased by the great Crerar donation in Chicago, of which we give full particulars on another page. The gift is a most notable and noble one, but unfortunately it takes effect in the one place in the country where it is least necessary. It involves the creation of an absolutely new library, bearing the donor's name, to be located in Chicago, which city is already nobly provided for on the side of the public by its great public library, and on the side of the scholar by the enormous Newberry bequest under Mr. Poole's capable guidance. If this bequest had been made for the promotion of free libraries throughout the country, so that it would have been in the library field what the Peabody fund has been to education in the South, what enormous good it might have done! It is natural, however, that a donor leaving great wealth behind him should desire to perpetuate his name in a local monument, and when it is applied in so worthy a direction as in the Chicago case, the act is worthy of all praise. Yet the monument would have been infinitely nobler if it could have been on the basis we have indicated.

THAT there is danger in leaving bequests vague is, however, sadly exemplified by the latest decision regarding the Tilden Public Library for the city of New York, to the effect that the trust reposed in the executors and trustees was too indefinite to come within the limitations which the law throws about legacies in the way of safeguard precautions. The case has yet to come before a higher court, which will undoubtedly do its best to carry out the purpose of Mr. Tilden, as in line with the highest public policy. Yet even the Court of Appeals in its equity jurisdiction is powerless if the rules of equity restrain it. It is most curious that so astute a lawyer as Mr. Tilden himself should go wrong in this matter, especially as lawyers have for some time known it to be necessary, in view of certain leading cases. to take special precautions against this very rule of equity. There seem to be three and only three methods of compassing this difficulty: by giving money during the lifetime of the donor, Mr. Carnegie's and Mr. Pratt's course and the best of all, or by specifying exactly the use to which the bequest is to be put, or by making the bequest an absolute gift to individual persons on the "honorable understanding" (not in the nature of a legal agreement) that they should carry out the purposes known to them to be those of the testator. This last course was adopted in the case of the Dugdale fund, which was left absolutely by the last survivor of the family of Richard L. Dugdale to four of his friends. derstanding, however, was that it should be devoted to the purposes of the Society for Political Education, of which he was the first Secretary and one of the leading spirits. The amount was not large, but all the same an endeavor was made to break the will in the interest of remote rela-The bequest was sustained, tives abroad. although a considerable part of it had unfortunately to be wasted in defending the suit. If Mr. Tilden and Mr. Crerar had given their money before their death to chosen trustees, reserving to themselves certain incomes during their life. they would not only have had the great reward of seeing some results from their bequests and guiding them into useful channels, but would have made the perversion into private pockets of uncared-for relatives altogether impossible.

THE proposal of Mr. Rosenau, of Buffalo, indorsed by Mr. Larned, opens a useful opportunity for coöperation in a new direction, and we trust he will not find our libraries dull or slow in taking advantage of it. This gift of time and service which he offers is quite as important in its way as legacies and bequests, and we hope it will be appreciated.

MR. J: EDMANDS, librarian of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia, is gathering material for a bibliography of the Junius Letters, and wishes to make it, especially in regard to the editions of the Letters, as full as possible. He wants to see a copy of every edition that has been issued, if possible. He asks librarians to inform him what edition of the Letters they have, in order that he may get sight of those which he has not yet seen; also that individuals or librarians who have special collections of Juniusana will communicate with him. Mr. Edmands' subject, the Junius Letters, is interesting; his object, to make his bibliography complete, is praiseworthy; and the work is one that is eminently suited to the cooperation of librarians. Mr. Edmands has already proved his capacity by his Bibliography of the Dies iræ. There is no doubt that he will produce a good piece of work; it is the duty of us all to help to make it better.

Communications.

A. L. A. PROCEEDINGS.

MR. DEWEY's note in our last number, p. 458, was written under a misapprehension. Proof of the attendance register was submitted to Assistant Secretary Davidson and he had not the official record of attendance. The sentence to be added on p. 277 was not in the official record of proceedings. C: A. CUTTER,

Editor A. L. A. Proc.

LIBRARIES AS SOURCES OF PRESENT INFOR-MATION.

Apropos of Hoyt's letter (p. 414, 415) I should have informed him that there exists a Tribune Index and a Times Index, and that few contemporary events would fail to be mentioned in one of these.

LIBRARY BORES.

I USED to have a regular bore such as "Quid Nunc" mentions in his pathetic appeal for help, although he did not come every day. He never knew when to tear himself away, so I always used to mention some interesting new book which I would be glad to show him. I was careful to put it on a table as far from my office as possible. It pleased him, he thought I was very kind, and it relieved me. I have tried it on others, and always with success.

H. P. JAMES.

THE BOOK-AGENT BAFFLED.

In reply to "Quid Nunc" (L. J., Nov., p. 434), let me describe my way of dealing with bookagents. It has stood successfully a test of nearly ten years and answered the double purpose of saving my time and that of my book committees and also of keeping books out of the library that we either did not want at all, or did not want at that time. Upon the appearance of one of the fraternity I find out how long he is to be in town, and then state that I rarely look at a book in the presence of an agent, but that if he will bring the work to me on a certain day (when it will be convenient for me to examine it) and leave it with me 24 hours I will look it over and recommend it to my book committee if I think it best to do so. If these terms are accepted well and good; if not, I rarely give any others.

Of course there are some men and some works that are treated differently. For example, in 1882, I think it was, D. Appleton & Co. sent an agent West with Reclus's great work "The Earth." He was a gentleman of such refinement and culture that I introduced him into the "Indianapolis Literary Club" where his society was very enjoyable. But I never saw another agent for

On another occasion the chairman of my book committee was present when an agent called; and he was so captivated by his wares and glib tongue that he caused me to subscribe to a work illustrated with photogravures and costing I understood that the full board over \$100. were not exactly satisfied with the matter; but the chairman had to make his own explanations. Had I been alone the subscription would not have been made.

A. W. TYLER.

whom I would have done that thing,

LIBRARIANS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIA-

HAS the idea of a "Mutual Benefit Association" for Librarians ever been advanced? There are many of these associations in the country, one of which, the Bank Clerks' M. B. Assoc, of New York, now occurs to me. This has an invested fund of over \$100,000 received from donations and from honorary memberships (\$50 each), and a membership of 1300, the assessments for the last year (1888) being in the aggregate \$12 to each member. This association is confined to New York and the cities adjoining Brooklyn, Jersey City, etc., and its members must be employés of banks or banking institutions. Could not some plan of mutual benefit insurance among the employés of libraries thoughout the country be devised somewhat after the usual methods, as to limit of age, physician's certificate as to condition of health, amount for which members may be insured, etc., or would the fraternity be too limited in number or too widely dispersed to allow of such an ex-W. A. BARDWELL. periment?

THE SEMINARY LIBRARY.

My remark, on p. 294 of the LIBRARY JOUR-NAL, that the seminary system was running to an extreme, should have been qualified by adding "in its relations to the university library." What I had in mind was the tendency towards building up the seminary library by splitting up or depleting the general library; against this tendency there is, undoubtedly, a growing reaction. Thus at Johns Hopkins, where, some twelve years ago, in the organization of the library, the principle was adopted which led to the establishment of a small library of general reference and a series of special libraries for each department of work, a warning note was sounded, if I mistake not, by Professor Sylvester on the eve of his departure for England; and President Gilman, in his eighth report, says, "As far as I can judge, the tendency to remove books from the central room has gone quite far enough." Again, a year later, he reports that "strong objections have been made to the removal of portions of the collections to other buildings, and the Library Committee felt obliged, in the course of last winter, to make public an expression of their opinion that the distribution of books had gone to a limit where it is best to stop."

With what is called the seminary method of study and investigation I am heartily in sympathy, none more so; but a distinction should be made between what is essential and what is merely accidental in the system as we find it. No doubt, in its German surroundings, certain accessories are needful for its successful working, but in a different environment some of these may very well be dispensed with. A little study of the conditions under which the seminary system had its origin, and the exercise of the quality so deservedly commended in our President's address at St. Louis - common-sense - should suffice to prevent us from falling into the error of mistaking the accidental for the essential features of the system. GEO. WM. HARRIS.

Cornell University Library, November 16, 1889.

STATE AID TO HISTORICAL SOCIETIES: AN INSTANCE.1

BY G: J. HAGAR.

In 1841, while Mr. John R. Brodhead was prosecuting his work as agent of the State of New York for the collection of copies of documents relating to its history, deposited in the State Paper Offices of England, France, and Holland, a number of gentlemen in New Jersey opened a correspondence with him for the purpose of ascertaining what documents those offices held relating to the proprietary and colonial periods of their State. This correspondence was continued two years, and in 1843 sufficient information had been gathered to warrant a petition to the Legislature for State aid in procuring copies of documents whose absence created a wide break in the history of the State and greatly impeded legal actions, particularly in the line of property rights. Governor Haines warmly commended the measure in his official message, but it was defeated.

In 1844 the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly reported a bill recommending that Mr. Brodhead be authorized to compile a list of the New Jersey documents in the English office "referring to the history of the provinces of East and West Jersey, that is, between 1664 and 1702, and a similar list referring to the province of New Jersey from the year 1702 to the Revolutionary period, and to ascertain the cost of transcribing all such documents," and appropriating \$1000 for his services. This bill was also defeated.

In 1845 Governor Haines again urged the procurement of the list at the expense of the State; a special committee of the Assembly reported favorably, but their bill met the same fate as the others; and the promoters of the measure organized themselves as the New Jersey Historical Society on Feb. 27. The following year the Society presented a memorial to the Legislature, which was referred to a special committee and by them incorporated in resolutions, providing not only for ascertaining what New Jersey documents were in the English State Paper Offices, but for obtaining copies of similar papers believed to have been preserved in New York and other States. These resolutions failed through lack of a two-thirds vote.

A resolution to cease importuning the Legislature for aid and to attempt to accomplish the object by private enterprise was adopted by the Society in 1847. The individual efforts of the

members placed the Society in a position early in 1849 to instruct Mr. Henry Stevens, of London, to undertake the work of compiling the list of documents, and in September, 1851, the Society received from him a beautifully prepared and arranged index of the New Jersey documents in the English Office, in the form of more than 1800 cards in chronological order, to which others were subsequently added.

With this valuable beginning, the Society was induced to petition the Legislature for aid in publishing the index, on the consideration that the scope and character of the titles would arouse sufficient interest to lead the State to authorize the procurement of copies of the documents themselves. All that could be accomplished was the passage of a bill (1852) subscribing for copies of the index when printed to the amount of \$500. This was the first encouragement the Society had received from the State. In 1854 the Society began collecting various records from the offices of the several county clerks; in 1856 Governor Price recommended State aid to the Society, without effect; in 1857 the Assembly passed a resolution providing for the collection of historical documents within the State, which the Senate defeated; and in 1858 the Society published by private subscription "An Analytical Index to the Colonial Documents of New Jersey in the State Paper Offices of England," edited by William A. Whitehead, its Corresponding Secretary and the most persistent promoter of the measure.

This publication had the effect the Society had anxiously desired. The State caused copies of certain of the documents to be copied at a cost of fourpence sterling per folio of seventy-two words, and under a resolution approved April 6, 1871, published in 1872 these copies arranged in three volumes as follows: "The Journall of the Procedure of the Governor and Councill of the Province of East New Jersey from and after the First day of December Anno Dmni 1682," extended to 1703; "The Journal and Vote of the House of Representatives of the Province of Nova Cesarea, or New Jersey, in their First Sessions of Assembly, began at Perth Amboy the 10th Day of November, 1703," extended to Feb. 1, 1710; and "Minutes of the Council of Safety of the State of New Jersey" in 1777 - '78. The Society received from the State for distribution among other societies 500 copies of each of these volumes.

¹ Presented to the Connecticut Historical Society, Dec. 3, 1889.

Though published in the name of the State, these volumes were generally and rightfully regarded as the fruit of the Society's determined efforts. They aroused widespread interest in a field and in a period replete with precious associations; were eagerly sought by other historical societies; and served to whet the appetite for the greater treasures known to exist but inaccessible.

Having thus been instrumental in securing an "Act for the Preservation of the Early Records of the State of New Jersey," after an aggressive action of thirty years, the Society caused a supplement to the act to be prepared in 1872, appropriating directly to it \$3000 to procure further copies of the early records. This bill was adopted and approved March 5, in 1877 a third supplement was adopted and approved March 29. In 1874 a further supplement to the act, also appropriating \$3000 directly to the Society, was adopted and approved March 5; in 1877 a third supplement was adopted and approved March 9; in 1878, a supplement to the supplement of 1872, appropriating \$1000 to the Society, was adopted and approved March 27; in 1884, another supplement to the act of 1872, appropriating \$3000 annually for three years directly to the Society. was adopted and approved May 13; and in 1888, a further supplement to the act of 1872, appropriating \$3000 annually for five years, was adopted and approved March 26. This makes a total of \$31,500 appropriated by the State directly to the Society, of which 31,000 given since 1871 – 2 were to aid it in gathering and publishing the early records of the State.

A further aid was extended by the supplementary act approved Feb. 15, 1888, which provided that 50 copies of every State publication should be given the Society for exchange with other historical societies.

Combining the State appropriations with its available funds, the Society has published 7 volumes of the "Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society," including the "Analytical Index" (vol. 5); II volumes of the "New Jersey Archives," including the "General Index" (1888); and 19 volumes of "Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society," with the 20th volume now (Dec. 1, 1889) in hand; and has in its library sufficient copies of documents in London to fill 10 more volumes of "Archives," beside a large quantity of original manuscripts, charters, grants, and surveys that could not be duplicated.

CATALOG PRINTING FROM CARDS.

BY H: M. UTLEY, LIBRARIAN PUBLIC LIBRARY, DETROIT, MICH.

I HAVE recently printed a small special catalog, using the card catalog for printer's copy, and perhaps my experience in that matter may be of general interest. The cards are typewritten. They were not originally prepared with a view to printing, and we could not afford to print them in full. They were, therefore, carefully edited, and with a soft lead-pencil mark, easily erased after returning from the printer, such words as were to be omitted were crossed. Repetitions of names of authors were not stricken out, but the compositor was trusted to dash them, and he made very few mistakes - easily corrected in the proofs. The time spent in preparing the cards for the printer and in erasing pencil-marks after use was very much less than would have been required to make a copy especially for the printer, to say nothing of revision for errors made in copying, so that there was positive economy in the plan. Possibly a better way, if use as printer's copy is contemplated at the outset, would be to omit such portion of the entry as is not to be printed and afterward to add to the card, if more full entry is desired.1

[1 The Boston Athenæum has always printed its list of additions from the cards, which return from the compositor unsoiled; but as the compositor is an employé of the

The cards are of postal size. I ordered made a dozen tin boxes, which cost the trifling sum of one dollar. These were 5 inches square and 25/2 inches deep, inside measurement. cards are 3 inches wide, and thus come slightly above the top of the box. This will be found an advantage in reading and turning them. The edge of the tin should be turned over at the top, for if left sharp there is danger of cutting the fingers. Holes were punched through the sides of the boxes corresponding with the holes in the Through these were passed a copper wire, the ends outside bent closely against the box. Copper wire was used, because, being soft, it is easily bent without breaking. The printers were not permitted to disturb the wires, or, under any circumstances, remove a card from the box.

I placed in each box cards enough to make a galley of printed matter. The number varied somewhat with the length of titles to be printed,

library working in the building, it has not been necessary to take the precautions which are necessary when the cards are sent outside. — C: A. C. All the bibliographies of the Publishers' Weekly office and the department material of the LIBRARY JOURNAL are set from cards, though within the building, and the cards, numbered but left loose, are almost never lost.—R. R. B.]

but usually ran from 140 to 160. I soon found myself able to judge quite accurately the required number by glancing over the cards without stopping to count them. The cards about half filled the box, leaving plenty of room to turn them. The dozen boxes were enough to keep about 4 compositors going. One set was in the hands of the printers, another in the hands of the proofreaders, and another in my hands for revision of proofs. The cards were then removed from these last, which were again filled with fresh copy for the printer.

I may add that the cards came back from the printing-office untarnished by smutty fingers; in fact, one would not imagine from their appearance that they had been out of the library. The compositors were much pleased with the copy, and their proofs were unusually clean and correct.

Mr. Carr, of the Grand Rapids Public Library, has lately printed a catalog from cards, without either of us knowing that the other was doing so, and as his opinion and experience correspond so nearly with my own I quote, with his consent, from a letter lately received from him. He says: "I inquired of various librarians both by correspondence and at the St. Louis meeting, but could then learn of two only who had printed from the cards. One had it done by a compositor at the library, and the cards were merely kept in loose order in pasteboard boxes. The other

strung the cards on a cord or strings, and said it worked all right. I experimented with the latter method a little, but did not obtain satisfaction. So I had half a dozen wooden boxes made of 3/8inch oak, 5 by 61/2 inches and 2 inches deep, inside measurement, with a slope block at each end; also bored so that a brass rod could pass through, with knob, washer, and nut at ends, and thus secure the cards, much as in a regular drawer. I was led to use wooden boxes and of the size stated from having about the same thing on our tables to hold call-slips and for sorting charging-slips and the like. But they were more expensive than your tin ones, heavier, and I dare say not so neat. The half dozen with fittings cost about 60 cents each and proved longer than really necessary, for, as with yourself, it was soon found not desirable to put more than a galleyful in a box. I found that 75 to 100 cards were enough, depending on the fulness of the entries. Neither printers nor proof-readers were allowed to remove cards, and all were required to turn them by the edges only. As the result the cards are but slightly soiled at tops and corners, not more than would result in a few weeks' use by the public in the regular cases. The compositors quickly caught on to the style and arrangement, and expressed a decided liking for such copy. They made few mistakes, and their proofs were unusually clean."

"STORAGE" AND DECIMALS.

BY W: I. FLETCHER, LIBRARIAN AMHERST COLLEGE.

I AM invited to contribute a few words on these points by way of reply to the criticisms made by Mr. Dewey on my paper on "Library Superstitions" at St. Louis. The invitation comes, I ought to say, in reply to my complaint that while the Proceedings give Mr. Dewey's criticisms in full, and apparently "revised for the press," no mention is made of the brief, but as I thought sufficient, rejoinder I made at the time. I do not care for the matter as one of justice to myself; but I am glad of an opportunity to put in print a little more fully than I then expressed them my views on these two controverted points.

In my paper I protested against the effort, characteristic of the stack system of library construction, to utilize for book shelving "every perpendicular foot in the building," and asked why this principle is not applied to dwellings, stores, and factories. Mr. Dewey replied that "it is only for book storage that library stacks are advocated by us" and that "the modern building for storage puts floors close together or

else uses mezzanines." My rejoinder to this remark at the time was simply that book storage is another modern library "superstition." My meaning was that the idea of storage is not properly applicable to the books in a library in any such sense as to interfere with their being conveniently and comfortably used. There is an increasing demand in our public and college libraries for access to the books and facilities for their use in situ. No one has been more outspoken in hearty appreciation of this tendency than my critic himself, nor more ready to decry the ancient notion that a library is a storehouse for the safe preservation of books.

The modern library demands light on the books as they stand on the shelves, and decently pure air for those who live among them, both of which are inconsistent with the idea of mere storage, and impossible to be secured where floors are introduced, one for every 7½ feet of height in the building, no matter if they are perforated or even made of glass. "Vaults for storing

electroplates, and decks of large vessels," are hardly to be accepted as suggesting a fit model for a library.

As to decimals and the metric system, Mr. Dewey took me too much au serieux. I did not suppose I would be understood really to advocate any imaginary "octal or duodenal" system as superior to the decimal. When I intimated that it would have been better for library interests had our early ancestors not counted their thumbs, I employed the same species of hyperbole that I do when I sigh for a despotic government because my neighbors don't keep the snow off their walks.

Decimals certainly have their place, and at this stage of the world's progress he must needs be a veritable fogy who would soberly advocate their disuse, or that of their finest practical development, the metric system.

Fire also is a good thing: but it has been well

said that fire is "a good servant but a bad master." What I object to in decimals in a library is the being bound by them. It is by virtue of the very excellence of the decimal system that it so readily gains acceptance as the basis of a classification, but the result is apt to be something like slavery. I remember when a question was asked in one of our Conferences about the advisability of a certain method of subdivision, our worthy Secretary said, "I would do it, if my notation allowed it," an expression suggestive of the tyranny of an abstract system of classification. And this brings me to the remark I made at St. Louis in reply to Mr. Dewey's criticism on this point, which was simply that I should oppose, and class among my "superstitions," the undue exaltation of any numerical system or arbitrary scheme for library classification, the decimal being worst only for its "fatal facility."

THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY CHARGING SYSTEM.

BY J. SCHWARTZ.

IN Mr. Carr's "Report on Charging Systems" in the Conference number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, on pp. 205-6, after a brief account of a plan devised by Prof. Jewett in 1861, but never put in practice, I find the following paragraph:

"The foregoing all sounds very much like an account of some 'combined charging systems' which have been elaborated long since and urged as new devices. But so far as now known, the idea was originally with Prof. Jewett."

As the only system of charging calling itself "combined" that I know of is the one devised by me in 1878, and since then in successful operation in the Apprentices' Library and elsewhere, the natural inference to be drawn from the above paragraph is that Mr. Carr has discovered a similarity between the two schemes, and that I have been strutting in borrowed plumes. Probably Mr. Carr does not intend to be so understood, but I consider it due to myself to show that the assumed similarity does not exist in fact, and that Mr. Carr has entirely misapprehended my method and what I claim for it.

In the first place, until the appearance of this "Report" I had never seen nor even so much as heard of Prof. Jewett's plan, so that even if it could be shown that it was exactly identical with mine, still both could be original — Prof. Jewett, of course, in that case, being entitled to credit for priority of discovery.

In the second place, as all devisers of charging systems have to grapple with three problems only, (1) How to keep an account with the book, (2) with the reader, and (3) with time, and as all

plans ever devised must, of necessity, have used one or more of these accounts, it follows that devices for each one separately must have been in use from time immemorial. The only originality possible in the case is in their combination in a certain way to produce a given result. I therefore do not, and never did, lay any claim to originality in the mere fact of using a card for the borrower and another card or slip for the book, since these devices, either separately or together, whether kept on slips, cards, in books, have formed a part of every system ever devised or that can be devised.

It is obvious that if an account is to be kept with the book and with the reader at the same time that a double entry is necessary, or at least something that is equivalent to a double entry. Now, it is only in the particular mode of making this entry or entries that the originality of the system is shown. The simplest mode would be to have a page for each reader in one ledger, and another page for each book in another ledger, enter the reader's number and date of issue in the latter, and the book number and date of issue in the former, or in place of the number of reader and book substitute their names. This plan is so cumbrous that it naturally suggests substituting loose cards or slips in each case, and these have entirely superseded ledgers in all the prominent systems now in use. In every plan (except one) yet devised, using the two accounts (including Prof. Jewett's), one of the principal objections is that not only is it necessary to make two entries for every book issued, but both entries must be

filed separately, and, what is still a greater objection, both places must be examined in crediting a returned book. In a busy library this is a serious objection.

In trying to devise a plan for my library I sought to overcome this difficulty. Among all the plans examined only one appeared to me to offer a feasible solution, namely, the Evansville. In this plan there is a slip for every book, on which each successive issue is charged by reader's number and stamp of date, and a borrower's card - kept by the reader - on which the date and return of each issue is stamped. When a book is returned the slip for it is placed with the book, and remains in it on the shelf until the next issue. This I considered the ideal system, and I was about to adopt it when two objections occurred to me: (1) It is more important to know what particular books each reader has taken out than to know which readers took out a particular book, and (2) if the reader's card is to contain this information, then it should remain in the library. It occurred to me that by attaching a gummed slip in each book, on which the date of issue could be stamped, every service performed by the Evansville reader's card could be secured, and at the same time the nuisance of duplicating lost cards could be avoided. I therefore simply inverted the system. The reader's card contains the only entry made in my system (the book slip is only stamped), and as it is filed each day in the order of the last book number charged on it, it serves the same purpose as the book slip in other systems. The advantages claimed for this new application of an old idea over other systems are as follows:

- I. There is a *permanent* record with each book and with each reader.
- 2. Only one entry and a stamp of date are required.
- 3. There is only one place to look for in crediting a book.
- 4. The person who has a given book can be ascertained as easily as in other systems.
- 5. With the same completeness afforded by other methods there is only *one-half* the labor.

If there is any other charging system that can make similar claims, then mine is not original. Prof. Jewett's plan certainly cannot claim them, and how any one, especially an accountant, could see any resemblance between that method and my system, to say nothing of the implied suggestion that it is the father and mine the child, is a mystery to me, which I can account for only on one supposition: that Mr. Carr, when I explained my system to him at the Apprentices' Library, forgot to take note of its principal features, and having his mind charged with a mass of details of other methods, he "mixed those systems up." I will merely show the points of dissimilarity between the two schemes, to prove that the two are not even forty-second cousins:

- r. Prof. Jewett's plan does *not* keep a permanent record either with the book or with the reader.
- 2. In crediting a book two places must be looked in one for reader's receipt and the other for his card.
- 3. In charging a book these two above items must be arranged in two series.
- 4. It is impossible to tell where a given book is that is not on the shelves.
- 5. The book slip is arranged alphabetically by reader's name, as is likewise his card.
- 6. The reader's card does not seem to have any defined function except to serve as a repository for a list of call numbers of books desired.
- 7. There is a separate book slip for each book issued, but no slip containing *all* the issues of a given book.

In short, there is about as much similarity between the Jewett system and the Schwartz system of charging as there is between the true definition of a crab and the one said to have been submitted to Cuvier by the French Academy. A crab they defined as "a little red beast that walks backwards," which Cuvier declared to be strictly correct, with the trifling exceptions that the crab is not a beast, is not red, and does not walk backwards.

MOTHER GOOSE FOR LIBRARIANS.

Sing a song of libraries,
Alcoves full of books,
Four-and-twenty systems
Everywhere one looks.
When librarians gather
They all begin to sing:
"Isn't mine a pretty plan
To set before the king!"

I made a little catalogue
Upon a woful day,
I sent it to the public
For many a mile away.

They sneered at it, they jeered at it,
They dragged it through the mire
I would not make another now
For all a long year's hire.

Higgledy, Piggledy, The pamphlet pile, How it grows larger All the while

And overflows the cases.

The weak things will not stand in file.

Higgledy, Piggledy,

My pamphlet pile Shall go to feed the blazes.

WHAT WE DO WITH PAMPHLETS. II

BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

THE Brooklyn Library now contains over 12,000 pamphlets, and additions are made every day. Some years ago a large number were selected from the stock at that time owned by the Association and bound up into volumes wherever enough were found on any subject of interest to form a good-sized volume. It is proposed, from time to time, to reduce the stock by thus binding, the volumes formed being fully catalogued under author and subject in the card catalogue of additions. The binding used is mostly half morocco, plain, without lettering, this being marked on the backs of the volumes after they have been covered with paper. The arrangement of the pamphlet stock on the shelves is alphabetical under subjects, the pamphlets being tied closely together in moderate sized packages, and a paper label inserted in the end of each bundle indicating its contents. Thus any one at the shelves is guided directly to the subject sought. A complete catalogue of every pamphlet in the collection is written on slips, and is kept, arranged under subjects, in drawers near the librarian's desk, the arrangement being on much the same plan of classification as that of the printed catalogue. There is also another alphabet arranged under author's names, or by titles in cases of anonymous publications. This slip-catalogue is not intended to be used by the public, but when inquiry is made for all we have on a given subject it is very easy, after bringing out whatever books the library has that bear upon the topic, to refer to the subject list of pamphlets for anything additional that may be contained in this department. Of course the subject-list is used much more than that of authors, and, being very comprehensive, with plenty of cross-references, is always consulted before ascending to the gallery where the pamphlet stock is shelved, thus saving time and useless travel. The additions to the stock of pamphlets, as well as to the slips describing them, are incorporated in their proper places as time permits.

Time has not yet permitted the arrangement of a considerable stock of duplicate pamphlets which have been laid aside. This is one of a number of things that might be done should the librarian ever find himself or his assistants scant of employment.

W. A. BARDWELL.

NEW YORK Y. M. C. A. LIBRARY.

THE library of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York has an accumulation of several thousand unbound pamphlets. Want of time and means has prevented us from cata-

loguing and binding this material. As our catalogue of books is nearly completed to date, we hope to commence in 1890 to index pamphlets.

Bound collections of pamphlets received by the library are catalogued, each individual pamphlet being indexed under author and subject, the same as a book. They are classified under the specific subject to which they relate, or if they are miscellaneous, then they go under polygraphy. The library is classified by Dewey's system, and books are arranged within classes by Cutter's alphabetic order table. In the case of pamphlets, however, a modification of Cutter's system is employed, the letter P being used alone for the book number, and each volume numbered in succession, vols. 1, 2 being designated thus: 829 329 method they can always be kept in their alphabetical order, pamphlets standing on the shelves before all other book numbers commencing with P, as, 329 329 —the individual volumes taking their place like any other set of books. The individual pamphlet, in the reader's catalogue, would receive a designation as follows: 329 - P, vol. I., etc. In arranging a large collection of pamphlets I should sort them so as to conform as closely as possible to my scheme of classification. If there is a large number of pamphlets, of which there are but one or two on a specific subject, then these should be held till others accumulate, or they may be bound as polygraphic pamphlets.

Some brochures are worthy of being bound separately. Our libraries are not in a condition to bind all their pamphlets singly, but certain rare, valuable documents, should have the same treatment as a book.

Should all pamphlets be catalogued? A large library with ample funds (if such a one exists) should answer the question very differently from a small one. A large library may well consider the question whether the labor, money, and space saved by a judicious exclusion would not be the wisest course. A small library cannot afford the expense of shelving many bound volumes of pamphlets. It should look sharply after all local documents, reports, historical sketches, sermons, etc.

Poole's Index has created an extensive demand for periodicals; similarly, there will be a demand for pamphlets when they have once been catalogued. This has been the experience in this library, especially in the more popular subjects.

As pamphlets become the permanent stock in a library they should be strongly bound. Most libraries should use economy in binding. Sheep and roan should not be employed; better use strong cloth or the less expensive moroccos. Duck with very little coloring matter, I believe, would be durable, but duck would not be in keeping with books in fine bindings. The covers should be bound if they contain matter of value not in the text. Contents should be written on the fly-leaves.

R. B. POOLE.

PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

LET me say, in the first place, that I do not state the practice outlined below as one necessarily suited to all libraries, nor even to all libraries of the size of our own. I believe it to be, in general, a sound principle that libraries of the smaller size should not aim to do much with pamphlets, that not much of their money should go to the purchase of them, and that those received as gifts should be turned over to the larger libraries, where they can be more advantageously handled. In our own case, however, we have had no option. We found, almost from the first, that questions were being submitted to us by readers, and lines of study undertaken, which in many cases nothing else but some pamphlet would answer. We have accordingly continued to accumulate the pamphlets, while at the same time the use of the pamphlets on the part of our readers has itself steadily increased. Up to about two years ago our arrangement of the pamphlets was in one rigid alphabetical order. We have found it better in every way to substitute for this a division into several clearly marked groups, arranging all the members of a given group alphabetically and chronologically. These "groups" comprise (1) publications of governments (national, state, and muncipal); (2) publications of libraries; (3) publications of colleges and other educational institutions; (4) publications of other organizations (as hospitals, historical societies, boards of trade, etc.); (5) biographical sketches (arranged alphabetically by the individual subject); (6) other pamphlets (arranged alphabetically by authors' names). Under No. 3 the alphabetical order would bring the publications respectively of, for instance, Hamilton College, Harvard University, Johns Hopkins University, in the order named. Under the latter would stand all the "annual reports," in chronological order, all the "registers" in their chronological order, etc. Besides these methods of grouping, there are instances in which subject rather than form of publication rules; namely, "collections" on a given topic, such as the Caleb Fiske Harris collection on slavery and the rebellion. When this important collection was made to the library in 1884, it numbered about 8300 pieces. By purchase, gift, and exchange, it has now increased

to considerably more than 10,000, and is one of the most valuable in the country. To use this collection historical students from places as distant as Ithaca, New Brunswick, Baltimore, and Ann Arbor have visited Providence, remaining several days.

The use made of the pamphlets has from the first been very great. In such cases as the slavery collection, just mentioned, it is of course chiefly at the library, and in the special room furnished for the purpose. In other instances the need of the reader has been such as to make it desirable to take the pamphlet home with him. We have therefore made large use of the "Emerson binders" in the issue of the pamphlets, lacing them in temporarily, and issuing them as books. If, however, we find that the demand for a given pamphlet is likely to be steady, we at once send it to the bindery, and make it "a book" in every sense at once. An increasing number of pamphlets, from year to year, have been thus treated. The Harris collection above cited is not the only important one acquired by the library. One other, given during the present year, comprises a most valuable statistical library, numbering about 1800 separate publications. These were accumulated by the late Dr. E. M. Snow, a member of numerous statistical societies in this country and in Europe. They comprise census reports, registration reports, charity, prison police, and health reports, and statistical atlases, issued by nearly every European government, and in almost as many different languages. It has already proved of great service to students of sociological questions.

In conclusion, it may be said that if the reading of our "constituency" had not from the beginning been of so specialized a nature — largely, indeed, through the methods we have employed for assisting the readers — we should undoubtedly have had much less use for pamphlets than has been the case.

W. E. FOSTER.

NEW YORK MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

Not being troubled with a shelf classification, our pamphlets are easily arranged and cared for. When sufficient pamphlets have been received to make a goodly-sized volume (without taking into consideration the subjects to which they relate) they are all bound together, and the volume given its number in sequence. Each pamphlet is then catalogued under the name of the author, and also under its subject, giving the number of the volume which it may be. We formerly used the pamphlet cases, but believe our present plan far preferable and much more secure from loss.

W. T. PEOPLES.

THE TILDEN LIBRARY BEQUEST.

JUDGES VAN BRUNT and Brady of the Supreme Court, General Term, Nov. 8, set aside the decision of Judge Lawrence affirming the validity of the Tilden trust clause in the will of Samuel J. Tilden, and ordered a new trial of the case. Judge Daniels dissents, so that of the four Supreme Court Judges who have passed upon the case two, Lawrence and Daniels, declare in favor of the will, and two, Van Brunt and Brady, deny its validity. The case now goes to the Court of Appeals, and it will be about two years more before the litigation ends.

After reciting the provisions of the Revised Statutes as to trusts and powers in trusts, Judge

Van Brunt says:

"The executors of Mr. Tilden are the trustees of a trust created in respect to the rest, residue, and remainder of his property mentioned in the will, or they are the grantees of a special power in trust in respect to such rest, residue, and remainder, and whether the executors be trustees of a trust or grantees of a power, the gift under consideration being to a charitable use, to be held valid it must be sufficiently definite to be capable of enforcement by a judicial decree. Mr. Tilden. in case of the incorporation of the Tilden trust, authorizes his executors and trustees to convey to or apply to the use of this corporation so much of the rest, residue, and remainder of his property as they might deem expedient. This clause cannot be construed, as is claimed by the counsel for the respondents, to be a direction by the testator to his executors and trustees to endow this institution unless they shall deem it expedient to do so, without a perversion of the whole tenor of the language of the clause, as it was the clear intention of the testator not to confer upon the Tilden trust, even after incorporation, any power to claim anything from the hands of these executors and trustees as a matter of right.

"Therefore, without action upon the part of the executors, the Tilden trust could not possibly claim anything, and its power to claim an endowment is not only taken away in case the trustees should determine that it was inexpedient to endow it, but its very power to take anything depends upon the affirmative judgment of the executors and trustees that it is expedient that it should be endowed with some amount, which must be determined by the trustees before it could be applied to the use of the corporation. Such being the condition of the power conferred, it was incapable of being executed by a judicial decree because there were no parties interested under the power itself and no fund set apart which, even had a party been defined, such party could claim. Whether there would be such party or such fund depended entirely upon the affirmative action of the executors and trustees. ... If the provisions of the will relating to this residue and remainder are to be deemed a trust, therefore they are void, and if they are to be deemed to confer simply a power in trust upon the executors and trustees, they are equally invalid for indefiniteness unless the execution or non-execution of the power was made expressly to depend upon the will of the grantee of the power. ... It is plain

that the discretion which is vested in these trustees cannot be controlled and cannot be exercised by any other person or court, and thus no duty has been imposed upon them the performace of which can be upheld by a court of equity, and this is the test of the validity of such a power as a

power in trust.

"The radical vice of the entire provision seems to have arisen from the testator's unwillingness to confer any enforceable rights upon any qualified person or body. He seems to have absolute confidence in his executors (which is to be regretted), and therefore the exclusion of that necessary definiteness for which executorial or trust discretion cannot be substituted under our system of law. . . . It is no answer that the clause may be made definite by the action of the executors. The question must be determined as of the time of the death of the testator. A trustee cannot make that valid which is invalid, nor can he invalidate that which is valid."

Judge Van Brunt says in conclusion: "It is undoubtedly a great misfortune that the intention of the testator to found a trust of the character mapped out by his will should be frustrated, and that the city of New York should not receive the advantages of the munificence by which it was intended that its people should be benefited; but this consideration ought not to cause the court to violate rules and statutes which have been adopted as best subserving the interests of the people of

this State."

Judge Daniels, in his dissenting opinion, holds that the laws of this State do not abridge the authority of the testator to vest in his executors a discretionary power over his estate to be expressly dependent upon an exercise according to the will of the grantee for the benefit of a designated person or party.

THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY BE-QUEST.

IN the will of the late John Crerar, probated at Chicago on Nov. 14, the following clause, which it is estimated will give between \$2,000,000 and \$2,500,000 to found a free library, occurs:

"50. Recognizing the fact that I have been a resident of Chicago since 1862, and that the greater part of my fortune has been acquired here, and acknowledging with hearty gratitude the kindness which has always been extended to me by my many friends and by my business and social acquaintances and associates, I give, devise, and bequeath all the rest, remainder, and residue of my estate, both real and personal, for the erection, creation, maintenance, and endowment of a free public library, to be called "The John Crerar Library," and to be located in the City of Chicago, Ill., the preference being given to the South Division of the city, inasmuch as the Newberry Library will be located in the North Division. I direct that my executors and trustees cause an act of incorporation under the laws of Illinois to be procured to carry out the purpose of this bequest; and I request that Norman Williams be made the first President there-

of, and that in addition to my executors and trustees the following named friends of mine will act as the first Board of Directors in such corporation and aid and assist my executors and trustees therein, namely: Marshall Field, E. W. Blatchford, T. B. Blackstone, Robert T. Lincoln, Henry W. Bishop, Edward G. Mason, Albert Keep, Edson Keith, Simon J. McPherson, John M. Clark, and George A. Armour or their survivors. I desire the building to be tasteful and substantial and fireproof, and that a sufficient fund be reserved over and above the cost of its construction to provide, maintain, and support a library for all time. I desire that books and periodicals be selected with a view to create and sustain a healthy, moral, and Christian sentiment in the community, and that all nastiness and immorality be excluded. I do not mean by this that there shall be anything but hymn-books and sermons, but I mean that dirty French novels and all sceptical trash and works of questionable moral tone shall never be found in this

Mr. Crerar, the son of John Crerar, was born in New York City. In 1862 he removed to Chicago, where he lived till his death. He was prominent in business and club circles. He died

in Chicago Nov. 6.
On this will the *Interocean* of Nov. 15 re-

marks:

"One of the most remarkable wills, in which is all kindness, loving remembrance, generous sentiment, and the strong, clear, considerate spirit of the just man, is that of the late John Crerar. We do not remember ever to have read an instrument of this nature worthier admiration, or one in which was a more gracious, equitable disposition of riches. It will repay perusal. Indeed it will touch the heart and inspire the thought of the reader as the simple, candid

reflex of a good man's character.

"Mr. Crerar was a typical business man, of Scotch antecedents, shrewd, careful, exacting, but just, and in accumulating fortune he was mindful of the friends and influences that aided His heart did not wither as his purse grew large, and the instances of rich men remembering in their wills persons who were kind to mother or brother are rare enough to make this homely document worthy preservation, as one puts by a truth-inspired poem for after The sum of \$3,500,000 is a grave reading. trust, and few men are such good stewards as Mr. Crerar proved himself to be. Though he provided for relatives bountifully and remembered friends generously, he cast a Christian gaze around, and found where to stretch forth a helping hand for the dignity and honor of humanity. He saw the poor and the hungry, the unfortunate and the needy, the widow and the orphan, the homeless and the friendless, and, like the good Fenelon, in whose high praise Burke grew doubly eloquent, opened his heart to them as to his brothers. He gave to religious and benevolent institutions very nearly \$800,000 in sixteen different bequests, besides \$50,000 to industrial and \$10,000 to historic interests in our midst. Patriotism as much as friendship it was prompted him to set apart \$100,000 for a monument to Lincoln.

"These bequests alone would have endeared perpetually his name to the people of Chicago; but even nobler than these, as indicating broader and more enduring usefulness, is the free library fund that will give to the city one of the most beneficent public institutions. It would not have signified so much had this munificent gift been made without specifications as to the character and objects of the library. The city is not poor in literary resources for the good of the people. Our public library is a superb storehouse of general literature, and the Newberry Library will be unexcelled as the re-pository of exact information. But the Crerar Library will have advantages over these in being an eclectic library, so to speak, designed as much for the good as for the pleasure of the community. The words accompanying this bequest deserve to be fashioned into gold and set in the main hall of the new building.

"The books, periodicals, etc., are to be selected with a view to extending a healthy moral and Christian tone throughout the community, and to the exclusion of all nastiness and immorality from the shelves. This is said in support of no narrow prejudices and Puritanic notions, but in respect to the purity of youth and the honesty and dignity of manhood. The testator declared: 'I do not mean by this that there shall not be anything but hymn-books and sermons, but I mean that dirty French novels and sceptical trash and works of questionable moral tone shall never be found in this library. I want its atmosphere that of Christian refinement and its aim and ob-

ject the building up of character.'

"This is a wholesome recognition of the need of a moral war against the prostitution of literature now so flagrant, and which seems to be dan-

gerously on the increase.

"If the chosen directors of the Crerar Library carry out the suggestion in the spirit of its making the new institution will be inestimably valuable as a centre of attraction to the clear-minded readers, young and old, who wish to avail themselves of the best works of poetry, fiction, travel, philosophy, etc. seeking profit and instruction, and wishing not to run the risk of having febrile literature insinuated into the home on a library card. It will do good, furthermore, in forcing other libraries to a higher tone and stricter responsibility."

A LIBRARY EXCHANGE.

MR. N: S. ROSENAU, No. 2, Fitch Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., sends out this circular:

"The difficulty experienced during a considerable number of years spent as Secretary of the Charity Organization Society in collecting reports on charitable and economic subjects has led me to believe that a systematic attempt on the part of the principal libraries of the country to obtain such publications would be of much advantage to students of economy and charity and might neet with a large degree of success.

"After consultation with Mr. J. N. Larned, Superintendent of the Buffalo Library, and with his approval, I have decided to ask coöperation of the libraries of this country in a sort of library

exchange, with headquarters in this city under

my supervision.

"During its experimental stage the exchange will be devoted to the collection of reports and other publications, published gratuitously, and covering the following range: State Boards of Charity, State Boards of Health, State Labor Bureaus, City Boards of Health, City Departments of Charity, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, Prisoners' Aid Societies, Alms-houses, Asylums for the Insane and Idiotic, Asylums for the Blind and for Deaf-Mutes, Asylums for the Aged and Infirm, Orphanages and Hospitals, Charity Organizations and Benevolent Societies, Labor Organizations.

"The intention is to endeavor to obtain an agreement from boards, institutions, and societies throughout the United States, to send to the exchange their reports and publications in bulk, as issued, for distribution to such libraries as may

constitute the exchange their agent.

"It is estimated that should fifteen libraries agree to use the exchange, the expense to each will

not exceed \$50 per annum.

"There will be no expense of office rent or supervision on my part, the funds going to pay clerk hire, postage, express charges, and printing, and the pro rata expense will of course be governed by the number of libraries joining the enterprise.

"In order to commence operations it will be required that each library constitute the exchange its agent to collect publications and pay the sum of, say, \$10 in advance to cover the preliminary work; the remaining charge for the year to be ascertained and paid at the end of three months, and in no case to exceed \$40.

"Should the exchange prove successful and of benefit to its members, its work may be extended hereafter to include publications and reports of

all kinds.

"I will be very glad to have your ideas on the subject, and also any suggestions you may be pleased to make."

Mr. J. N. Larned, of the Buffalo Library, sends the following with Mr. Rosenau's circular:

"The plan of Mr. Rosenau, which he has set forth in the accompanying circular letter, is one that I have discussed with him several times during the past year, and it seems to me to offer something highly desirable to libraries. A full collection of the annual reports of institutions and of municipal and state bureaus and officials, in the departments covered by Mr. Rosenau's proposal especially if the collection is kept up to the latest dates of all reports - is an exceedingly important possession for any library. At the same time, it is a very difficult collection for any single library to make and maintain. The systematic attention and labor it requires can be applied to the supplying of 50 libraries with hardly more expenditure than any one would find necessary doing it alone. Divided among 50, the cost of the work would be insignificant, and I really do not see why there should not be found 50 libraries in the country, ready to join in so promising a coöperative undertaking. If successful it may widen into collecting agencies still more important.

"Mr. Rosenau is one of the young men, not numerous in any country, who are genuinely

public-spirited and ambitious to do good work in the world. His experience as Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of this city, and as an active member of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, has led him to see the importance of a more systematic library distribution of the literature of social science. He is willing to contribute his time and labor to the working-up of the necessary agency.

"I hope the public libraries will cooperate with

him."

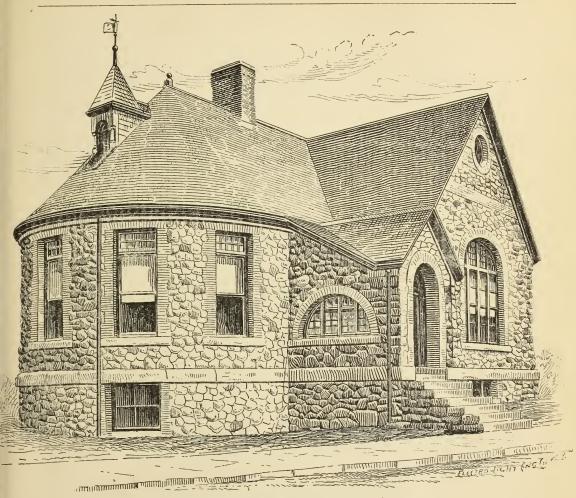
LIBRARIES OF INTERNATIONAL AND FOREIGN LAW.

From the Nation, Sept. 19, 1889.

THE prize on the Bluntschli Foundation. formed by the contributions of the admirers of the eminent Swiss-German international jurist and professor, has been awarded for the first time to Paul Heilborn, Referendary at Berlin, for an essay on the subject of "The Passage of Belligerent Troops and War Material Through Neutral Territory." The second prize competition ought especially to interest Americans. It is: "The Right Belonging to Governments in Time of Peace of Expelling Foreigners; Its Foundation According to Public Law, and its Limits According to International Law." The question refers only to the right of expulsion as a political measure, and not as a police measure, not as a penalty of crime.

It is questionable whether the existing libraries in the United States offer sufficient facilities to American students wishing to compete for some of these prizes. Some years ago the Institute of International Law put on its programme as a subject of discussion the best method of spreading in any one country a knowledge of the legislation of other countries. At the meeting the French members laughed at the question and advised other countries to follow their example. The Committee on Foreign Legislation of the French Ministry of Justice started in 1876 a library of this kind, and, by means of well-considered purchases, exchanges with other States, and gifts, this now amounts to over 4000 works and 18,000 volumes on the legislation of every country in the world, international law, political economy, statistics, and political geography, including dictionaries and other aids. The catalogue of this library has just been published ("Catalogue de la Bibliothèque du Comité de Législation Étrangère," Paris, 1889), which is a real vade-mecum on this subject. There is a nucleus for such a library in the State Department at Washington, but similar ones should be established at New York, Boston, and Chicago, and wherever there is a centre of political study. Many a question arises pertaining to our social and political development, the solution of which would be much aided by a careful comparative study of foreign legislation and systems. For completing such a library no better guide could be taken than this Paris catalogue.

In the next number of the Nation was a letter from Mr. Tillinghast, of the Massachusetts State Library, stating that his library "has within the past few years made a modest effort to supply such a demand, and contains, in addition to the statutes of this country, fairly complete collections of the laws of [82] governments and provinces," which he enumerates,



THE SOUTHWORTH LIBRARY, SOUTH DARTMOUTH, MASS.

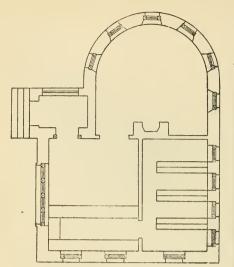
By courtesy of the Springfield Daily Union.

THE SOUTHWORTH LIBRARY, SOUTH DARTMOUTH, MASS.

The accompanying illustrations represent the library building presented by John H. Southworth, of Springfield, Mass., to his native place, South Dartmouth, near New Bedford, Mass, The building is a handsome one and cost about \$5000. A library of about 3400 volumes also was selected and furnished as a gift by Mr. Southworth. The whole is designed as a memorial of Mr. Southworth's father, Deacon John Southworth.

The building stands on high ground at the intersection of two streets, facing the south and east, the entrance being through the porch on the east side. The semi-circular end, in which is situated the reading-room, is toward the south, and its windows command a view of the mouth of the Apponagansett River with the islands of Cuttyhunk, Penekese and Nashuena, and also of

Nonquitt, where Gen. Sheridan died last summer. The building is 40 feet long from north to south, and its extreme width is 34 feet from east to west. It has a porch 5x9 feet, a public room, where books are to be given out, 16 x 20 feet in size, a room for storage of the books, 12 x 20 feet in dimensions, and a reading-room 20 feet square with a semi-circular end as shown in the plan of the ground floor. The walls of the rooms are about 12 feet high and are very thick and solid. The ceilings rise to the height of 16 feet in the centre, the flat part being of selected Florida pine with ribs of California red wood dividing the panels and the sloping part being all red wood. The floors, door and window finish, and the panelled dados in all the rooms are also red wood. All the floors are narrow birch except the porch floor, which is tiled.



GROUND PLAN SOUTHWORTH LIBRARY.

From the Springfield Daily Union.

The reading-room has a large, open fireplace with an arched opening built of pressed and moulded brick, with a tiled hearth. In this room the six windows have their top lights of colored glass. The entrance porch has its inside walls finished with red brick, with a tile floor and colored border. Against the west wall of this porch the inhabitants of South Dartmouth propose placing a tablet in recognition of the generous gift of the building and its contents. This tablet will be of freestone.

The exterior of the building is of rough pasture stone with natural color and moss on them. The door and window trimmings, heads and arches are of brick and the sills and belt of rock-faced granite. Under the whole building there is a

deep cemented cellar.

Samuel M. Davis, of South Dartmouth, is the contractor for the whole work. The masonry was done by Jenney & Buffington, of New Bedford. The plans were drawn by Robert H. Slack, of New Bedford, and the whole was under the superintendence of Architect Slack, of that city. The whole work has been done in the most thorough manner and reflects great credit on the builders.

Mr. Southworth has also presented to the Congregational church of South Dartmouth a parsonage valued at \$1800 and real estate for the support of the church valued at \$15,200, making his total gift to the village and the church \$22,000.

Mr. Southworth was born at South Dartmouth October 9, 1818. He was educated at North Bridgewater and his first effort in business was as a clerk in the dry-goods house of Charles Atherton and Enoch Herton, at New Bedford, in 1836. His health not being good, Mr. Southworth removed to Chicopee Falls and conducted a merchandise business for F. A. L. Adams & Co., but soon went to South Dartmouth, and in 1842 entered into partnership with Capt. Michael Baker

in the general merchandise business. In 1844 he removed to Westfield and engaged in the drygoods business, and in 1847 he became connected with Wells Southworth in building the Agawam Canal Company's cotton-mills at Mittineague, and acted as resident engineer, paymaster, and bcok-keeper for the corporation. In 1849 he also became connected with paper-mills at Pequonock and Rainbow, Ct.

In 1851 Mr. Southworth removed to Philadelphia and took charge of the paper warehouse of the Southworth Manufacturing Company. In 1854 he was made a Director in the Company. He was an Alderman from the 10th Ward of Philadelphia in 1860 and a member of the Union League. In 1860, in company with his relatives, Wells and Edward Southworth, he bought an interest in the Glasgow Paper Company at South Hadley Falls, now the Hampshire Mills, and acted as Agent and Director, and in 1868 Treasurer, and in 1879 President. He was also President of the Greenleaf & Taylor Manufacturing Company. He lived in Philadelphia until 1872, when he removed to Springfield.

Mr. Southworth has given beside the gift to the library and church at South Dartmouth, \$10,000 each to Amherst and Mt. Holyoke Colleges and \$10,000 to the Central Congregational

Church at Philadelphia.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSAULT.

Mr. W: H. Brett, of the Cleveland Public Library, writes to the *Nation* on Mr. Hubbard's article:

The second evil alleged, namely, the collection of immoral books, touches upon one of the most difficult problems for the librarian. There are certain well-known books which, though gross in subject and style as reflecting the age which produced them, still have a recognized place in literature, and therefore claim a place in the library. Some of them are manifestly unfit for general circulation, and these are usually kept out of the circulating library and issued only to those who may reasonably be expected to make a proper use of them. extent and no further is the charge that libraries contain semi-private collections of immoral books That bad books, having no recognized value and only intended to gratify a prurient taste, are intentionally collected, I know to be untrue of many of our libraries, and I do not believe it true of any of them. To those who know the librarians of this country, the assertion that they would lend themselves to any such arrangement is too absurd to merit a serious denial.

"As to the remedy suggested for these alleged evils, namely, that the libraries be placed under the direction of the State Boards of Education, the comment on this may be as brief as the celebrated chapter on the snakes of Iceland—that is, there are in most States no such boards. There is usually a State Superintendent of Schools, selected for his specific knowledge of and experience in school-work. The libraries being an independent and important educational factor, it would be as reasonable to place the schools

under the direction of a State Superintendent of Libraries, if such an officer existed, as to subordinate the libraries to one who is simply the chief schoolmaster of the State. If State Bureaus of Education, using the word in its broad sense, could be organized, the libraries, the schools, both public and private, and all other educational work might receive from them helpful guidance. Our libraries have received much valuable assistance from the United States Bureau of Education, though not in the direction

suggested.
"The writer upon whom I have been commenting, speaks also of the comparatively recent origin of the public library, and of its rapid growth, which has, in a little more than a generation, placed it beside the church and the school, 'the complete triad of the moral and intellectual forces of the age,' and then draws a picture of the ideal library, which is very like that which the librarians of the country are trying to realize. The meetings of the American Library Association, and of the local societies, as well as the practical papers published in their journals, not only bear witness to the enthusiasm and industry of the librarians of the country, but show that they, better than any others, realize the defects which still exist, and are laboring strenuously to remedy them. The public library, so far from being in its decadence, is just on the threshold of its work."

THE FIRST PROTESTANT FREE LIBRA-RY IN ENGLAND.

JOHN TAYLOR, City Librarian, Bristol, wrote to the Athenæum, September 20:

"It is stated on so late authority as that of the writers of the article 'Libraries' in the new edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' that Humphrey Chetham's Library, Manchester, established in 1653, may be called 'the first free library in England.' The following transcript of a document hitherto unpublished will show that, about forty years before the fine old library yet existing in Manchester was founded, a similar institution took its rise in Bristol, at the instance of a large-minded citizen, who, jointly with the then Archbishop of York, may be considered the originator of the earliest Protestant free library:

"'Robert Redwood, of Bristol, Gent., by his deed dated March 20th, 1615, in regard to the Reverend Father in God Tobias, Archbishop of York, has freely given and sent to Bristol a great number of books as aforesaid, gave and enfleoffed to the mayor and divers other citizens and burgesses of Bristol a tenement, with certain walks and rooms therunto belonging, adjoyning on the town wall near Avon Marsh in Bristol, to hold to them and their heirs for ever to the only intent and purpose that they and their heirs shall from time to time for ever convert and employ the said house for a library and place for keeping of books for learned, studious, and well-disposed people to use and resort to at all times convenient, and that the said Robert and his heirs may have free way through and into the same, and that when the said ffeoffs should and into the same, and that when the said fleoits should come to the number of 6, 5, or 4, then they to grant it to 24 such others as the mayor and aldermen of Bristol shall think fitt, and if the house be converted to ary other use then the grant to be void, and further that the Vicar of St. Leonard's for the time being shall have the keeping of the same if he has secured the degree of a graduate in the university and his religion answerable thereto.

"Though the house here spoken of was rebuilt in 1740, the library has had continued existence, and in 1876 came under the operation of the Act."

THOUGHTS IN A LIBRARY.

Speak low! Tread softly through these halls; Here Genius lives enshrined; Here reign in silent majesty The monarchs of the mind.

A mighty spirit host, they come From every age and clime; Above the buried wrecks of years They breast the tide of Time.

And in their presence chamber here They hold their regal state, And round them throng a noble train, The gifted and the great.

O child of earth! when round thy path The storms of life arise,
And when thy brothers pass thee by

With stern unloving eyes, Here shall the poets chant for thee

Their sweetest, loftiest lays And prophets wait to guide thy steps In wisdom's pleasant ways.

Come, with these God-anointed kings Be thou companion here; And in the mighty realm of mind Thou shalt go forth a peer!

- Anna C. L. Botta.

New York Library Club.

NOVEMBER MEETING,

A REGULAR meeting of the New York Library Club was held, by special invitation, at the rooms of the Brooklyn Library, Thursday, Nov. 14, 1889, Mr. Poole in the chair. About 25 members were present.

Mr. Bowker in the name of the Directors welcomed the Club.

About 15 applicants previously accepted by the Executive Committee, were elected members, and the Treasurer was requested to notify all members that the assessment for 1889 was due. The Secretary reported a membership of 65, and stated that no assessment would be necessary for 1800. The Treasurer made his annual report, which was ordered to be audited by Messrs. Poole and Ford. The club then elected Miss Coe and Messrs. Baker, Bardwell, Berry, and Ford the Executive Committee for the year 1889 - 90.

Mr. Poole announced the subject for discussion: Periodicals in Reading-rooms and Libraries.

Mr. Poole gave a description of the methods of his library.1

Mr. Hild. - At Newark we take nearly 400 periodicals. I am trying to get the school-children to use the magazines through Poole, rather than the encyclopædia, and am meeting with very good success.

Mr. Peoples. - We have a large list, but not quite so elaborate a system as Mr. Poole. All periodicals are entered in a book, with the price and source from which they came. Underneath this is given the date of issue, the blanks for

¹ Mr. Poole's and Miss Coe's methods will be given in the L. J. for January in the symposium on magazines.

which are made for 30 days. The superintendent of the reading-room has charge of completing the volumes, and as soon as ready they are bound. The subscriptions begin at all times of the year. After the volumes are bound we circulate them, but only for the first 10 years, as we found that our sets were being broken up.

Mr. Bowker. — What magazines do you circulate in numbers besides the Harper's, Scribner's, and Century?

Mr. Peoples. — Lippincott, Atlantic, and St. Nicholas.

Miss Coe. — Do you circulate the Popular Science and Scientific American? We have constant demands for them.

Mr. Peoples. — We don't, though we are prepared to do so. We did circulate 55 of each of the three great monthlies, and most of these were kept out the full week allowed. We now charge 2 c. a day for their use, which causes their prompt return and so lessens the number needed.

Mr. Bardwell. — Does this extra charge apply to back unbound numbers?

Mr. Peoples. — Yes. We used to buy many copies, and sell them for a small price to our members at the end of the month, but we found that it was a poor policy.

Mr. Bowker. — What do you do with these after they cease to circulate?

Mr. Peoples. — We sell a few to other libraries, stack others, and sell large quantities for waste paper.

Mr. Bardwell. — We sell ours, when three or four months old, to our members.

Mr. Hild. — Mr. Peoples, do you get any advantage from the publishers, such as Mr. Poole speaks of?

Mr. Peoples. — Not with the publisher, but we get discounts from agencies.

Miss Coe. — We secure a good reduction through our agent.

Mr. Poole. — We sometimes get a discount amounting to 50 per cent.

Miss Coe.—Is it the general practice to order newspapers from the publisher or through the news agencies?

Mr. Peoples. — The publisher will not try to deliver them, so we order through agents.

Mr. Bowker. — How far do our libraries preserve files of papers?

Mr. Bardwell. — We have extensive shelving and each paper is bundled by months and stacked. Beside our local papers we only bind the N. Y. Herald.

Mr. Ford. -- Might I ask why you bind that

paper? The N. Y. *Tribune* issues a yearly index, and it seems to me that that is the one to file under the circumstances.

Mr. Peoples. - So does the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Bowker. — The London Times not only has a yearly index but also one by decades.

Mr. Peoples.— Is it common to have the subscriptions end at the same time?

Mr. Berry. — We do. We use a postal like that described by Mr. Poole and send it to different agencies. We have often saved 50 per cent. in this way.

Mr. Peoples. — Formerly we took a good many papers, but now we have cut down the list of out-of-town papers. We found that they were little used.

Mr. Berry. — I have recently adopted a plan for testing if each paper is used. I seal it together with a touch of gum before filing it, and if I find that it is broken open I conclude some one uses it. We receive many papers gratis, and in this way I find if they are worth giving room on our racks.

Miss Coe. — Do many of you receive a paper for a year, and then a bill? At the Ottendorfer I received one for 13 years.

Mr. Berry. — I found one that was sent the first year free, and after 10 years a bill came in for the other 9.

Mr. Baker. — If you send the publishers an order to discontinue the paper, you are no longer responsible.

Mr. Bowker. — Does not ordering through an agent cause delay? That has been my personal experience.

Mr. Berry. — I think a day or two may be lost.
Mr. Poole. — Mr. Baker, will you tell us how
you manage your magazines?

Mr. Baker. — We take between 700 and 800 periodicals and most of them through one agent. At first sight we do not apparently save money by so doing, but when you take into consideration the saving of clerical labor and the responsibility of the agent for lost copies it comes to about the same. These periodicals are checked on alphabetically arranged lists, ruled for 12 months. We get most of our bills in January. The periodicals are kept in boxes where any one can get at them, except a few of a technical nature, which are placed by the bound volumes of the set. We take nothing that is not bound eventually.

After the discussion, Mr. Bardwell showed the library to the Club. The delivery department, with the supplementary card catalogue to the printed catalogue was first examined, and then the bookroom, where especial attention was called to the

newspaper scrap-books and to the circulating library of music. The new shelving was also examined, and admiration was expressed for the hinged shelves or sorting desks attached.

The visit ended with a glance at the store-room, shelved for filing newspapers and government documents.

The club then paid a brief visit to the Long Island Historical Society, after which they went to the home of Gordon L. Ford, and spent some time in examining his private library and in "shop talk."

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held after the adjournment of the club, Mr. Poole and Mr. Bowker were added to the committee, and Mr. Poole was elected President for the current year, and Messrs. Berry and Ford, Treasurer and Secretary.

The invitation of the Newark Free Library trustees to hold a meeting at that library was cordially accepted, and it was agreed that the next meeting of the Club, to be held January o, should meet there.

Subject for discussion: Differentiation or Specialization of New York Libraries.

It was agreed that hereafter each question should be opened by a paper on the subject, and Mr. Ford was appointed to prepare it for the next meeting.

Library School.

THE FALL TERM PROGRAMME.

THE fall term of the Library School opened 15 Oct., with the exercises of the senior class.

SENIOR CLASS.

Esther Elizabeth Burdick, Brewster, N. Y. Graduate N. Y. Normal School, Albany; Library School, 1888-89.

Sarah Ware Cattell, Germantown, Penn. Library School, 1888-89; Cataloger Norfolk (Ct.) Free

Library, Summer 1889. Elizabeth Harvey, Wilkes-Barré, Penn. Cataloger Osterhout Free Library, 1888 - 89; Library School, 1888

Mrs. Mary (Wellman) Loomis, Cherokee, Ia. B.A. Lenox College, 1879; University of Michigan, 1883-85; Library School, 1888-89.

Mary Camilla Swayze; N. Y. City.

Smith College, 1880-81; Library School, 1887-88; Librarian Y. W. C. A. of N. Y., 1888-89.

Iabel Temple, North Adams, Mass.

Mabel Temple, No. Adams Public Library, 1886 - 88; Library School,

The next number of the JOURNAL will contain a fuller report of the senior class. Suffice it to say here that they are taking hold of the work with an enthusiasm not a whit behind that of other classes.

It was the intention to admit no new class this year (see LIBRARY JOURNAL, 14: 134), but the applications were so numerous and so urgent that the decision was reversed and a junior class matriculated 30 Oct., having taken the entrance examination 29 Oct.

JUNIOR CLASS. Lucy Ball,

Grand Rapids, Mich. Grand Rapids Public Library, 1889. Flint, Mich.

Ada Bunnell, University of Michigan, 1878 - 82.

Bath, N. Y.

Valter Savage Burns, B.A. Yale College, 1887

Eva St. Clair Champlin, Alfred Centre, N. Y. M.A. Alfred University, 1888; Librarian Alfred University, 1888.

Esther Crawford, B.L. Iowa Agricultural College, 1887; Iowa Agricultural College Library, 1889.

Lydia Aurelia Dexter, ydia Aurelia Dealer, B.A. University of Chicago, 1884. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Charlotte Fearey, Mary Coffin Jacobs, Boston, Mass.

Western Public Library, 1888-89. Alice Bertha Kroeger, St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis Public Library, 1882 - 89. Jennie Young Middleton, Andover, Mass. Ripon College, 1887 - 89.

Charles William Plimpton,

Charles River Village, Mass.

Harvard College, 1865 - 66. Celia F, Waldo, Jackson, Mich. Jackson Y. M. A. Library, 1883-84; Jackson Free Public Library, 1885. Martha Thorne Wheeler, Albany, N. Y.

Of these, 10 are taking the regular course; 3 are librarians spending 2 or 3 months in the special study of cataloging and classification with a view to the reorganization of their respective libraries.

The class is preëminently a hard-working class. 3 members of the N. Y. State Library staff and the Chief Examiner in the Regents' Office are taking a part of the lectures.

The fall term of the junior year is devoted to instruction in elementary cataloging, with 4 lectures a week. Practice is also given in writing a shelf list and accession-book.

Each student in the school spends about an hour every day in investigating the contents of books by mousing among the shelves, skimming the periodicals, getting acquainted with the new books through the pages of the Publishers' weekly, and by handling the recent additions to this library - an occupation dear to every book-lover, and sure to bear fruit in a wider knowledge for future work.

Lectures are given on famous books like Audubon's "Birds of America" and Napoleon's "Egypt;" an occasional informal talk on books and periodicals, in which each takes part, keeps up interest in this line.

The Christmas recess extends from Dec. 21 to Jan. 2. The month of January will be given by the junior class to the study of dictionary cataloging. Miss Harriet Green, of the Boston Athenæum, will continue her work as instructor MARY S. CUTLER. in this branch.

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY, Dec. 11, 1889.

Library Economy and history.

ADKINS, Milton T. Growth of a great national library, 1800 - 89. (Pages 229 - 233 of Magazine of Amer. hist., Sept.)

A Book's History at the Newark F. L. (In Newark Call, Oct. 27.) 1½ cols.

"A new book generally comes by express, and as soon as the wrappers are off it is checked off the bill by the librarian and classified by him that is, placed in its proper class of literature. The lists are then carefully examined for duplicates, for, in spite of all the greatest pains, a book will be liable to creep in on the shelves which is there already and an unnecessary expense fastened upon the library. The book when duly classified is handed over to a clerk, who pastes two labels in it, one inside each cover. Another clerk then takes the volume and records it in the 'accession-book,' giving it the number following that which has last been recorded. Then the book goes to the shelf-list clerk, and its proper book number is placed upon it. It is next catalogued, the name of the author and the general subject being recorded. It is also catalogued on the cards. A final examination of the volume is made by the librarian, and the 'seven-day' label put on if necessary."

Bradshaw, H:, late librarian of Cambridge University. Collected papers. Camb., Univ. press, 1889. 4 l. + 500 p. + 13 plates. O.

Contains 24 papers and an appendix. The papers concerning libraries are: 2. Two lists of books in the University Library; 10. The University Library; 11. A classified index of the 15th century books in the De Meyer collection sold at Ghent, Nov., 1869; 22. The President's address at the opening of the 5th A in. meeting of the L. A. U. K., Camb., Sept. 5, 1882; Some account of the organization of the Cambridge University Library; Note on local libraries considered as museums of local authorship and printing; A word on size-notation as distingushed from form-notation.

The CANADIAN bibliographer and library record.

Vol. 1, no. 1. Hamilton, Nov. 1889. 20 p.

1. O. \$1 a year, 10 cents a copy.

"Designed to serve as a medium of communication between those interested in the production and sale of books and bookbuyers, with special reference to Canadian books."

This no. contains an account and cut of Hamilton Library, and the text of the Canadian free libraries act.

FLETCHER, W. I. The inferno in public libraries. (In *Critic*, Nov. 30.) 3/4 col.

On Mr. Hubbard's assertion in the North American that some libraries have an Inferno, "where books of unquestioned and undisguised immorality are kept," and his intimation that such collections, where they exist, are used for evil purposes, "having, probably, in all cases, a very limited circulation; but still, one can be assured, they are not bought to be locked up from every eye—needing, like low-fever germs, but light and air to break into a moral pestilence."

"This," says Mr. Fletcher, "can be characterized as an innuendo, and it is one which I am sure all librarians of our public libraries will join me in indignantly repelling. The facts are, that the 'Inferno' exists in but a very few of our public libraries; and where it does exist it contains books other than those of 'unquestioned and undisguised immorality,' and they are 'locked up from every eye' except such as may with propriety, for historical, literary, and other laudable uses, behold them. There is as much danger of their 'breaking-out in a moral pestilence' as there is of the inmates of our State prisons breaking out to ravage the community."

Mr. Fletcher then relates an incident in his own experience, and says: "That in nearly thirty years' connection with public libraries, this is the only instance I have known where a book which had been wisely sequestrated has been got at for the purpose of gratifying a prurient curiosity, may be accepted as pretty good evidence that the North American writer has expended his petticoat pru-

dishness on a mere bugaboo.

"I must notice another of his statements—
'the fact that libraries are constant and certain purchasers [of immoral books] must be an important factor in leading to their publication'— simply to say that it is utterly devoid of truth. I am sure no publisher of such books has found public libraries purchasers to such an extent as to be of a feather's weight 'in leading to their publication.'"

INGRAM, J. A day's reading in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow. (In *The library*, no. 9, p. 281-292.)

LUPHERE, Lydia Jackson. Rise of a great masonic library. (Pages 371-383 of Mag. of Amer. hist., Nov. 1889.) With a view of the library and a portrait of T. S. Parvin.

On the library of the Grand Lodge of Iowa said to be "the first grand lodge library and the largest and most complete collection of masonic works in the world." It was founded about 1842-3 by Prof. Theodore S. Parvin (b. 1817), and now has books worth \$25,000 in a fire-proof building which cost \$32,000, both obtained through the exertions of its founder. It takes 75 masonic periodicals, 33 published in this country and 42 in foreign countries. "Since masonry assumed its speculative form, it has become more or less interwoven with all general matters. Political systems, scholastic and religious culture, all its various environments, have affected it as it has them, until, as in tracing to their fountainhead the national peculiarities of victorious peoples, one has to familiarize himself also with the history of those they have subjugated; so in studying masonry must he make long excursions into those cognate but outlying fields. in view the librarian has enriched the collectiod with books of travel, of history, of poetry, and even of fiction, while in those 'quaint and curious volumes of forgotten lore,' treating of the worship of the powers of nature, of the occult sciences, and of those thousands of 'uncanny subjects on which few well-regulated minds desire to dwell,' the shelves contain many rare and valuable selections,'

Eugène Müntz's Guide de l'Ecole Nat. des Beaux-Arts, Paris, Quintin, n.d., O., treats, pp. 128-143, of "La bibliothèque."

NEWARK F. L. AND THE TAXPAYER. (Sunday Call.)

"I noticed that taxpayers of the city are assessed one-third of a mill on the dollar toward the support of the Free Library. While I am strongly in favor of the library, the thought occurred to me how much does a property-owner pay toward it, assuming he is assessed for his property \$5000, and figure as follows:

1 cent on \$5000 equals\$50.00 of one cent equals one mill 5.00 1/3 of a mill equals 1.662/3 tax "TAXPAYER."

[Quite true. And for that \$1.66% he receives the benefit of the library for himself and his family and assists some scores of fellow-citizens to the same privileges and enjoyments.]

The [St. Louis] Public Library. (In St. Louis republic, Oct. 28.) 13/4 cols.

"President Judson, of the School Board, in his late report says: "Organized as an adjunct of school work, the library has outgrown both its name and the intent of its founders. It is now the 'Public Library' - and not the 'Public School Library' - even in name. The School Board appropriates to the library \$14,000 per annum (\$3000 of which is pursuant to the condition of the Ames bequest) and provides a habitation and incidental expenses, making an estimated total library expenditure of \$25,000 and over. This expenditure would be very largely increased if the board provided such accommodations as the library ought to have, and such as in the not distant future it must have, if it is not to be permanently crippled. The present condition of the institution is far from creditable to the city. While it ought to be the greatest agency in the enlightenment of the city, as a public library, free in every sense, it is struggling along, barely existing upon the meagre allowance which the School Board is able to afford from the other pressing demands upon its limited income, with its usefulness materially impaired by the annual charge of \$2 (for home reading) which it is com-pelled to maintain. The board is authorized by law to appropriate money for the library, but it is obvious that the revenues of the board should first be expended in teaching children to read before providing books for adults to read, however valuable in an educational sense the latter work may be. It is indeed true that the public library is an important factor in public education, that it really supplements the work of the schools, but it is also true that if the income allotted the board is not sufficient for both, the providing of school accommodations proper is the first and paramount charge upon that income.

"The library should be made free. It may be questioned whether the city needs two subscription libraries, but there is an opening and a demand for one great free public library. Its educational value to the adults among the masses would be incalculable. Every attempt now made in the library, under its energetic management, to

extend its usefulness among the masses is hampered by the lack of means. A notable illustration is furnished by the recent soliciting of subscriptions from our manufacturers to secure the establishment of a technological department for the special use of our skilled mechanics."

To a Republic reporter Mr. Crunden said:

"I used to believe that the public library of St. Louis should exact a small annual fee for the privilege of membership, on the principle that what was not worth paying for was not worthy the consideration of the public. But in the light of recent events, I have changed that opinion radically, and now contend that our public library should be made absolutely free. How this is to be done at present I do not know, when every available cent of municipal and school revenue is devoted to other uses. It appears to me that the times are ripe for some generous and publicspirited individual to come forward with a donation, which, with the annual appropriation of the School Board, would enable the public library to become such in fact as well as in name. It is the public library of St. Louis, but how few people realize it and avail themselves of its advantages? The circulation of the public library ought to be tenfold what it really is. If it were an absolutely free library it would attain such a circulation at once. Now, as I said a while ago, there was a time when I did not believe this, but I was convinced of my mistake by the case of the Springfield Library of Massachusetts. The fee in that city was reduced from \$3 to \$1 and then to 50 cents. Yet thousands made no use of it until even the last small sum was removed. That, mind you, occurred in a State where popular education is supposed to climb on the top rail and make faces at ignorance.

"Here are a few facts which I have compiled

for my next annual report.

| Library. | Population. | Volumes in Public Library. | Home issue | Total issue. | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|------------|--------------|--|--|--|--|
| ¹ Baltimore Public | 440,000 | 70,000 | 430,000 | 542,000 | | | | |
| Boston | 420,000 | 506,000 | | 1,014,000 | | | | |
| Cincinnati | 330,000 | 155,000 | 231,000 | 440,000 | | | | |
| Chicago | 850,000 | 150,000 | 749,000 | 1,115,000 | | | | |
| St. Louis Public | 450,000 | 72,000 | 127,000 | 194,000 | | | | |
| St. Louis Mercantile. | | 71,000 | | 154,000 | | | | |
| Milwaukee | 210,000 | | | | | | | |
| Indianapolis | 125,000 | 43,000 | 166,000 | 317,000 | | | | |
| Springfield, Mass | 42,000 | 69,000 | 149,000 | | | | | |

¹ Has also Peabody Institute with 90,000 volumes and Mercantile Library.

[&]quot;A comparison of the figures above shows that St. Louis, the second in population of the cities named, ranks fifth in the total number of volumes issued, and is closely pressed by Indianapolis, but one-fourth her size and with but one-third the number of volumes at disposal. In Chicago last year there were issued more than four times the number of volumes the two libraries have accessible in this city. The history of libraries in other cities proves that if our library could be made free it would soon be made a self-sustaining institution. All that it requires is a start, such as the

Baltimore Library received a few years ago from Enoch Pratt, who gave the princely sum of \$1,100,000. Now, remember, I am not asking for any such sum for this one, but I do believe that in generous donations lies the future of the public library of St. Louis, if it is ever to assume its proper rank among the great libraries of the country. \$20,000 would sustain the experiment of a free library for nearly two years, and once in operation, I think the old order of things would never be recalled."

Mr. Crunden insisted on the need of a fireproof building, and then stated the value of a free public library as follows: "The education of the child compelled to leave school with the bare rudiments, is continued through the opportunity for reading provided in the public library. education of adults who never had or who failed to improve opportunities is dependent upon the same source. The public library supplies sources of information to journalists, authors, teachers, ministers, lawyers, physicians, legislators, and all classes upon whose work depends the intellectual and political advancement of the people. It provides books and periodicals for technical instruction for mechanics, artisans, engineers, manufacturers, and all persons upon whose work depend industrial progress and prosperity. It substitutes the reading-room for the saloon, and thus lessens crime and social disorder by affording thousands the highest and purest entertainment, with no cost whatever to the community. The public library, liberally endowed, would make the city a more desirable place for residence, thus retaining its best citizens, and attracting others of the same character. The public library elevates the general standard of intelligence and culture of the masses of a community, upon which the material prosperity, as well as the moral and political welfare of the community must depend. The public library will return an hundred-fold what is expended upon it in indus trial prosperity and social order. It has been found that in England every penny and every pound expended upon libraries have saved as much more from the poor rates and the criminal

UNIVERSITETS-BIBLIOTHEKETS Aarbog, for 1888.

Med illustration: Den nye laesesal. Christiania,
1889. 27+160 p. gr. 8°. 2 kr.

REPORTS.

Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. Extract from Librarian's Report to Library Committee showing the gains in actual circulation of books by classes during October and November of 1889 compared with corresponding months of 1888, suggesting the fruits of our efforts to increase the use and usefulness of our library along the more substantial lines.

| | | t +) | INS. | |
|---------------|-------------------|----------|----------|----|
| | | Oct. | Nov. | |
| | y and Philosophy, | 30 | 43 | |
| Religion, | | 51 | 99 | |
| Sociology, | | 29 | 40 | |
| Philology, | | 23 | 21 | |
| Natural Sci | | 51 80 | 42 | |
| Useful Arts | • | 80 | 83 48 | |
| Fine Arts, | | 34 | | |
| Belles-lettre | es, | 31 87 | 78 | |
| History, | | 87 | 176 | |
| | | | | |
| **** | | 416 | 630 | |
| Fiction, | Loss, | 51 | 0 : | 15 |

This shows a decided gain in every class but fic tion. In October 1888 we circulated fiction to the extent of $40\frac{1}{3}\%$ of the whole; October, 1889, $25\frac{3}{4}\%$ of the whole; in November, 1888, $33\frac{1}{3}\%$, and November, 1889, $21\frac{4}{3}\%$ of the whole.

Concord (N. H.), Fowler L. In the 1st year 93,226 v. have been issued. The Shakespeare room has been furnished with the proceeds of a lecture delivered by Mrs. Woolson (\$114). The committee on this room at present is composed of 6 ladies representing the 6 clubs, the Shakespeare, the Warwick, the Avon, the Monday Evening, the Juniors, and the Stratford. The room is open to the public at any time upon application to Librarian Secomb, but it will probably be in use by the different clubs every Monday afternoon and evening.

Nottingham (Eng.) F. P. L.'s. Added 4997; total 62,995; issued 192,670. There are I central reference library, 5 lending libraries, and 12 reading-rooms.

Rochester (N. Y.), Reynolds L. (4th rpt.) Catalogd 16,961; uncatalogd 2361. "The funds needed for purposes of efficient administration necessarily encroach more and more upon the means devoted to the increase of the number of books obtained by purchase. To those acquainted with the actual working of libraries, there can scarcely be a question as to the relative importance of these two factors of library economy. In a library which is intended as a mere depository of books, which has no regard for the means required to make its possessions available and useful, whose chief weapons of administrations are a key and a club, the funds set apart for the mere purchase of books may be far in excess of that used for administration. In a library, however, which recognizes the need of effective measures to keep its army of books in an organized shape and under proper control, so that it may quickly respond to all demands made upon it, the fund set apart for administration must be relatively large.

"Giving thus due recognition to the importance of providing for an efficient administration, it is also true that a library loses sight of its real mission unless it seeks to supply the increasing demands of its readers by a generous purchase of new books. The library which does not grow

is moribund, if not dead.

"To the librarian whose complacent belief in the superior perfection of his own system outseweighs all considerations of practical utility, it seems of the utmost importance that his library should attain symmetry, and that books should be bought solely with reference to filling up the vacant classes which have been created by his own logical fancy. But it is very often the case that the reading world has little need of the books which he deems necessary to fill up his vacant spaces. Moreover, to preserve an equable proportion in all the departments of a library, however well classified, would require a large amount of available funds."

San Francisco F. P. L. Added 3364; total 40,787; home use 92,192; lib. use 73,183.

NOTES.

Altoona (Pa.) Mechanics' L. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company owns a number of shares of stock in the Altoona Mechanics' Library and Reading-Room Association, and as each of these shares entitles the holder to the full privileges of the use of the books, periodicals, etc., the occupancy of the rooms and tickets of admission to lectures and concerts, it has been suggested that these privileges, for one year, be allotted to one hundred members of the grammar school and twenty-five of the high school grades.

Burlington (Ia.) F. L. The librarian has been at work for almost a year past in making a card catalogue (for reference) of the entire stock of books, comprising between 11,000 and 12 000 cards. Miss Bosch is engaged cataloguing the books in German. The reading-room is plentifully supplied with the latest issues of eighteen or twenty periodicals. The room is well lighted and warmed, and open from 7 to 9 in the evenings.

Columbus (O.) P. L. The City Council has appropriated \$200 to provide three new alcoves and additional shelving in the reference-room. A committee to obtain the opinion of the city solicitor as to the legality of the combination of the school and public libraries was appointed, and also one to report at the next meeting on the advisability of continuing the reading-room.

Hilton (N. J.) L. A. The Hilton Library Club has passed out of existence, the property of the club being transferred by its officers and members to the organization to be known as the Hilton Library Association. The new association begins with a library of more than 600 good and well-bound books, its purpose being to establish a free public library and reading-room in the village. The Association having obtained the room recently finished over the public school, is now fitting it up for the library and for the general use of the Association at an expense of about \$500, over \$400 having already been raised by subscription.

Kearney (Neb.) L. A number of gentlemen have offered to give Mr. W. S. Skinner books to add to the public library which he is endeavoring to establish, and it is probable the number of volumes will be considerably over a thousand volumes at the start. The list of subscribers is now over seventy.

Kittery (Me.) Rice P. L. The new building for the Rice Public Library at Kittery was formally dedicated Nov. 7 with appropriate ceremonies. Rev. James De Normandie, of Boston, delivered the address.

Memphis (Tenn.) Cossitt L. The directors of the Cossitt Library have, after an exhaustive examination of numerous plans submitted by prominent architects from all parts of the country, at length made a decision. The architect is Mr. L. B. Wheeler, of Atlanta, Ga., formerly of New York, and the estimated cost of the building is \$73,000.

It will have a frontage of 129 feet on Front Street, by a depth of 123 feet. The ground floor will contain a ladies' reading-room 20 x 25 feet, and a men's reading-room 25 x 50 feet. There will be a magazine-room 20 x 33 feet, which will

be supplied with the current magazines, reviews, periodicals, and newspapers. There will also be a stack-room for books 30 x 40 feet, capable of accommodating 50,000 volumes. The reading-rooms will be supplied with lavatories, and on the ground floor there will also be the librarian's room, janitor's room, and check-room for hats, coats, umbrellas, etc. The basement will be light and airy, as the ceiling will be 9 feet above the surface. It will contain the engine and boilers for the heating apparatus, fuel-room, packing-rooms, where the books will be packed and unpacked, all the necessary work-rooms and repairing-rooms.

Minneapolis (Minn.) P. L. Mr. Putnam, the librarian of the Athenæum, has been serving during the past year as acting librarian of the public library, at a salary of \$2000, and the recent additions have been his selections in nearly all cases. Yesterday the office of librarian was created with a salary of \$3000, and he was elected to fill it. The Library Board also adopted new rules. The library will be open on all week-days, not legal holidays, from 8:30 a.m. to 9 p.m. for the issuance of books and all other purposes, and the reading and reference departments will also be open on all legal holidays and Sundays from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. An important regulation is the rule that the existence of an infectious disease in the home of the borrower must be reported at once, and that no books shall be issued to such household till six weeks after the removal of the quarantine sign. The Board of Health have undertaken to secure legislation making the violation of this rule a misdemeanor, with a just penalty, in addition to the forfeiture of the right to use the library.

Minneapolis (Minn.) P. L. The new building was to be formally opened on Dec. 16.

Newark (N. J.) F. L. Librarian Hill began giving out books Oct. 24, and about 500 volumes have been drawn daily by the public ever since. The library is free to the people, who are taxed to support it. The reading-room is stocked with a variety of periodicals, domestic and foreign, and on the racks are files of the leading daily newspapers of the principal cities in this country and European nations. The reading-room is open every Sunday from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 in the evening, but no one under 18 years of age will be admitted. On week-days the room will be open to everybody from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., and the ladies' reading-room on the first floor will be open at the same time. Visitors can have books brought to them from the library to the reading-rooms when they wish to read them in the rooms.

N. H. State L. Mr. G: Hammond, architect, has proposed a plan for an addition to the capitol which will give room for 250,000 volumes. Lithographic views of 39 New Hampshire villages have been put into the library.

New Haven (Conn.) P. L. The library has grown to a collection of 11,000 volumes, and if the Marett bequest is secured there will be an income of over \$3000 that could be used for

supplying new books. This large increase in books would require much larger shelving capacity, and the outcome is the requirement of a new library building. It is the plan to reestablish the reading-room that was suspended when there was a demand for more shelf-room at the present headquarters. The plan is to provide a reading-room for gentlemen and another for ladies.

The Third Church, in Church Street, it is said, is to be bought for \$70,000 and turned into a library building. The site is a central one and is considered the best for the purpose in the city. The building, whose walls will need little or no alteration, is a substantial Gothic structure of red stone. A second, and possibly a third floor, for book alcoves, will be added, and the reading and reference rooms will be located on the main floor.

New Haven (Conn.) Y. M. Institute. The Young Men's Institute has brought suit against the city of New Haven to recover \$65,000, the amount of one of the bequests of the late Philip Marett. Among Marett's numerous bequests was one of \$65,000 for "the use of the Institute library, or public library of New Haven." At the time the will was made the library connected with the Institute was the only one accessible to the general public. Since that time the city has established a free public library. The trustees of the estate turned the \$65,000 over to the city treasurer. The Institute now brings suit, claiming to be the lawful donee.

N. Y., M. L. A. "The Mercantile Library Association," says the Critic, "is fortunate in holding its building-site in fee simple. The end of the triangle on which Clinton Hall stands is one of the few bits of property in that part of New York that is not owned by the Sailor's Snug Harbor of Staten Island. The Clinton Hall Association (which is, practically, but another name for the Library Association) bought the Astor Place Opera House in 1850, only a year after the famous riots. It is not probable that they paid as much for it as it would bring if offered for sale to-day, but they paid a good price for those days, and spent the goodly sum of \$117,000 in fitting it up for library purposes. The ceiling of what is now the main library, which was originally the reading-room, was a very costly affair, and was the great decorative feature of the building. People came from far and near to see it, and to this day the plasterer who made it points to it with pride and brings his professional brethren to admire his handiwork. It is elaborate, I will admit, but I do not believe that it will be repeated in the new library building."

Pittsburg (Pa.) L. The Library Hall property, which was built for the use and benefit of the library, is advertised to be sold under the third mortgage, held by Hon. F. R. Brunot. Mr. Brunot was the father of the library-hall project in its inception, and drew up the plan before the buildings were built. The sale of the property will, of course, destroy all the purposes of the plan; but there is no doubt that Mr. Brunot is entitled to his money, and the library directors are anxious that the money shall, if possible, be raised to pay it. The judgment is \$66,000, of which \$16,000 can be paid by funds in the hands of the Library Hall Company. This leaves \$50,000 to be secured in order to preserve the property.

Philadelphia (Pa.) Mercantile L. The library, which hitherto has had its bookcases open and accessible to the public, is enclosing the cases by the erection of wire screens, behind which no one but the attendants will have access. They were reluctantly driven to this step through the enormous losses of books since the place was thrown open to the general public about two years ago. Only 7 cases will be left open, those containing the novels, about 15,000 volumes. All the others will be closed, including the entire second floor of the library, containing histories and all the valuable books of reference.

The library has been seriously affected in the loss of stockholders and subscribers. Many have discontinued their subscriptions, on the ground that if everybody has free access there is no reason why they should pay. Still others have given up making use of the library-rooms, owing to objectionable people who cannot be kept out under the new rules. Thus a really beneficent institution with its 160,000 volumes, to which everybody had access and all the privileges for a mere pittance, is greatly crippled in its usefulness.

Portland (Ore.) L. Portland will have a handsome library building, thanks to the munificent bequest of the late Miss Ella M. Smith, and the liberality of several wealthy citizens. Judge Deady has been working for some time to raise money to erect a library building, and had secured subscriptions amounting to about \$35,000.

With the \$100,000 from Miss Smith, the \$35,000 raised by Judge Deady, and money and property in hand amounting to \$25,000, the Library Association will have about \$160,000. Of this, \$50,000 will be formed into a permanent fund, \$100,000 spent in building, and the remainder left as a contingent fund.

"There is no intention of providing a free library. It is to be a place for respectable people, where parents can allow their daughters to go to select books and study works of art assured that they will not meet persons they ought not to. The fees will be reduced probably to 50 cents per month, and this will bar no person who really desires to read, as in this city any sober, industrious person can afford to pay 50 cents per month for the use of a library."

Quincy (Ill.) P. L., with an effective capital of less than 4500 books, is issuing over 4000 volumes a month.

St. Louis (Mo.) Mercantile L. Acting Librarian Anderson has completed the rearrangement of the magazines, periodicals, and newspapers in the reading-room at the library. magazines are arranged in pigeon-holes conveniently constructed and placed on the centre-The compartments open right through, and are labelled on each side with tags of green leather, with gold lettering. Each magazine has a compartment to itself, and the arrangement is alphabetical. Other periodicals are ranged in recesses below the tables, and alphabetical order is maintained here also. The daily and weekly papers are still kept on files, but the racks for holding these are so arranged that the brass tags designating the papers can all be examined at a glance. Every paper is numbered, and a catalogue in a convenient position tells the stranger at once whether a particular newspaper is on file, and, if so, what is its number. An attendant is in charge to return papers and periodicals to their proper quarters when readers are through with them, and when a compartment is empty, the seeker may be sure the literary gem he desires is in use.

Scranton (Pa.) P. L. The Committee on Public Library, presenting the following as the result of the deliberations of the committee, reports to the Board of Trade: That they consider the starting of a free public library in Scranton as feasible, providing the sum of at least \$35,000 can be raised by subscription. They therefore recommend the appointment of a committee to receive subscriptions for the "Free Public Library of Scranton," empowering such committee, when \$25,000 have been subscribed, to take the necessary steps to obtain a charter.

San Francisco (Cal.) Mechanics' L. A new structure, to cost \$1,000,000, to be situated on the block bounded by Hayes, Larkin, Grove, and Polk Streets, is among the early possibilities of the Mechanics' Institute. The shelves in the library-rooms are flanked with great rows of books. In many places the books are doubled on the shelves. They are also stacked on the floor. Lately, too, a great many books have been carried to the top floor and stowed away in little rooms there. Besides these the librarian was compelled to transfer about 4000 volumes of English and American official reports to another room on the top floor. There is no room for new books.

Toronto (Can.) P. L. At the meeting of the Library Board, Nov. 8, \$800 was appropriated for the purchase of new books. After discussion it was decided, in spite of the discouraging want of use, to keep the Brockton branch open for another year. A proposition to establish an art school in connection with the library was discussed, but laid over till the next meeting.

Worcester (Mass.) F. L. On Nov. 28, for the first time on a public holiday, the upper and lower reading-rooms and the reference library were open to the public during the usual library hours. This change is made by a regulation of the Library Committee, approved by the Board of Directors, and will apply to all holidays hereafter. These departments, have been open on Sundays from 2 to 9 o'clock p.m., and will continue to be open during the same hours on Sunday. Hereafter, the reading-rooms and reference library will be open every day in the year. Another advance, to meet a definite, though not yet very large demand, will be made on the 1st of Dec. will then be issued on the request of parents, guardians, or teachers, to children under 15 years of age. These cards will be distinguished from those in common use by a difference in color, and in issuing books to their holders the officers of the library are required to have regard to the character of the books and the capacity of the applicant to make good use of them. Another new regulation authorizes the issue, at the discretion of the librarian, of cards on which any number of books, not exceeding 6, may be issued at any one time. These cards are to be supplied only to studious persons, who are pursuing some special line of research.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Advertising made useful. A dealer who can do something useful for the public while advertising his goods, is like the benefactor who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before. "Lorna Doone" is one of the novels most called for in all public libraries, and at the suggestion of the Cleveland Public Library, which keeps fitteen copies of the book in regular circulation, the Burrows Brothers Co., of Cleveland, have offered to furnish to libraries which request it copies of the admirable map of the Doone country included in their édition de luxe for pasting in the ordinary copies on the shelves. This does a service to the library community while unobjectionably advertising the finer edition of the story, and librarians will do well to avail themselves of this offer.

Cole Size Card. The Library Bureau is now issuing the Cole Size Card with the following explanations and directions for its use:

The accompanying card, based on the size rules of the American Library Association, is published with the hope that it will lead to their more general adoption. It is designed to make their application more uniform and accurate.

A book lies on the cataloger's table ready to be measured; he has but to lift the front cover, insert the left-hand edge of the card (position No. 1) as far back as possible between the cover and the first fly-leaf, taking care to have the bottom of the card on a line with that of the cover, then close the book, and the size will appear in the upper right-hand corner of the section in which the corresponding corner of the book may fall. If this falls upon one of the horizontal or parallel lines, it takes the designation of the section above; if upon one of the diagonal lines, that of the one at the right.

"It may happen that the book to be measured exceeds the card in height or width. In such a case the extended scales upon the back enable one to measure any book not exceeding twice the height or width of the card. The use of the extended scales may be plainly shown by arranging four of the cards side by side in the positions shown in the little diagram at the right-hand side of the main card, when a large card 50 x 45 centimeters (about 10³/x 17³/ inches) will be formed.

meters (about 19¾ x 17¾ inches) will be formed.

"The modus operandi is simple and easily acquired. Insert the card, as directed above, and mark the fly-leaf with a pencil just enough to show how high the card extends; a few dashes near the upper corners will suffice; then take the card by its lower left-hand corner and turn it over, in such a manner as to bring it at the upper right-hand corner (position No. 2). Place the lower edge of the card, thus turned, on a line with the pencilmarks, close the cover, when the size will be ascertained as before.

"Should the book, however, now prove to be wider than the card, as is apt to be the case, indicate its position as before by pencil-marks at the right-hand edge and lower corner of the card; then take the card by its lower right-hand corner and turn it around so as to bring it at the upper right-hand corner (position No. 3); put the left-hand edge of the card thus turned on a line with

the new pencil-marks, close the cover, and ascertain the size as in the first place.

"Large figures at the lower edge of the card indicate the correct position of the card in each of the positions just explained. The fourth position is at the right of the first and is rarely used. The use of the pencil-marks can easily be dispensed with, if two cards are used instead of one, or if a large card is used in the place of the small one. For measuring atlases, bound newspapers, elephant folios, and other books larger than 50 x 45 centimeters, the cataloger is advised to make a size card on a sheet of thick paper, as large as he will be likely to use, indicating the larger sizes

according to the book sizes given below.

"If any one wishes to give actual measurement the centimeter scales at the left-hand and lower edges of the "Size Card" will readily enable him to do so. As the frequent rebinding of books causes their sizes to undergo a constant change, the cataloger is recommended, where special accuracy is desired, to follow Prof. Jewett's rule and give also 'the height and breadth of the first full signature page' in centimeters and millimeters expressed decimally, 'omitting in the measurement the folio and signature lines;' e.g.:—o (15.2 x 9.3)."

Day Blank. The Library Bureau sends us still another method of checking periodicals, being a "day blank" they have just prepared for Prof. H. M. Paul, librarian of the U. S. Naval Observatory. Of it Prof. Paul writes: "It has room for a whole year of a weekly publication, with a little to spare for extras, indices, etc. If it were only intended for publications coming at regular intervals, I would not attempt to make room to enter the date of receipt, but as we receive publications in parts from all parts of the globe, varying in frequency from one week to perhaps two or three years, I have tried to get up a card that will cover the whole range of these demands."

Librarians.

ALLIBONE, S. Austin. The Philadelphia *Press* says that, years ago, when Thomas Hughes was in this country, the head of the house of Lippincott showed him over the Philadelphia establishment, the visit coming to an end with this *contretemps*:

"Now, Mr. Hughes, I want to show you one of our greatest publications—Allibone's Dictionary. It contains some information about every author of any account in England and America. Now let us see, for example, what it says about Mr. Thomas Hughes." So he turned to H., and, lo! the name of the author of "Tom Brown's School-Days" wasn't there.

[As this story is going the rounds of the press it is likely to bring some undeserved discredit on Mr. Allibone. His Dictionary only professed to include "the first half of the 19th century;" and Mr. Hughes' first book, "Tom Brown's School-Days," belongs to the second half; it was published in 1857, and published anonymously too, so that even if Mr. Allibone has intended to include books published up to the date of his own issue (1858), he could not be expected to have got in Mr. Hughes's. — C: A. C.]

Brown, Guy A., State Librarian of Nebraska, and clerk of the Supreme Court, died, Oct. 27, at his residence in Lincoln, Neb., after an illness of some years. He had been clerk of the Supreme Court since the admission of the State into the Union. He was born at Batavia, N. Y., in 1846. He served during the war in the Twenty-second New York Battery, being mustered out a captain before he was nineeeen years old. He leaves a wife and three children.

| Pu cat | bli- ion | | | | - | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|------|--|--|
| Date of | Receipt | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Part | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vol. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Date of | Receipt | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Part | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vol. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Cataloging and Classification.

CLEVELAND (O.) P. L. Alphabetic catalogue of the English books in the circulating department, authors, titles, and subjects. Cleveland, O., 1889. 8+[2]+1407 p. Q.

A dictionary catalog, with imprints under authors but not under subjects and titles. The classification is Dewey's with some modifications. "All books except fiction have a number printed in the catalogue which should be used in calling for them. Novels have no number and should be asked for by author and title."

The Cornell University Library bulletin for Nov. contains the "Arrangement of titles under countries in the card catalogue," with the full scheme of classification of the titles under United States, in which I am glad to see that a single alfabetical order of departments, bureaus, boards, officers, commissions, etc., is adopted, with no subordination.

C: A. C.

HARVARD UNIV. L. Bibliog. contributions, no. 36: Catalogue of works on ritualism and doctrinal theology presented by J: Harvey Treat; by W: Coolidge Lane. Camb., 1889. 29 p. l. O.

The HARVARD UNIV. bulletin for Oct. has (pp. 467-670, with 6 pp. of fac-similes) "Notes on the ms. of Shelley in the Harvard College Library by G: E: Woodberry."

MILWAUKEE P. L. Preliminary catalogue of books for young people. Milw., 1889. 43 p. D.

Classified in 14 classes with 59 sub-classes. Works marked x may safely be given to the younger children; the others are suitable to a maturer age. The pamphlet is also bound at the end of the "Manual of the graded course, Milwaukee public schools."

VILLETTE, J. Inventaire du collège de Sedan, fait à la suppression des Jésuites en 1762. La bibliothèque des Jésuites. Sedan, 1889. 34 p. 8°.

FULL NAMES.

Sinnett, Mrs. Patience, wife of A. P. (see his Occult world, Bost., p. 82), author of Purpose of theosophy.

Caspar, Carl Nicolaus Joseph Matthias (Caspar's Directory of the American book, news, and stationery trade). — Miss T., H. West.

The following are supplied by Harvard College Library:
Allen, W: Francis, and Spencer, D: Ellsworth
(Higher education in Wisconsin);

Baker, Ira Osborn (A treatise on masonry construction);

Burt, M. E. (Literary landmarks);

Butler, Andrew Oliver (What Moses saw and heard);

Canfield, C: W: (American annual of photography);

Caspar, Carl Nicolaus (Directory of the American book, news, and stationery trade);

Clarke, S: Belcher (Current objections to the exaction of economic rent by taxation considered);

Clemens, Mrs. Eliza J.. McCartney (La Plata countries of S. America);

Cochran, T: Baumgardner, compiler (Smull's Legislative handbook and manual of Pennsylvania, 1888);

Dewey, Davis Rich (Political history since 1815); Gibson, L: H: (Convenient houses);

Hartranft, Chester D: (Some thoughts on the scope of theology and theological education);

Herndon, W: H:, and Weik, Jesse W: (Herndon's Lincoln: the true story of a great life);

Houston, Edwin James (A dictionary of electrical words);

Jenks, Jeremiah Whipple (Road legislation for the American state);

Kennedy, James Harrison (The American nation);

Littlehales, G: Washington (Development of great circle sailing);

Marshall, J: White (History of Rockport; comp. by Marshall [and others];)

Ruffin, Francis Gildart (The negro as a political and social factor);

Seilhamer, G: Overcash (History of the American theatre);

Steele, Robert Wilbur, one of the authors of the "History of Dayton, Ohio."

Waddle, Angus Langham (Three years with the armies of the Ohio and the Cumberland);

Walker, G: Hiram, publisher of "Atlas of Middlesex County, Mass."

The following are sent by Miss M. W. Plummer, of St. Louis:

Billon, F: L: (Annals of St. Louis);

Boone, R. Gause (Education in U.S.);

Maughs, G: Madison Brown (Souvenirs of travel);

Snow, Marshall Solomon, [pm.] (Some thoughts on municipal government);

Waterhouse, Sylvester (Resources of Missouri).

CHANGED TITLES.

Fortuné du Boisgobey's "Les exploits de Georget," Paris, n.d., D. and "Le bouquet d'immortelles," Paris, n.d., D., are merely the 1st and 2d volumes of "La main coupée," Paris, 1880.

Old Court life in France, by Frances Elliot, 2d ed., London, Chapman, 1873, 2 v.; Rev. ed., Leipzig, Tauchnitz, 1883, 2 v. 16°; Romance of old court life in France, by Frances Elliot, N. Y., Appleton, 1874, 8°, are the same.—C: A. C.

Terre de France, par F. de Julliot, Paris, 1885; Mlle. de Solange, par F. de Julliot, N. Y., Jenkins, 1889, are the same book.—C: A. C.

"The history of a Parisienne, by Octave Feuillet. Transl. by Charles Ripley. Philad., T. B. Peterson & Bro., 1881; "A Parisian romance," by Octave Feuillet. Philad., T. B. Peterson & Bro., 1883; "Madame de Maurescamp," by Octave Feuillet. Transl. by Beth Page. Philad., J. B. Lippincott Comp., 1889, are all three identical, and translations of Octave Feuillet's "Histoire d'une Parisienne."—W. T. PEOPLES.

Gifts and Bequests.

Burlington (Mass.) P. L. is to receive a bequest of \$1000 from the late David Simonds.

Chicago. The will of the late J: Crerar disposes of personal property scheduled at \$3,500,000 and real estate valued at \$50,000. Mr. Crerar was a bachelor and the last member of his branch of the family in the male line. The bequests aggregate about \$1,300,000. The remainder of the estate, estimated to be worth about \$2,250,000, is set apart for the erection and maintenance of a public library, as stated elsewhere in this issue.

Lynn (Mass.) Washington St. Baptist Church is to receive \$50 from the estate of the late Harris Colby for the Sunday-school library.

Moosup, Conn. The will of David L. Aldrich, of Hopkinton, R. I., gives for the establishment of a free library in Moosup, Conn., \$3000, available within three years, if a similar sum shall be first raised for that object; also a lot is given in location for the library.

Salem, Mass. The will of John Kinsman, of Salem, which has been filed for probate, provides for another public library for that city. After bequeathing certain portions of his estate to his family, the testator declared that upon the death of his wife, his children, and his grandchildren, the Kinsman Block, in Washington St., Salem, with the land under and adjoining it, and the estate in the rear, is to be given in trust to the city of Salem, to be placed in the management of not less than six trustees, three of the six being the Mayor, the President of the Common Council, and the City Treasurer. The trustees are to hold and manage the property for a term of five years, the accumulated income to be invested, and at the end of five years a free public library, to be known as the "Kinsman Library," shall be established in the Kinsman Block. The two upper floors are to be devoted to the library. The first floor is to be rented as stores, the income from which is expected to support the library. The Kinsman Block is one of the finest buildings in Salem. The estate is valued at \$50,000 to \$60,000. The city is not likely to come into possession for some time, and what action the City Council may take is a matter of conjecture.

Topsfield, Mass. The late Moses Wildes bequeathed \$5000 to the town to replenish the public library.

Bibliografy.

BARBIERI, Lu. Saggio di bibliografia cremasca, owero Crema letteraria. Crema, 1889. 78 p. 16°. I lira.

FINZI, *Prof.*, Gius., and Valmagge, *Prof.* Lu. Tavole storico-bibliografiche della letteratura italiana. Torino, Ermanno Loescher, 1889. 4+220 p. 8°, 4 lire.

Grange, E. L. A list of civil war tracts and broadsides relating to the County of Lincoln. Horncastle, 1889. 20 p. 4°.

STEIN, Henri. Travaux bibliographiques de 1878 à 1888, extrait du compte rendu des travaux, congrès bibliographique internationale. Paris, Société bibliographique, 1889. pp. 104. O.

In continuation of G. Pawloski's previous list of bibliographies 1867-1878, Dr. Stein has prepared a very valuable essay on a decade's work in this department. He first reviews the "bibliographie périodique contemporaines" under the three divisions of "universelles," "nationales," and "par specialités," from which his account of the L. J. is worth extracting: "Mais je réserve mes meilleurs éloges pour le périodique mensuel intitulé THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, complément très utile du Publishers' Weekly pour la bibliothéconomie et la bibliographie, avec une chronique littéraire particulièrement soignée, et une liste de tous les articles de revue et ouvrages nouveaux contenant, à quelque titre que ce soit, des renseignements bibliographiques. Les redacteurs, MM. C. A. Cutter et R. R. Bowker, ont bien mérité de la science à laquelle ils s'adonnent avec tant d'amour et de succès. Car, il faut bien l'avouer à la confusion de l'Ancien Monde, c'est dans le Nouveau que l'on trouvera les meilleurs modèles à suivre." This is followed by a list of bibliographies of the ten years, carefully classed under the divisions of general, national, special universal or national, monographs (subclassed under general, individual, and local divisions), catalogues of libraries and histories of printing. But it is not merely a list of bibliographies under these headings, for nearly every title is accompanied by a critical note which shows a careful study of each work by the author. Dr. Stein gives high praise to Winsor, Lane, Poole, Fletcher, Cushing, Sabin, and other American workers, and the American bibliographer will have to do the same for this scholarly list.

VESME, Aless. Saggio d'iconografia sabauda, ossia elenco di ritratti incisi o litografati dei principi e delle principesse di Savoia. Torino, 1889. 57 p. 8°.

Prof. Julien VINSON'S "Bibliographie basque," now printing at Chalon sur Saône, will be ready in the autumn of 1800. It will form a volume of about 500 pages, l. O., and will contain over 600 different notices, marking the various editions, abridgments, and translations of each work, from 1545 to 1889. Fac-similes will be given of the titles of the most curious books; the number of

copies known of the rarest, with the public libraries in which they are preserved, will be stated. - Acad., Nov. 9.

The following circular has been issued:

"The American Historical Association wishes to compile a list of the historical writings of its members, with the purpose of discovering and reporting to the Smithsonian Institution the work that has been done by the Association collectively and also of supplying its members with a fairly complete list of American historical publications.

"The compiling of such a list is only possible through the cooperation of members, and you are requested to make a list of your historical, genealogical, and biographical writings contained in volumes and magazines, according to the enclosed instructions and forms, and mail them in the enclosed envelope at your earliest conven-

"No attempt will be made to include in the proposed publication the writings of any member

failing to answer this circular.

"Yours truly, PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

"97 Clark St., Brooklyn, N. Y."

MR. NODAL has printed a bibliography of Ackworth School, the Quaker seminary at which Mr. Bright was educated. The chief authors-to confine ourselves to the dead - who came out of Ackworth School were W. Howitt (who has left behind a doleful account of what the school was in his day) and the brothers Wiffen. - Ath., Nov.

We are pleased to learn that Miss Susan H. Yerkes, of the Arthur Winter Memorial Library, Edgewater, Staten Is., has undertaken a bibliography of American theatrical literature. It is especially appropriate that such a work should proceed from the library founded by an excellent dramatic critic in honor of his son.

Register op de GIDS. 1: 10jarig systemat. register, 1877 - 86; 2: Volledig alphabet, register over al de 50 jaargangen van de hoofdartikelen, gerangschikt naar de namen der auteurs; 3: Alphab. register. Amst., Van Kampen, 1889. 8+258 p. 8°. 8 fr.

Göethe-Jahrbuch; herausg. von L. Geiger. Gesammtregister zu den Bänden 1-10, 1880-89. Frankf. a. M., 1889, 107 p. gr. 8°. Gebdn. 3 m.

Le LIVRE promises to issue next April a Table décennale analytique des matières, 1880-89, about 200 pp., O., price between 12 and 20 francs.

Leopold von RANKE'S "Weltgeschichte" has in v. 9 (Lpz., 1888) an index to the 9 vols. filling pp. 239 - 528.

REVUE du notariat et de l'enregistrement : Répertoire analytique de matières, 1871 - 85. Paris, 1889. 477 p. à 2 col. gr. 8°.

Rosa, dott. Gen. de. Indice alfabetio degli autori delle memorie inserite nei 42 tomi del Resoconto della R. ACCADEMIA MEDICO-CHIRUR-GICA DI NAPOLI, 1847 - 88, e nel volume dei Saggi accademici pub. nei 1829. Napoli, stab. tip A. Tocco e C., 1889. 16 p. 8°. 1 lira.

Sabine, H: Table analytique et synthétique du Dictionnaire raisonné de l'architecture française du 11e au 16e siècle par VIOLLET-LE-DUC, avec table alph. des noms de lieux. Paris, lib. des impr. réunies, 1889. 2 l. +20+387+[1] p. 1. O.

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

Cushing's "Anonyms" is criticised in Nation, Nov. 14, p. 397-8.

Florence Warden, ps. of Mrs. Florence Alice (Price) James.

G. I. Cervus. "My attention has just been called to a statement published in your columns, but emanating from the librarian of the Brooklyn Library, attributing to me the authorship of the stories "Cut," "A model wife," and "White feathers." After reading "Cut" I went no farther. Pray publish my unqualified denial of the statement.

"CHARLES KING, Capt., U. S. A."

G. I. Cervus. "Cut; a story of West Point," "Model wife," and "White feathers," by G. I. Cervus, were written by William James Roe and not by Charles King, as stated in the November number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Mr. Roe is also the author of "Scarlet gods," now being published in the Home journal, as well as many other fugitive pieces that have appeared in periodicals.—C. ESTABROOK, Newburg Free Library.

Kitto's History of the Bible. The case of the Henry Bill Publishing Company, of Norwich, Conn., against Otis A. Browning of Toledo, O., to recover \$20,000 damages for failure to sell, according to a contract made in 1872, the plaintiff's book entitled "History of the Bible, by John Kitto, D.D.," was decided for the defendant the other day in the Common Plas Court of Lucas County, O. Mr. Browning sold part of the forty thousand copies he agreed to sell, and paid for them. Being sued for refusing to sell the remaining lot, and being convinced that Dr. Kitto, a famous English Biblical student, was not the author, he began a long and patient search through the old book-stalls of the country to discover the source of the publication. Dr. Kitto had died ten years before the book was printed by the Bill Company. At last in Philadelphia he found four volumes called "Kimpton's History of the Bible," the first and fourth volumes of which had been credited, without a change, to Dr. Kitto. Bill Company claimed they had bought the plates from one Robert Sears, whom Mr. Browning found in Canada. Mr. Sears confessed he had taken Kimpton's work and credited it to himself, but being unsuccessful in the venture, sold out to the Bill Publishing Company, who at once put it on the market as Dr. Kitto's. They sold about 500,000 copies of the book, and it was in evidence that they cleared a million dollars. Henry Bill has had no connection for years with the Norwich concern to which he gave his name.

Private Libraries.

BOSTON PRIVATE LIBRARIES.

The following appeared in the Boston Post: THE recent newspaper statement that George Bancroft's was probably the largest private library in Washington was by no means a surprise to intelligent people, for the capital is not, like Boston, a place where the collection of books is one of the chief satisfactions of men of means. The nucleus of Bancroft's library, it may be added, was formed in Boston, and when he wrote the earlier volumes of his history he was thrown in contact here with scholars like Everett and Prescott and Ticknor, who shared with him the pleasures of accumulating books. In those days, it may be added, there was more need for men of letters to have libraries of their own than there now is, for the Public Library was not in existence and the Athenæum did not have the abundance of good literature which has long made it such an attractive resort, while the library of Harvard College lacked the ample treasures which now adorn it.

Bancroft's library, which is said to number some 12,000 volumes, is about the size of the chief private libraries in Boston a quarter of a century ago, and I doubt whether in point of size there are any much beyond it here at present. though the number of collections has greatly increased. Many of our scholars have working libraries of two or three thousand volumes, their reliance being on the public libraries for special needs. Even in days when there was a sort of necessity for a scholar and statesman like Edward Everett to have a private library of about 10,000 volumes, the collection and preservation of such a mass of books was felt to be a good deal of a burden. In his later years Mr. Everett remarked to a friend that if he were to live his life over again he should not collect a large library, as it was a source of a good deal of trouble and debarred its owner from making such a change in his residence as might be desirable.

I take it that the most valuable libraries of private individuals here in Boston to-day are those of rich men, merchants and others with whom collecting books is one of the means of attesting their claims to taste and culture. Books with these persons are furniture, and though such collectors may possess intelligence, they are not apt to have the literary enthusiasm which impels the scholar or author to add to his library. Many of these collectors think more of editions than of ideas or statements, and they would be miserable without having their books in the best form that art can give them. There is a natural satisfaction in having a favorite writer decked out in appropriate garb, but when the desire to give an elegant dress to authors of varying degrees of excellence is paramount, an impression of a lack

I am not disposed to undervalue, however, the advantage of the collecting spirit among people who look only to the possession of intellectual treasures, regardless of that higher appreciation

rarity of a book or its mechanical excellence is the

chief thing valued, the owner must expect to be

judged by the limitations of his own taste.

Whenever the

of discrimination is produced.

which concerns their educating and inspiring influence. Such collections help to develop culture in families, and when kept together are a source of permanent benefit. They are often, also, the means of enriching public libraries, the inducement for their owners to connect their names with such institutions being a natural as well as a beneficent one. Of course such benefactions have not the attractiveness which invests such noble collections of books as Theodore Parker and George Ticknor gave to our Public Library, the association with high literary and reformatory aims being wanting; but they help to enlarge the usefulness of the institution and to stimulate the spirit of devotion to the higher TAVERNER. needs of the community.

A Box of rare books; treasures that Wm. J. Florence keeps in a chest. (In Sun, N. Y., Nov. 3.) 2½ col.

CHILDS, G: W. Recollections, 4, [an account of the treasures of his library]. (Pages 370-376 of Lippincott's monthly mag., Sept.)

New Haven. Probably the most valuable private library in the city is that of Prof. Knapp. This library is particularly rich in volumes of Spanish literature, many of which are exceedingly valuable and rare, and many are in manuscript. There are also many valuable private scientific libraries—that, for example, of Prof. Dana on the subject upon which he is authority. Prof. Marsh has a fine library upon the subjects which he has given his life's work. The late Prof. Loomis' was exceedingly rich, and has been removed to the college library, the duplicates going to the observatory. The late President Woolsey had a valuable Greek library, and also one upon international law. In 1861 President Woolsey gave a large portion of his Greek books to the college, and has made contributions since. By his will, all his books, except those on international law, went to Yale College, the latter going to his son.

humors and Blunders.

"An old lady came in here the first of the week and after procuring an aplication card, she sat down to select a book. For an hour she thumbed the pages of the catalogue, and finally left the building, saying as she went out the door, 'That library is altogether too big. There are so many books here that I can't find one to suit me.'"

A MEDICAL work by Playfair was called for under the name of Fairplay.

STUDENT in bookstore: "Have you a copy of Cicero's orations?" Boy clerk, "Do you want Shakespeare's edition?" Comment of the student as he leaves the store: "O Julius Cæsar, thou art mighty yet!"

A NEAT COLLOCATION. In consequence of a little mistake of my own in arranging "copy" I once received a proof of the Coöperative Index in which occurred the following:

occurred the following:
"Deadwood coach, The, — 'Moriendum est omnibus.' (!)" — W. I. F.

INDEX.

LIBRARY JOURNAL, v. 14. JAN.-DEC., 1889.

The superior figures tell the exact place on the page, the first figure which column, the second how far down in ninths. 12911 means page 129, first column, one-ninth from top to bottom.

The colon after an initial of a given name means that it is the most common name beginning with that initial; e. g. A: means Augustus; B: Benjamin; C: Charles; D: David; E: Edward; F: Frederick; G: George; H: Henry; I: Isaac; J: John; K: Karl; L: Louis; M: Mark; N: Nicholas; O: Otto; P: Peter; R: Richard; S: Samuel; T: Thomas; W: William; C.. Charlotte; E.. Elizabeth; F.. Fanny; G.. Grace; H.. Helen; J.. Jane; K.. Katharine, Kate; L.. Louisa; M.. Mary; S.. Sarah.

To distinguish pp. 302-306 of the May-June (Conference) number from pp. 302-306 of the July number, "Con." has been added to references to the former and "July" to the latter.

The index to Pseudonyms and Anonyms and to Full names follows this.

Abbot, Dr. Ezra, 54¹⁴, Aberdeen P. L., extr. fr. rpt., 96¹⁰. Abre, Vinc. Saggio di bibliog. cuneese, 42²⁷.

Academical dissertations, cataloging, 12913-22

Academy of Natural Sciences, Phila., declines proposition of Univ. of Penn., 35611-13

356^{11.13}. Access to the shelves, 484^{21.23}. Access to the shelves, 484^{21.23}. Ackworth School, bibliog. of (Nodal) 362²³, 489^{14.15}. Adams, Emma L., 391²⁵. Adams, G. C., 420²⁶. Adams, Miss H. A., 304¹⁶ Con.; reading for the young, 230^{22.23}. Adams, Dr. H. B., subject catlgs., 238^{14.21}; letter of regret, 269²⁹, 270-17.19

Additions, bulletins of, 110¹⁹-111²³.
Ademollo, A., Bibliog. della cronistoria teatrale italiana, 56¹¹, 140²⁶.
Adkins, Milton T. Growth of a great national lib., 480¹¹.
Adressbuch der deutschen Zeitschriften,

32627.

Adviser in libs., 15119.

Age qualification, 356¹⁴. Aguilar, F. L., N. Y., extr. fr. rpt., 452²⁸-453¹¹.

Aids and guides, 432¹¹⁻¹³; for readers, rpt. on, (Lane) 256¹⁵-259²¹. Akron, Ohio, reading for the young, 233¹⁸.

Albany Yg. Men's L., reserving books in, 368²¹⁻²⁶. Alciati, Andrea, bibliog. of, (Sears) 21²⁹,

56²². Aldrich, D. L., bequest to Moosup,

Aldrich, D. L., bequest to Moosup, Conn., 48815. Alexander, L. D., his lib., 112²⁵. Alford, Mr., free libs., 308-309. Alger, Miss Bertha, 20418, 304.17 Cou. Alicante, bibliog. of, (Garcia and Cha-

Allan, Miss Jessie, 304¹⁷ Con.; reading for the young, 23²⁶-17. Allan, C. Claffin, 207¹⁸.

Allen, Miss Hannah L., 387²⁵.
Allibone, S. Austin, death of, 392²¹⁻²⁶; and Tom Hughes, 486²¹⁻²⁵.

Alphabeting, 273¹⁸–275¹⁸.
Alphabets, Hist. of, 455²⁷–456¹¹.
America, catlg. of early printed books rel. to, 56¹².

American Antiquarian Soc., scrap collections, 19626-28.

American catlg., key list to publications of States of the Union, 43118.

American Hist. Assoc., circular, 489¹¹⁻¹⁴. American librarianship as seen by for-

American librarianship as seen by foreigners, 443^{16,22}.
American L. Assoc., St. Louis Conference, 31^{2,16}, 75^{11,27}, 91²¹–93¹⁴, 108^{15,21}, 147–306; program, 131¹³–133²⁷; report, 147–306; the A. L. A. endorsement, 284¹⁵–285²¹, 287^{15,22}; the next conference, 304^{21,24}, July; benefit of meetings to librns., 303^{14–18}, July; public meeting, 289–292²⁴; social features, 295¹³–207²⁵.
A. L. A. College L. Section, 294¹⁶–295²².
A. L. A. Publishing Section, annual meeting, 202¹⁵–204²⁶; rpt. for 1887-89, 292²⁵–294¹⁵; statement of accounts, 294¹⁰–30.

29413_26

American local hist., bibliog. of, 100²³. American Oriental Soc., 100²⁹-101¹². Amer. Philos. Soc. Phila., no scrap

collection, 20223. Ames, J. G., letter, 268¹⁰-269¹¹. Ames, F. L., North Easton, reading for

the young, 230^{19,22}.

Amherst Coll. Lib., 40¹⁴.

Amherst (Mass.) P. L., bequest to, 45711.

Amico dei ciechi, bibliog. of, 56²⁸. Anderson, H: J., his lib., 20¹⁸. Anderson, J: Hist. of the Linen Hall L., 350¹⁵.

L., 350¹⁰. Anderson, W. H. H., 391²⁷, 484²⁷. Andrews, W: L., 21¹⁰; his lib., 21¹². Angela da Foligno, bibliog. of, (Pulig-

nani) 45821. Annalen der Physik und der Chemie, index of, 14129

Annuaire des bibl. et des archives pour 1889, 350¹¹; 417¹⁸. Anonymous works, suppl. to Barbier's

Dict., (Brunet) 458¹⁵.

Anonyms, (dept.) 59, 102, 142, 329, 394,

Anonyms, (dept.) 59, 102, 142, 329, 394, 426, 458, 489. Anthon, Prof. C:, his lib., 20^{18} . Apprentices' L., N. Y., 5^{24} , 26 , 262^{18} , 360^{22} , 370^{14} , 40^{19-28} , 413^{13} - 414^{10} , 434^{23-25} ; Suppl. 1 to Finding list, 54^{11} ; extr. fr. rpt., 96^{27} ; scrap collections, 197^{11} , 108^{28-29} ; new books, 36^{15-21} , July; exhibit at Paris Expos., 322^{22-25} ; how we choose and buy new books, 337^{24} - 338^{12} ; charging system, (Schwartz) 468^{14} - 469^{27} .

Apprentices' L., Phila., extr. fr. rpt. 352¹².

Apthorp, W: F. Cyclopedia of music and musicians, 5613. Arabian literature, bibliog. of, (Armari)

101¹⁹.

Arber, E., Index to Transcript of registers of Stationers Co., 14026. Archæologia, index to, 42617.

Archæology, bibliog. of, (Lasteyrie and Lefévre-Pontalis) 14123.

Architects and librarians, (Patton), 159-161; disc., 27514-21.

Archives, communal, 326¹¹.
Archivio della Società Romana di Storia Patria, indice dei tomi 1-10, 362²⁷.
Argentine Republic, bibliog. of, (Na-

varro) 362²².

Arizona, lib. legislation, 190²⁸–²⁹.

Armari, Michele. Biblioteca arabosicula, 10119.

Armstrong, Mrs. M. S., 304¹⁷, Con. Arnold, E. C., reading for the young, 230²⁴⁻²⁶.

Arnold, G: U. Charging by day-book,

214²⁶. Arnold, J. H. V., his lib., 112¹². Arnolt, *Dr.* W. M., 320¹². Arthur Winter Memorial L., 357²⁶. Artists, biographical dict., (Diaz y Páraz)

36213. Arts, useful, bibliog. of, (Haferkorn and

Arts, useful, bibliog. of, (Haferkorn and Heise) 425²⁵.

Arze, Diego de. De las librerias, 316¹¹.

Ashburnham (Mass.) P. L., 163²⁵.

Assistants, lib., 149^{11.10}, 151^{11.28}; female, 128²⁶–129¹². (See also Examinations.)

Astor, J. Jacob, his lib., 22¹⁴.

Astor, W. B., his lib., 20¹⁸.

Astor, L., 44²⁴; extr. fr. rpt., 48¹³; scrap collections, 106^{19–21}; book thefts at, 348^{10.25}; solely for students, 407¹² rare books, 418^{27–20}.

Attendance summaries, 303^{16–29}, Con.

Attendance summaries, 303¹⁶⁻²⁹, Con. Augusta (Ga.) City Sch. L., 319²⁹-

32011. Augusta (Me.) L., in need of money

Austrian lit., bibliog. of, 32817.

Austrian lit., bibliog. of, 328¹¹.
Authors, books on, in the author catlg.
314²⁵⁻²⁹; biographical dict., (Diaz y Páraz) 362¹³.
Authors' Club L., N. Y., 88²⁹-89¹¹.
Avery, S: P., his lib., 21¹².
Axon, W. E. A., 350²¹; the extent of modern shorthand lit., 450¹¹⁻²⁵.
Avecs Mr. 168¹¹.

Ayres, Mr., 16811.

Bacchi, Alberto, 36121 Bailey, Eglinton, 393¹². Bailey, W. H., 448 ¹⁸, ²⁷. Bailey, W. H., 448 ¹⁸, ²⁷, Bain, James, letter of regret, 269²⁹. Baker, G: H., 50²⁷; Exec. Com. N. Y. L. C., 93¹⁷, 477²⁶; congratulated on election as librn. Columbia Coll., 270¹⁸; librn. Columbia Coll. L., 323¹⁷⁻¹⁹; periodicals in reading-rooms and libs., 478²⁵, ²⁷⁻²⁹.

325^{17.19}; periodicals in reading-rooms and libs., 478²⁵, ^{27.29}. Baker, W: Spohn. Bibl. Washingtoniana, 141¹⁷, 326²⁸. Baldwin, *Rev. Mr.*, bequest to Hartford Theol. Sem. L., 100¹⁸. Baldwin, *Albert*, 135¹⁶. Baldwin, *Miss* E. G., 6²⁹, 134²⁸. Ball, Lucy, at Lib. Sch., 479²¹. Baltimore libs., 94²⁸, 135¹¹, (Uhler) 31612.

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. F. Circ. L.,

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. F. Circ. L., 349^{11.18}.
Baltimore P. School L., improving in usefulness and popularity, 97²⁸.
Bamberg, K. Bibl., (Leitschuh) 387²⁸.
Bancroft, G., his lib., 20¹⁰, 490^{11.14}.
Bangor P. L., reading for the young, 227²⁴; extr. fr. rpt., 410^{12.14}.
Banks, Mrs., 6²⁷, 134²⁸.
Barado, F. Lit. militar española, 19, 425¹⁴.

42514 Barbier, Dict. des ouvrages anonymes, 45815

Barbier, Dict. des ouvrages anonymes, 458¹⁵. Barbieri, Lu. Bibliog. cremasca, 488²¹. Barclay, Wilbur F., librn. Vanderbilt Law L., 421¹⁶. Bardwell, W. A., 107²⁷, 174¹⁸, 281¹⁹, 380^{28–27}, 416¹⁶, 423²¹, 443¹⁵, 456^{17–18}, 478²⁹; books by mail, 5^{11,15}; how we treat new books at Brooklyn L., 100^{27–11018}; scrap-books, 195–202; how we choose and buy new books at Brooklyn L., 338^{16–26}; what we do about duplicates at Brooklyn L., 370^{15–25}; how we reserve books at Brooklyn L., 470^{11–19}; Exec. Com. N. Y. L. C., 477²⁶; periodicals in reading-rooms and libs., 478¹⁴, 16¹⁹. Barlow, S: L. M., his lib., 83¹⁵. Barnard, Fr, death, 304²⁴, Con. Barney Lantry and Sons, gift to, 424²². Barnwell, James G., 106²²; scrapping, 202²⁴; reading for the young as 22²³.

Barnvell, James G., 196²²; scrapping, 200²⁴; reading for the young, 233²²⁻²³. Barre, Vt., bequest to, 130²⁷⁻²⁰.

Barrett, W. E., gift to Melrose P. L.,

53²¹.

Barrington (R. I.) P. L., building, 4611, 16412-15.

164¹²⁻¹⁵. Barrois, catlg. des mss. des fonds, (Delisle) 325²⁷.

Barton, E. M., 196²⁶; scrapping, 201¹⁶⁻¹⁷; Councillor A. L. A., 283¹¹.

Basque bibliog., (Vinson) 488²⁶.

Bates, Joshua, 407²⁴,

Battersca, F. P. L., design, 56¹⁶; extr. fr. rpt., 351¹³.

Battle Creek (Mich.) P. Sch. L., extr. fr. rpt., 419¹⁴.

Battle of the novels, The, 310²¹–311¹⁰.

Bavoillot, Jolly, his lib., 21¹³.

Baxter, E.; gift to Vanderbilt Law L., 421²¹.

42121,

Baxter, Mrs. H. H., gift to Rutland, Vt., 36111-12. Baxter, James P., gift to Portland

Parter, James F., gilt to Portland P. L., 5121, 17218.

Baxter Mem. L., Rutland, Vt., 17212-21; gift to Rutland, Vt., 3611-12.

Bean, Miss M. A., reading for the young, 22818-22.

Beatrice, Neb., proposition of N. Y. Life Insurance Co. to, 97²⁷⁻²⁹.

Beebe, J. A., reading for the young,

Beecher, H: Ward, Sunday, 17818. Beek, J. A. v. Schuilnamen, etc., 329²⁷.

320²⁷.

Beer, W:, 304¹⁷ Con.; pub. docs., 275²³–276¹⁵; uses of subject catlg., 285²⁰–29; German publishing methods, 2831⁷⁻¹⁸; list of bibliographies, 292²⁹.

Belair, Md., bazaar for lib., 389¹⁰⁻²¹.

Belfast (Me.) F. L., building, 164¹⁵⁻¹⁷; extr. fr. rpt., 351¹¹.

Belgium, bibliog. militaire, (Ortroy) 328²⁹.

Belgium, literary bibliog. of, 426¹³. Belleville (Ill.) P. L., extr. fr. rpt., 31627.

Bemis, *Prof.* E: W., to give lectures at St. Louis, 98²⁹; economic study, 100²⁹. Benedictines, bibliog. of, 42515.

Bequests, danger of making them vague, 463^{16,24}.

Bernard, F. L., Rangoon, 441¹⁵⁻²⁰. Bernard Saint Prix, Jacques, bibliog. of,

Berriat Saint Prix, Jacques, bibliog. or, (Laurain) 394¹³.

Berry, Silas H., 93¹⁷; disposition of pamph. in libs., 43¹⁵; 2¹, 2⁵; book thieving, 93¹⁸; how far should reading be controlled in libs.? 93^{10,21}, 94¹²⁻¹³, 1⁸, 1⁸ 16, 21, 22; how we treat new books at Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. L., 306²³⁻²⁶, July; enamel finish on magazine covers, 324²⁷-325¹⁶; how we choose and buy new books at Y. M. C. A. L., and buy new books at Y. M. C. A. L., Brooklyn, 33¹⁷-339¹⁸; good books and how to use them, 451²¹; Exec. Com. N. Y. L. C., 477²⁶; periodicals in reading-rooms and libs., 478²², ²⁶, ²⁶; Treas. N. Y. L. C., 470¹³. Berryman, J. R., letter of regret, 269²⁰. Bethal Green F. L., London, 324^{18,23},

42313-14

4230-11.
Bethune, Rev. G. W., his lib., 20²⁵,
Biagi, Guido. Indice del Mare magnum
di Francesco Marucelli, 142¹¹,
Bibliographical Bureau, Berlin, 394¹⁵.
Bibliographie de livres de droit, 141¹⁸,
Bibliographies and

Bibliographies, 276¹⁵.
Bibliographisch-krit. Anzeiger f. roman-

Bibliographisch-krit. Anzeiger I. romanische Sprachen, 327¹¹.
Bibliography, bibliog. of, (Stein) 488²³.
Bibliography, (dept.) 56, 101, 140, 326, 362, 393, 425, 458, 488.
Biblioteca Nacional, Mexico, 324^{15,18}.
Biblioteca Nazionale di Palermo, Bolle-

tino, 393¹⁵. Biblioteca Universitaria, Bologna, catlg.

of incunabula, (Caronti) 36121 Biblioteca Universitaria,

(Valdrighi) 329²¹. Bibliothèque Internationale des Œuvres des Femmes, branch of, in London,

358²⁴⁻²⁵.
Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, (Couderc) Bibhotheque Nationale, Paris, (Couderc) 418¹³; catlg. des mss. des fonds Libri et Barrois, (Delisle) 325²⁷; catlg. of catlgs. in use at, 326¹⁷; catlgs. of, (Delisle) 457¹⁸; [Pierret) 457²⁷; mss. etc. exposés, (Delisle) 458¹⁸.
Bibl. Royale, Brussels, 358¹⁸⁻¹⁰; forbids use of Nizet's catlg. of periodicals, 108^{22,25}.

108^{28,25}, Biddeford (Me.) P. L., 353¹¹⁻¹², Bierstadt, E. H., his lib., 111¹⁵, Bigelow, J.; his lib., 83¹⁵, 111¹⁶, Bigelow, F. P. L., Clinton, Mass., reading for the young, 228^{20,27}, Billings, Judge E. O. 135¹⁶, Billings, Hon. F., 165¹⁶; gift to Billings, I., 2-28²⁰

L., 353²⁷ Billings, Dr. J. S., 19628; letter of regret, 27011.

Billings Mem. L., Burlington, Vt., 9516, 16516-17; gift to, 35327. Binding, advertising pages in a magazine, (Schwartz) 76²⁵⁻²⁹; bibliog. of works on, 393²³; cheap, 423²¹⁻²⁴. Binding memoranda, (Poole) 261¹⁴-264²³; discussion, 281¹⁴-282¹⁶; em-

broidered book covers, 340^{24-20} ; bindings, (Wheatley) 394^{15} . Bird, Prof. F: M., 47^{25} , 52^{4} . Birmingham (Eng.) F. Ls., extr. fr. rpt.,

31627.

316²⁷. Biscoe, Walter S., 6¹⁴, 134²²⁻²⁷, 274²⁴, 322²⁹; disposition of pamph. in libs., 43¹², ¹⁴, ¹⁵; catlgs. of portraits and pictures, 44¹⁴; how far should reading be controlled in libs.? 93²¹⁻²⁴, ²⁶, ²⁷, ²⁷, ²⁸, ²⁸ 19, 25; Coöp. Com. A. L. A., 282²⁴.

282²⁴.
Blacque, Valentine, his lib., 21¹³.
Blades, W:, 4¹³, 387¹⁷, 18, 448²¹; watermarks, 120²³, 387¹⁶.
Blatchford, E. W., 165²⁴, 320²⁵.
Bliss, Frank, his lib., 111¹⁷.
Bliss, R:, 286¹⁵; index to maps, 175¹⁰; rpt. on classification, 240–246²⁶.
Bloomington (Ill.) L. Assoc., extr. fr.

rpt., 135¹⁰.
Boch, *Prof.* Em. Indici del Trattato della coscienza morale di Ant. Rosmini, 362²⁸

Bodington, H:, gift to Manchester F. L., 360²⁵.

300°°.

Bodleian L., 358¹⁸; rpt., 52°1.2°.

Boito, Cam. Il duomo di Milano, 393°3.

Boland, N., his lib., 112°6.

Bologna, bibliog. of, (Frati) 327°2.

Bolton, H. Carrington. Dated bookmarks, 214°0; index to scientific por-

traits in the Popular Science monthly, 435-436.

Bonazzi, dott. Giuliano. Dell' ordina-mento delle biblioteche, 41724. Bond, Rev. Elias, gift to Bowdoin Coll.

L., 45712. Bonney, Mrs. A. P., 304¹⁸ Con. Book agent baffled, (Tyler) 464¹⁵⁻¹⁹. Book covers, embroidered, 349²⁴⁻²⁰.

Book covers, embroidered, 340²⁴⁻²⁰.
Book-keeping, bibliog. of, 328¹¹.
Book trade, directory. (Caspar) 393²⁴.
Books, (Nelson) 127¹¹⁻¹⁵; how we treat new, 108¹¹, 109-111²⁴; how we choose and buy new, 372; influence of good, (Collyer) 380-383²²; the world's best, (Parsons, Crawford, and Richardson) 416²¹; how to use them, (Berry) 457²¹.
Booth, Edwin, gift to Players' Club L., 80¹⁵.

8015 Bores, lib., (James) 46414-15.

Bosch, Miss, 48313. Bosch, Miss, 483¹⁰.
Boston Athenæum, 213²⁸, 350²³; borrowers allowed six vols., 97²⁰; list of additions, 110¹⁰-25; statistics, 148²⁷; building, 164¹⁸-22; open on Sunday, 176²⁴; no scrap collection, 200²²⁻²⁴; 202¹⁷; charging system, 208¹⁷⁻²²; reading for the young, 228¹²⁻¹³; how we treat new books at 20²³⁻²⁰ [ulv: we treat new books at, 305²⁸⁻²⁹, July; libn's work in 1821, 314¹⁶; reserving books, 402²⁰-403²⁸; pamflets, 433¹⁶-434¹².

Boston Medical L. Assoc., reception given to Dr. O. W. Holmes, 9729-9811.

given to Dr. O. W. Holmes, 97²⁰–98¹¹.
Boston private libs., 490^{11,23}.
Boston P. L., 163¹⁵; new building, 46¹², 75²⁸–76¹⁵, 84¹⁶–86¹⁶, 164^{22,29}, 316¹³, 413¹²; (Taverner) 48¹¹; bulletin, 100²³, 101¹⁹; catlg. of the Barton collection, 140¹⁵; scrap collections, 196^{16,18}, 197¹²–15; reading for the young, 227²⁶–228¹²; index of articles upon Amerlocal hist., (Griffin) 325²²; owed its origin to dread of novel-reading, 407²⁴.
Botsford, C. Hull, his lib., 112²⁹.
Botta, Anna C. L. Thoughts in a lib., 47^{21,23}.
Bourgeois, E. Rapport sur la situation

Bourgeois, E. Rapport sur la situation de la grande bibl. de la ville de Lyon,

Bowdoin Coll. L., gift to, 45712,

Bowker, R: R., 89¹⁰⁻²⁴, 90²⁸, 136¹³, 1⁵, 275²², 276¹⁷, 27711, 278²⁵, 292²⁶, 296²⁶, 39118, 304¹⁸. Con., 343¹⁵, 3874¹, 416¹⁸, 456¹⁷, 4771¹⁵; (Stein) 488²⁵; disposition of pamph. in libs., 43¹⁸, 22, 24; catlgs. of portraits and pictures, 43²⁶⁻²⁸, 44¹¹, 12, 14, 16, 17; how far should reading be controlled in tures, 43^{20,38}, 44¹¹, ¹¹², ¹⁴, ¹⁶, ¹⁷; how far should reading be controlled in libs.? 94¹⁶, ²⁰, ²⁴; rpt. on index to portraits, etc., 174¹⁴–176²¹, 278²⁰; pt. Com. Distrib. Pub. Docs., 268¹⁸; motions, 271²², 276¹⁷, 284¹⁸, 288¹²; Caspar's directory, 278²⁴; Pub. Docs. Com. A. L. A., 282²⁷; Standing Com. A. L. A., 282²⁷; Standing Com. A. L. A. 282²⁸; Com. on A. L. A. endorsement, 282²¹, 237¹⁹; Exec. Board A. L. A. P. S., 292¹⁹; current magazine check-lists, 404¹⁵–405; review of The world's best books, 416²¹–417⁴⁴; Ford's Franklin bibliog, 425²⁸; catlg. printing from cards, 416²¹-417¹⁴; Ford's Franklin bibliog, 425²³; catlg. printing from cards, 466²⁹; Exec. Com. N. Y. L. C., 479¹³; periodicals in reading-rooms and libs., 478¹², 15, 19, 21, 26. Boys, lib. of vivid literature for, 410– 411¹⁶.

Bracci-Testasecca, Gius. Orvieto, 45815.

Brackett, L. L., reading for the young, 22914.

Bradford (Mass.) P. L., 98¹². Bradshaw, H:, 96¹⁵; collected papers 48015

480°.
Brainerd, Cephas, his lib., 112¹⁸.
Brainerd, Miss H. E., 134²⁸.
Brassler, C: A., his lib., 112²⁶.
Breckenridge, Judge, 296²⁵.
Breitinger, H. Das Studium des Italienischen, 327¹².

ienischen, 327¹².

Bremen, gift to, 100¹⁷.

Breslau K. u. Univ. Bibl., newspapers of 17th cent. in, (Heyer) 325²⁸.

Brett, W. H., how we treat new books at Cleveland L., 111²-2²; letter of regret, 270¹¹; Councillor A. L. A., 283¹¹; what we do about duplicates at Cleveland P. L., 369¹¹⁻²¹; how we choose and buy new books at Cleveland P. L., 372²⁴⁻²⁹; how we reserve books at Cleveland P. L., 420²²; the publib. assault, 476²⁶-477¹⁵.

Brevoort, J. Carson, his lib., 20²⁵.

Brewer, Mrs. Fannie, libn. of P. Sch. L., Battle Creek, Mich., 432³⁴.

Bridgeport (Conn.) P. L., extr. fr. rpt., 351¹⁴; ordinance on unreturned books, 403¹⁹.

40319.

Bridgewater Trust, mss., 32727.

Briggs, C. A., D. D., 47¹⁵.
Bright, J., 489¹⁴.
Briquet, —129²⁶; water marks, 445.
Briscoe, J. P., reading for the young,

Briscoe, J. P., reading for the young, 2352-23622.
Bristol (Eng.) L. Soc., early registers of, 35312-14.
British Museum, 39211-18; exhibition of Stuart relics, 99¹⁷; reading-room, 99¹⁷⁻²⁸, 341¹⁵, 457¹⁸; novels, 310-311; restricts issue of novels, 358²⁵⁻²⁶; remarkable bindings in, (Wheatley) 394¹⁵; movable tier of shelves, 449¹⁴; hist. of alphabets, 455²⁷-456¹¹.
Broadhurst, Mr., 177¹⁷.
Broadhurst, Mr., 177¹⁷.
Brocklesby, W: C., 166¹⁷.
Brocklesby, W: C., 166¹⁷.
Brocklesdy, W: C., 166¹⁷.
Brocklesdy, J. R., 465¹¹; his lib., 20¹⁷, 810-816.

Brodhead, J: R., 46511; his lib., 2017,

83¹⁷.
Bromberg, Hon. F: G:, 299²².
Bronson L., Waterbury, Conn., finding list, 323²⁰⁻²⁹.
Brookes, Joshua, his lib., 20¹⁷.
Brookfield, Orange Co., Vt., 48¹².
Brookings, Robert S., 35²⁷, 36¹⁴.
Brookline (Mass.) P. L., 165¹²⁻¹; reading for the young, 228¹⁸⁻²³; extr. fr. rpt., 316²⁸⁻²⁹.

donyms and Anonyms and to Full r
Brooklyn Institute, 08¹²⁻¹⁴.
Brooklyn L., 370¹⁵⁻²⁵, 389²²⁻²⁹, 401²⁸–
402¹⁷, 416¹⁵, 423²¹; 100,000 vols.,
49²⁸⁻²⁷; how they treat new books at,
(Bardwell) 100²⁵–110¹⁸; scrap collections, 197¹⁸⁻²¹, 199²⁵–201³, 202¹⁴⁻¹⁷;
extr. fr. rpt., 316²⁹–317¹¹; how we choose and buy new books, 33⁸⁶⁻²⁶;
branch lib. to be discontinued, 353¹⁴⁻²⁶;
lectures by authors, 420¹⁵⁻¹⁰; newspaper clippings, 442²⁶–443¹⁵; what we do with pamphlets, 470¹¹⁻¹⁹.
Brooklyn Union for Christian Work,
49²⁸.

Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., how you can help the lib. to become more useful,

Brooks, Phillips, 176²⁵. Brown, *Miss*, 134²⁷. Brown, Guy A., letter of regret, 270¹¹; death of, 486^{25,26}.

Brown, J. C. J., charging system, 206²⁹-207²⁴.

206²⁹–207²⁴.

Browne, Miss Nina Eliza, 6²⁸, 45⁸²⁷, 304¹⁸ Con., 323¹¹.

Brown Univ. L., scrap collection, 197¹⁸.

Bruce, Miss Catarine Wolfe, gift to N. Y. Citty, 170¹².

Bruce, D:, his lib., 112¹⁵.

Bruce, Miss Mary A., trustee Children's L. Assoc. 60²⁷.

L. Assoc., 9027

L. Assoc., 90²⁷. Bruce F. L., N. Y. City, 170¹¹.14. Brunet, G. Le suppl. au ''Dict.'' de Barbier et aux "'Supercheries'' de

Brunner, M. P., 52²⁴.
Brunner & Tryon, architects, 172²¹;
Mem. lib., Rutland, Vt., 94²⁹.

Brussels Royal L., new reading-room

opened, 99²⁴. Bryant, W: Cullen, 196¹². Bryant, W: Cullen, 196¹². Brydon, J. M., 350²⁶; Pub. Lib. Chelsea, 350²⁴. Buck, Mrs. R. P., 165¹³. Buck Mem. L., Bucksport, Me.,

Buck M 165¹³⁻¹⁴. Büttner's Literaturführer, 45816.

Büttner's Literaturführer, 458¹⁶. Buffalo L., 353²⁵.2°; election episode, 76–10.19, 80²⁸–90²⁶; extr. fr. rpt., 135¹⁰⁻²⁰, 317¹²⁻¹⁴; no scrap collection, 202²⁵; reading for the young, 232²⁵; new books, 306¹¹⁻¹⁴, July; how we choose and buy new books, 330²¹⁻²⁹; pamflets, 433¹¹⁻¹⁵. Buffington, L. S., 170²⁹. Building, lib., rpt. on, (Van Name) 162–174.

162-174.

Buildings, lib., new, 3²²-2⁰; (Fletcher) 39-40²², 155²⁷-156²⁹; report on, (Van Name) 162-174; university, (Stanley) 39-40-**, 155**-150**; report on, (Van Name) 162-174; university, (Stanley) 264-265; Albany, N. Y., 163; Allegheny, Pa., 163, 419**-420**, Ann Arbor, 315; Batavia, N. Y., 31**6-312**; Boston, 84**5-86**, 164; Cornell Univ., 121**1-24; Kansas City, Mo., 390**21**; Lawrence, Mass., 420**6-421**; Madison Univ. L., 321**2; Memphis, Mass., 483**8-21, Minneapolis, 168**8-22, 412**4-413**2; Muskegon, Mich., 125-126, 168**2-25; Newark, N. J., 437-441**1, Newport, N. H., 169**8-170**1; South Dartmouth, Mass., 475**4-76**4; Spencer, Mass., 173**2-170**1; South Dartmouth, Mass., 475**4-76**4; Spencer, Mass., 173**2-173**2**2**1; Washington, D. C., 30-34, 173**5-174**1; Yale College, 454**3-15. Bullard, C: R., reading for the young, 230**10**2**
Bullard, J., bequest to Dedham, 166**2.

Bullard, J., bequest to Dedham, 16612. Bullen, G., 9615; retires, 39227.

Bulletin de correspondance hellenique, table, 329²².
Bulletin de l'Institut Archéologique Liégeois, tables, 329²³,
Bulletin des sommaires des journaux scientifiques, etc., 76²¹⁻²³.

Bunnell, Ada, at Lib. Sch., 479²¹. Burbank, C: H., 275¹⁷, 304¹⁸ Con,. 423²⁵⁻²⁰; reading for the young, 229¹⁶⁻²⁴; book binding, 282¹³.

Burdge, Franklin, his lib., 83¹⁸. Burdick, Esther E., at Lib. Sch., 479¹⁸. Burlington (Ia.) F. L., card catlg., 48¹²⁻¹³. Burlington (Mac.) F. L., card catlg., 48¹²⁻¹³.

Burlington (Mass.) P. L., bequest to, 48812

ourington (Vt.) P. L., reading for the young, 234²³⁻²⁸. Burmese pub. lib., 441¹⁵⁻²⁹. Burns, Walter S., at Lib. Sch., 479²². Burrows Brothers Co., 485²¹⁻²³. Burton, W. E., his lib., 20²⁵. Bush, Rufus T., gift to Ridgeway, Mich., 172¹⁹. Business principles in 12.

Business principles in lib. management, (Schwartz) 5¹⁸-6¹¹, Butte City (Utah) P. L., fund for, 453¹⁹⁻²².

Buying of books by lib. boards, 41²²-

Cadwallader, B., record blanks, 213²⁵. Cady, J. C., & Co., 168²⁰. California, lib. legislation, 191¹⁷⁻²⁹. Callers, 434¹³⁻²⁹. Camberwell, Eng., adopts the Act, 99²⁵. Cambridge (Eng.) P. F. L., extr. fr. rpt.,

4814.

48¹⁴. Cambridge Univ. L., 480¹⁶. Cambridge (Mass.) P. L., 316¹⁴, 360²¹⁻²²; plans for extending usefulness of, 137²⁸-138¹¹; building, 165¹⁸⁻²²; reading for the young, 225²⁴⁻²⁵; extr. fr. rpt., 351¹⁵.

Cameron, Simon, bequest to Y. M. C. A., Harrisburg, 360²⁴.

Canadian bigliographer and lib. record, 48017. Canadian free libs. act, 48018.

Capen, E:, reading for the young, Card pocket, 20823.

Cardi pocket, 2082. Cardiff L., 423¹⁶; Sunday opening, 177¹². Cardinal, Bibliothèque, Catlg. méthodique et raisonné, 325²¹. Carini, Isidoro, Archivi e bibl. di Spagna, 135¹², 316²⁵; Sommario di paleografia, 458¹⁷.

Carnegie L., Allegheny, Pa., 163²⁴; gift to, 393¹¹; new building, 419²⁷–420¹⁰. Carnegie L., Braddock, Pa., 137²⁴-28, 165¹¹.

Caronti, Andrea, Gli incunaboli della R. Bibl. Univ. di Bologna, 361²¹. Carr, E. T., 167²². Carr, Mrs. Edith Wallbridge, 304¹⁸, Con.; Nom. Com. A. L. A. Pub.

Con.; Nom. Com. A. L. A. Pub. Sec., 202¹⁷.
Carr, H: J., 199¹⁷, 304¹⁸, Con.; scrapping, 202¹²; rpt. on charging systems, 203-214; charging systems, 281¹⁹; reading for the young, 231^{27,28}; rpt. of Treas. of A. L. A., 266²³–267²⁴; next meeting, 276²³, 283¹⁷; book-binding, 281²⁹, 282¹⁶; Treas. A. L. A., 282²³; question box, 288²⁴; program, 288²⁷; catalog printing from cards, 467¹⁴⁻²⁵; Mr. Schwartz's charging systems, 468¹⁵–469²⁷.

405**-409**.
Carret, José Francisco, 140¹⁶, 196¹⁶; scrapping, 200¹⁷⁻¹⁸.
Carter, S. C., bequest to Amherst P. L., 457¹¹.

Case, Newton, 5016.

Case, Newton, 50¹⁸.
Casey, Gen., 173²⁷, 411¹⁸, 28; rpt. on Cong. Lib., 32¹⁷⁻²⁹.
Caspar, C. N., directory of the Amer. book trade, 393²⁴.
Castellani, C. Mss. veneti della collezione Phillipps in Cheltenham, 393¹⁷.

Catalan authors and artists, bibliog. of,

Catalog printing from cards, (Utley) 466¹⁵-467²⁵; slips issued with books, 36125

3012. (Foster) 236-239; for use at home, 38625.29. (Catalogs, 13619, 17; Programmabhandlungen, 12013.22; (Cutter) 15223-15323; (Fletcher) 15314.19; catlg. rules, (Linderfelt) 24317-25022; (Kraeger) 28712-14.

Cataloging a lib., 424²³. Cataloging rules, (Dewey) 54¹²-14.

Cataloging, (dept.) 54, 100, 140, 325,

Cataloging, (dept.) 54, 100, 140, 325, 361, 393, 424, 457, 487.
Catellacci, Dante. Elenco delle publicazioni di Cesare Guasti, 458¹⁹.
Catlin, Daniel, 27¹⁹, 23, 296¹⁴.
Catlin, Mrs. Daniel, 27¹⁰, 23.
Cattabeui, G. Cimeli danteschi, 327¹³.
Cattabeui, G. Cimeli danteschi, 327¹³.
Censorship of pub. libs., 442^{14,22}.
Census lit., index of, 276¹⁴.
Central Falls (R. I.) F. P. L., 49^{28,29}; gifts to, 424^{15,17}.
Century Club L., N. Y., 88^{11,15}.
Cère, Emile. La réforme des bibl., 350²⁵.

Cère, E 350²⁵.

Chabas, Roch. Ensayo biog. bibliog. de escritores de Alicante y su provincia, 425²⁴. Chadwick, Dr. J. R., 98 11.

Chamduck, Dr. J. R., 98 ¹¹. Chained libs., 448¹⁹. Chamberlain, Rev. L. T. Chargingmethods for Sunday-school libs., 214²¹. Chamberlain, Mellen, 227²⁹; Sunday opening, 182²²; letter of regret, 270²²; Vice-Pres. A. L. A., 282¹⁸. Chamblin Fre S. Clair at Lib. Sch

Champlin, Eva St. Clair, at Lib. Sch., 479²².

Champlin, J: D. Cyclopedia of music and musicians, 56¹³.
Chandler, *Prof.*, cheap photographing

of mss., 359²². Chandler, Miss Alice G., 367²⁷; re-registration at the Lancaster (Mass.) Town

tration at the Lancaster (Mass.) 1 own L., 347¹⁸–348¹⁶. Changed titles, 54²²–55, 101^{13–14}, 424²⁹–425¹³, 487²⁸–488¹². Chapin, *Rev.* E. H., his hb., 20²⁶. Charging books, (McCann L.) 368^{12–16}. Charging system at the Apprentices' L., (Collocation 1, 162²⁷). (Schwartz) 46814-46927

(Schwartz) 408**-406**. Charging systems, rpt. on, (Carr) 203-214; disc., 2812*1.22. Charleston (S. C.) L., Soc., 320^{23,25}; gift to, 53^{17,19}; extr. fr. rpt., 317¹⁴. Chase, *Miss* Florence P., 304¹⁹ Con. Château-Gontier, la bibl., (Joubert)

310¹⁰. Chattanooga (Tenn.) L. Ass., membership increased, 49²⁹-50¹¹. Cheesman, W. S., 452¹⁰. Chelsea (Eng.) P. Ls., extr. fr. rpt., 96²¹; new building, 350²⁴, ²⁰. Chelsea, Mass., G. W. Parker's mission sold sion, 9815.

sion, 98¹⁵, Chelsea (Mass.) P. L., extr. fr. rpt., 136¹²; reading for the young, 228²⁵. Cheney, J. Vance, 388²⁵–389¹¹. Chetham L., 99¹⁸; first free lib. in Eng., 477¹⁶. Chew, Beverly, his lib., 21¹⁴; Longfellow collector's handbook, 21¹⁶. Chicago, haguest to 488¹⁸-14.

Chicago, bequest to, 488¹⁸⁻¹⁴. Chicago (Ill.) Medical L., 452²²⁻²⁵. Chicago (Ill.) P. L., 98¹⁰, 138¹¹⁻¹², 165²⁷; gives worn-out books to chari-

table inst., 50¹¹; no scrap collection, 202²¹; reading for the young, 227-18-22; extr. fr. rpt., 387²⁸-388¹⁴; bequest to, 424¹⁸⁻¹⁰.

Children, reading of, (Rider) 40²³–41²¹; in libs., 48^{21–24}; (Colen) 400^{17–20}; books for, 443²³–445¹². Children's Lending L., Nottingham,

Eng., reading for the young, 235²²-236²².

230°-. Children's L. Assoc., N. Y., 90²⁷–91¹⁹, 226²²; reading for the young, 233¹²⁻¹⁰; removal, 322²⁵. Childs, G: W., his lib., 490²³. Chittenden, Simeon B., gift to Yale

Univ., 16829. Choice of books, 150¹¹⁻²². Christie, Chancellor, address, 447¹⁴-

Christie, R. C. Elzevier bibliog., 14119,

Christ's Hospital L., view, 13512. Church, Walter S. A United States li-

brary, 383²²⁻²⁹. Orary, 383²²². Cincinnati P. L. 279²⁸–280¹⁴; extr. fr. rpt., 48¹⁴; no scrap collection, 202¹⁸. Cistercians, 325²⁵⁻²⁶.

Cistercians, 32²⁵⁻³⁶.
Civil service examinations for N. Y.
State L., (Dewey) 118¹⁶-121¹⁹.
Clark, Clarence H., 54¹⁷; catlg. of lib.
of (Thompson) 326¹².
Clark, W. A., gift to Butte City P. L.,
45²³¹.
Clarke, *Miss*, 6²⁹.
Clarke, *Miss* Edith E., 134²⁸; departmental arrangement of college libs., 340-34326.

Clarke, Miss Emma Leonore, reservation of books at the Bost. Athenæum, 40322-28

Clarke, James Freeman, 346¹². Clarke (T. Chatfield) & Son, architects, Battersea P. L., 46¹⁴. Class-room libs. in colleges, 127²⁷-128¹³.

Classical antiquities, bibliog. of, (Hübner) 327²⁹.

1161/327--. (Fletcher) $22^{17}-23$, $77-79^{24}$, 113-116; (Cutter) $153^{23}-154^{24}$; rpt. on, (Bliss) $240-246^{26}$; (Soule) $286^{16}-287^{22}$. Classification, (dept.) 54, 100, 140, 325,

361, 393, 424, 457, 487. Clerkenwell Free P. L., Karslake and Mortimer, archits., 316¹⁵; extr. fr. rpt., 388¹⁵: catlg. of lending dept., 393¹⁷.

303¹⁷. Cleveland (O.) P. L., 369¹¹⁻²¹, 372²⁴⁻²⁹, 401^{11.18}, 420^{19.22}; how they treat new books at, (Brett) 111¹²⁻²²; extension, 353²⁸; extr. fr. rpt, 419¹⁶⁻¹⁶; alphabetic catlg., 487¹¹. Climatology, bibliog. of, 329¹⁴. Clocks, lib., (Richardson) 378¹⁷–379. Cobb, H: Ives, 165²⁸, 320²⁵. Cobb, Willard A., 46¹⁸. Cobham, Claude Delaval. Bibliog. of Cyprus, 327¹⁵

Cyprus, 327¹⁵,
Coe, Miss E. M., 292²⁶, 477²⁹; Sunday opening, 182¹⁷; letter of regret, 270¹²; Exec. Com. N. Y. L. C., 477²⁶; periodicals in reading-rooms and libs., 478¹³, 17, 18, 24.
Cohen, Max, 419¹⁸; Mr. Schwartz's reply to, 5¹⁶-6¹¹; disposition of pamph. in libs., 43¹⁶; catlgs. of portraits and pictures, 44¹³, 16; children in libs., 400¹⁷⁻²⁹. Cyprus, 32715

40017-29

Cohn, Prof., 14016.

Colby, Harris, bequest to Washington St. Baptist Church, Lynn, 488¹⁴. Cole, G. W., letter of regret, 270¹²; size card, 485²²–486⁴⁴.

Cole, Hamilton, his lib., 21¹⁵. Cole, Theodore L., 304¹⁹, Con. Colgate, James B., gift to Colgate L., 166²⁴⁻²⁸.

Colgate L., Madison Univ., Hamilton, N. Y., building, 166²⁴-²⁸.

Collation of new books, (Bardwell) 10929-1 10¹².

College dibs., 350²³; departmental arrangement, (Clarke) 340-343²⁶. College Lib. Section. See A. L. A.

Coll. Lib. Sec.
College of N. Jersey, Princeton, no scrap collection, 202²².

names follows this.

Collyer, Rev. Robert, 384¹³; influence of good books, 380-383²².

Colon names, 284²⁴.

Colophons of the early printers, (Garnett) 449^{19,25}.

Colorado, lib. legislation, 191²⁹-192¹¹.

Columbia Coll. L., 412¹⁸; monthly lists of accessions, 50^{20,27}; gift to, 53²⁵.

Columbus (Ga.) P. L., 321¹⁴.

Columbus (O.) City and School Libs., separation of, 4420^{22,25}.

Columbus (O.) High School L., 453^{20,28}.

Columbus (O.) P. L., enlarged circulating dept., 320²⁹-321¹³; new alcoves and shelving, 483¹⁴.

Committee on Distrib. Pub. Docs. becomes Com. on Pub. Docs., 276¹⁷.

Common sense in libs., (Cutter) 147-

Common sense in libs., (Cutter) 147-154, 41813.

154, 418¹³.
 Concord (Mass.) F. P. L., dedication of Fowler lib. bldg., 94²⁹–95¹¹; extr. fr. rpt., 136¹², 485²²-2²³; reading for the young, 22³⁸-2³⁹.
 Concord (N. H.) P. L., 165²⁸-2⁹.
 Congressional L., new building, 411¹⁷–412¹⁴; (Adkins) 480¹¹.
 Consections Status on delimination.

412¹⁴; (Adkins) 480¹¹.

Connecticut, statut- on delinquent books, 404¹⁴, 442²²⁻²⁵.

Continental Congress, bibliog, of (Ford) 102²³, 101⁹, 141¹¹.

Conway, Moncure D., his lib., 111¹⁷.

Cooke, H. H., 304²⁰, Con.

Coolbrith, Ina D. Lib. examinations, 368²⁷⁻²⁸; librn. Oakland F. L., 423²⁷⁻²⁹.

Coolidge, T. Jefferson, gift to Manchester-by-the-Sea, 168¹³.

Cooper, Yudge W: F., 421¹⁸.

Cooper Union, N. Y., extr. fr. rpt., 452²⁶⁻²¹.

45226-27

Cooper Union, N. Y., extr. fr. rpt., 452²⁶.27.

Co-operation Com., rpt., 273-274.
Cornell Univ. L., 163¹⁰, 167¹⁴⁻¹⁰, 412¹⁷; new building, 54¹¹; (Harris) 121²¹-124; bulletin, 100²⁴, 487¹³; extr. fr. rpt., 136¹³⁻¹³; scrap collections, 197-15-16, 109¹³.
Corrigenda, 458²⁷⁻²⁹.
Cossitt L., Memphis, Tenn., 168¹⁵⁻¹⁸, 48³¹⁸⁻²²; bequest of F. H. Cossitt to Memphis, Tenn., 168¹⁵⁻¹⁸; gift of heirs of F: H. Cossitt, 360²⁰.28.
Costume, bibliog. of, (Vinet) 141²⁸.
Cottgreave, A. Lib. indicators vs. bookkeeping, 214¹⁶.
Cotheal, Alexander I., his lib., 20¹⁷, 21¹⁵.
Couderc, C. Notice sur la Bibl. Nationale, 418¹³.
Cozzens, F. S., his lib., 20²⁵.
Crandall, M. Imogen, 304²⁷ Con.; librn. George Bruce Mem. L., 445¹⁶.
Crawford, Esther, at Lib. Sch., 479²².
Crawford, F. E. The world's best books, 416²¹.
Crema, bibliog. of, (Barbieri) 488²¹.
Crerar, J.; bequest to Chicago, 463¹¹⁻¹⁵, 488¹³⁻¹⁵.

Crerar, J:, bequest to Chicago, 463¹¹⁻¹⁵, 488¹³-14.

488^{18,14}
Crunden, F: M., 3¹³, 5^{18,21}, 148²⁹, 197¹⁴, 271^{19,20}, 278¹⁸, 283²¹, 287²², 288¹⁵, 296²³, 295²⁵, 296^{21,26}, 297¹³, 304²⁷ Con., 304²⁴ July, 387¹⁴; Sunday opening, 182¹⁸; scrapping, 201^{21,26}; reading for the young, 231²⁹-232¹⁵; rpt. on periodicals, 254¹⁶-257²³; motion, 269²⁵; Pres. A. L. A., 282¹⁷; technical lib., 283-28-28; next meeting, 284¹¹; Miss Whitney's index, 287²³; praised, 287^{24,27}; marriage, 359²⁵; St. Louis P. L., 481²²-482¹⁶. Cuneo, bibliog. of, (Maccario and Abre)

Cuneo, bibliog. of, (Maccario and Abre) 42527.

Curran, Mrs. M., H., reading for the young, 22724; usefulness of Bangor

reading-room, 419¹²-14. Curtis, G. W., 46¹⁸. Cushing, W., 102¹⁷, 488²⁸; anonyms, 102¹⁰, 489²³; helped by A. L. A. P.

5., 293¹⁷-22; needs more subscriptions to his "Anonyms," 426²⁸. Cutler, *Miss* Louise Salome, 134²⁹; librn.

Cutler, Miss Louise Salome, 13,429; librn. Aguilar F. L., 35923. Cutler, Miss M.. Salome, 614, 24, 26, 9316, 13,427, 14829, 30427 Con., 32229, 44614; disposition of pamph. in libs., 4316; catlgs. of portraits and pictures, 4418; how far should reading be controlled in libs.? 9411, 19; Sunday opening of libs., 17612-191; Sunday opening disc., 27829-28113; Asst. Sec. A. L. A., 28221; Lib. School fall term, 47916-20. Cutter, C: A., 10625, 11014, 13,428, 13613, 16439, 27313, 16, 28414, 28610, 28712-14, 28822, 27, 29712, 30427 Con., 33650, 29, 37927; books by mail, 516; cataloguing rules, 5414, 24913; index making, 5826-5914; common sense in libs., address as Pres., 147-154; preface to address,

379°; books by man, 5°°; cataloguing rules, 54¹³, 249¹¹s; index making, 58²²-59¹¹; common sense in libs., address as Pres., 147-154; preface to address, 26¹¹¹-18²; address reprinted, 4₁8¹¹s; index to portraits and engravings, 175¹¹8; scrapping, 200²³-2²; charging system, 20³¹¹-2²; another charging plan, charging system, 21²¹-2²; inconvenience of lib. cards, 21⁴²²; reading for the young, 22³¹-2¹, she classification, (Bliss) 24¹²-2-24²²; reading for the young, 22³¹-2¹, 12³¹-2; reading for the young, 22³¹-2¹, 12³¹-2; reading for the young, 22³¹-2¹, 23¹¹-2; als²²; this School, 26₀¹¹-3.10; alphabeting rules quoted, 27³¹-2-74²¹-3; opposes voting on alphabeting rules, 27⁴²-275¹¹¹, next meeting, 276¹³, 22¹ 28₃¹¹-2; 28¹¹-2; ha. L. A. endorsement, 27′²-23°, 28⁵¹-11², 287¹¹-3; Sunday opening, 27₀²¹-5; Councillor A. L. A., 28₂²¹-3; Mr. Linderfelt's paper, 28³¹-1²; thir forcase of public libraries, 28₀¹¹-2²+1; introduction of Dr. Poole, 28₀²¹-3; of Mr. Green, 29₀²²-1; of Mr. Crunden, 29₀²²-1; falo lib. in 19³3, 34₂²²+1; lift for call slips, 39₃¹-1²-1; how we reserve books at the Boston Athenæum, 40²²-40¹-40¹-1; catlg, printing from cards, 46²²-1; Nr. Allibone and Mr. Hughes, 48²²-25; order of titles under U. S., 48⁻¹¹-1²; catlg, printing from cards, 46²²-1; Nr. Allibone and Mr. Hughes, 48²²-25; order of titles under U. S., 48⁻¹¹²-15.

Dahlgren, E. W., 424²⁵.
Daly, Augustin, his lib., 112¹³.
Daly, C: P., his lib., 112²⁷.
Damon Mem. High School and L.,
Holden, Mass., 166²⁸–167¹².
Dana, H: Swan, books and libs., 95¹². Dana J: Cotton, 452¹⁵; his letter, 30418-19, July; Denver P. L., 304²⁵⁻²⁹,

July; Denver F. L., 304—7, July; Dance of Death, bibliog. of, (Sears), 22¹¹; 56¹⁸. Daniels, Judge, 472¹², 25. Dante, cimeli danteschi, (Cattabeni) 327¹⁸; bibliog. of, (Lane) 425²⁶. Dartmouth Coll. L., no scrap collection, 202²². 20222.

Darton, Nelson H. Bibliog. of N. Amer. geology, 102¹¹.

Davenport L. Assoc., 350^{27,29}.

David M. Hunt L. and School Assoc., Falls Village, Ct., 166^{21,22}.

Davidson, Herbert E., 3¹⁵, 75¹¹, 295¹⁶, 297¹⁶, 25, 300²², 303²³ Con., 304²⁸, Con., 379¹⁸, 464¹²; next meeting, 276²⁶; Asst. Sec. A. L. A., 282²²; thanked, 288¹³.

Davies, J. F., 304²⁸ Con.; praises Mr. Crunden, 287^{24,25}.

Davies, Julien T., his lib., 22¹⁵.

Davis, Alexander J., his lib., 20¹⁷.

Davis, Andrew McFarland, 216¹³.

Davis, Miss Flora F., trustee Children's

Davis, Miss Flora F., trustee Children's L. Assoc., 9c²⁷.

Davis, Olin S., 304²⁸ Con.; next meeting, 276^{10,21}, 25; rpt. of ballot for officers, 277^{20,20}; book-binding, 282¹¹; motion, 284³⁸.

Davis, Prof. R. C., Lib. School Com. A. L. A., 282²⁵.

Davis, W: J., his lib., 20²⁶.

Dawson, H: B., his lib., 23²⁶.

Day, H:, 47²⁶; gift to N. Y. Union Theol. Sem. L., 53²⁴.

Day, II.; Ward, resignation, 90^{27,28}.

Dean, J: Ward, resignation, 90^{27,28}.

Decimals, (Fletcher) 157²²-15⁸¹³, 467¹⁰-468²⁴; (Dewey) 270²⁴-27¹⁹.

Delham (Mass.) P. L., 166^{11,13}.

De Kay, C.; his lib., 111¹⁸.

Delaware State L., extr. fr. rpt., 317^{15,21}.

Delic, Féix J., his lib., 112²⁷.

Delinquent books, Connecticut statute regarding, 442^{22,23}.

Delinquent boroks, Connecticut statute regarding, 442^{22,23}.

40424.

404". Delisle, Léopold. Catlg. des mss. des fonds Libri et Barrois, 3252"; notes sur les catlgs. de la Bibl. Nat., 45719; mss., etc., exposés dans le Bibl. Nat., 45818.

Delius, *Prof.*, gift to Bremen, 100¹⁷. Denison Club, London, 308-310; discussion on free libs, and their support

by the state, 303^{29} – 304^{17} July.

Denmark, historical writing, bibliog. of,

(Steenstrup) 329¹².

De Normandie, Rev. James, 483¹⁷.

Denver (Col.) P. L., 321¹⁴⁻¹⁶, 389²⁹-390¹², 418¹⁴, 452¹¹; (Dana) 304²⁵⁻²⁹, July.

Departmental arrangements of college libs., 340-343. De Peyster, *Gen.*, gift to Columbia Coll.

libs., 340-343.
De Peyster, Gen., gift to Columbia Coll.
L., 52²⁸.
Destruction of books, Drujon, 394¹¹.
Detroit P. L., extr. fr. rpt., 96²²; no scrap collection, 202²³; reading for the young, 231¹⁸⁻²⁷.
De Vinne, Theodore L., his lib., 112¹⁶.
Dewalque, G., 320²³.
Dewey, Melvil, 6¹⁸, 46²⁴, 90²⁸, 93¹⁶, 157²⁶, 163²¹, 24²⁶, 277²⁹, 202²³, 202² boxes, 21411; sex in registration, 214¹²; charging systems, 214¹²; principle underlying, 214¹³; accounts with borrowers, 214¹³; accounts with books, 214¹³; combined plans and various details, 214^{13} ; more about charging systems, 214^{17} ; slip indicator at Boston P. L., 214^{18} ; classification, 242^{23} ; pt. of Sec. of A. L. A., 266^{19} ; motions, 269^{25} , 270^{18} , 272^{28} , 277^{25} , 287^{19} , $288^{19.22}$; election of officers, $269^{25.28}$; $288^{19.22}$; election, reply to Mr. Fletcher, 270^{21} – 271^{19} ; Mr. Fletcher's rejoinder, 467^{16} – 468^{24} ; Com. on rules, etc., 272^{29} ; next meeting, 276^{19} , 276^{24} , 283^{29} , 284^{12} ; A. L. A. endorsement, $277^{14.21}$; 2?; Sunday opening, 280^{28} – 281^{14} ; Sec. A. L. A., 282^{18} ; Com. on A. L. A. endorsement, 282^{13} , 287^{19} ; Miss James's charging cards, 288^{24} ; program, $288^{28.29}$; Exec. Board A. L. A. 21418; combined plans and various deA. P. S., 292¹⁸; sails for Europe, 392²⁷; N. Y. Lib. Sch., 446; address, London, 448¹⁴; corrigenda, 45²⁰; storage and decimals, 467¹⁰–468²⁴.

Dexter, Lydia A., at Lib. Sch., 497²³.

Diaz y Páraz, Nicolas. Diccionario de

Diaz y Faraz, Nicolas. Diccionario autores, 362¹³. Dick, W: B., his lib., 22¹⁶. District of Columbia L., 90^{13.14}. Dixon, *Mrs. J. E.*, 294¹⁸, 304²⁹, Con. Dodge, Pickering, 196²⁸.

Dodge, Pickering, 196²⁸, Donnelly, T. F., 21²⁸, Donnelly, T. F., 21²⁸, Douai, bibliog. of, 56²⁶, Douglas L., Canaan, Conn., 165²³, Douthwaite, W. R., catlg. of lib. of Hon. Soc. of Gray's Inn, 54¹⁵, Dove, P. E.; catlg. slips in books, 361²⁵, Dover (N. H.) P. L., bulletin, 100²⁴; reading for the young, 232¹⁸⁻²²; extr. fr. rpt., 3172¹²⁻²⁵

reading for the young, 232¹⁸⁻²²; extr. fr. rpt., 317²¹⁻²⁵.
Draper, Swpt., 46²⁶.
Drew Theol. Sem. L., Madison, N. J., building, 167¹⁸-168¹³.
Drexel, Joseph W., his lib., 22¹⁶.
Drisler, Prof. H.; his lib., 111¹⁸.
Drowne, H.: T., his lib., 32²⁵.
Druion, Fernand. De la destruction

Drujon, Fernand. De la destruction volontaire des livres ou bibliolytie,

Dublin, Corporation of, hist. of, (Guilbert) 45011. Dubuque (Iowa) Y. M. L., extr. fr. rpt.,

317²⁵.

Dudley, C: R., 304²⁹ Con.; Com. on Resolutions, 269²⁴; Councillor A. L. A., 283¹¹.

Duffield, *Rev.* S: W., 47²¹.

Dugdale, R: L., 463²².

Duno, Jacob P., 77., 305¹¹ Con.; librn.

Indiana State L., 52^{25,26}.

Dunton, *Miss* C. A., reading for the young, 220^{18,19}.

Dunton, Miss C. A., reading for the young, 32018-19.

Duplessis, G. Différentes éditions des œuvres d'Ovide, 42515, 45818.

Duplicates, exchanging, (Fletcher) 157-16-22; what we do about, 369-371. Durfee, C. A. Scrap-books in libs.,

19923

Du Rieu, *Dr.* W. N. Essai bibliog. conc. les Vaudois, 458¹⁹. Durrie, *Miss* Isabel, obituary, 456¹⁹⁻²⁵. Durrie, Daniel S., 196²⁵; scrapping, 20029

Du Shane, Prof., 51²⁶.

Dutch pseudonyms, 329²⁷.

Dwight, Theodore W., his lib., 112¹⁹.

Dyer, J. N., 31³, 205²⁷, 297¹⁵; sickness regretted, by A. L. A., 271²²; A. L. A. resolutions on his sickness, 276^{28,29}; Councillor A. L. A., 283¹¹; obituary, 335^{12,17}, 359²³–366²¹; resolutions on death of, 387^{11,15}.

Dziatzko, Karl, card catlg. rules, 288¹⁴; his cataloging rules, (Linderfelt) 248-17-249¹⁷; Beiträge zur Gutenbergfrage, 36²¹⁵.

Ealing, F. L., Eng., 423¹⁵. Earle, S.. F., 100²⁶. Earle, Stephen C., 167²⁹, 324¹², 358¹⁶. East, *Judge* E. H., gift to Vanderbilt Law L., 421¹⁹. Eastern District L. Assoc., Brooklyn

Eastern District L. Assoc., Brooklyn L., 320^{13.19}. Ebering, *Dr.* Emil, 326¹². Eddy, *Miss*, gift to Olneyville F. L. A., 454²¹. Edersheim, *Dr.*, his lib. presented to Exeter Coll., 393¹³. Edersheim, *Mrs.*, gift to Exeter Coll., 321²⁴.

32424. Edmands, J., reading for the young, 233¹⁹⁻²¹; letter of regret, 270¹²; how we treat new books at Phila. Merc. L., 305¹⁰⁻²³ July; how we choose and

buy new books at Merc. L., Phila., 330¹⁴⁻¹⁹; married, 360¹¹; Junius bibliog., 463^{26,29}.

Edmondson, Miss Kate, 30511 Con.; marriage, 359²². Education by libraries, (Schwartz) 5¹⁶-

Edwards, E., quoted, 23²⁵⁻²⁹. Edwary, *Miss*, librn. Children's L. Assoc., N. Y., 322²⁵. Egle, W. H., *M. D.*, 199¹², 323²⁶, 305¹¹,

Con. Ehrensberger, Hugo. Bibl. liturgica

manuscripta, 327¹⁸.

Einsle, Anton. Die Incunabel-Bibliog., 362¹⁴.

a scrap-book, 199²³.
Eldridge, Miss Isabella, gift to Norfolk,

Eldridge, Miss Isabella, gift to Norfolk, Conn., 138³⁷, 170¹⁶. Eldridge, Rev. Joseph, D. D., 170¹⁶. Elenco delle opere period. in Italia, 56¹³. Ellio, C: W., 351¹⁵. Ellis, Prof., 347²⁷. Ellis, F: S., contents to Shelley's poeti-

Ellis, T. G., contents to Sheney's poetr-cal works, 102¹⁴. Ellis, T. G., 157²². Elzevier bibliog., (Christie) 141¹⁹, 327¹⁴; (Goldsmid) 327²³. Embroidered book covers, 349^{24–29}.

Embury, Daniel, his lib., 20²⁶. Emilio, L. F., his lib., 83²⁶. Emmet, *Dr.* T: Addis, his lib., 21¹⁶,

Enamel finish on magazine covers,

(Berry) 324²⁷-325¹⁵. Encyclopædia Britannica, index, 329²². English language, bibliog. of, (Sahlen-

english language, bibliog. of, (Sahlender) 362²³.
English libraries, charging system, 204²⁵⁻²⁶, 205^{11.15}.
Eno, Amos R., gift to Simsbury, Conn., 173¹¹.

Enoch Pratt F. L., Baltimore, extr. fr. rpt., 135¹⁸; building, 163²⁷-164¹¹. Equitable Life Insurance Co., its lib., 11221.

Erotic lit., bibliog. of, (Hayn) 36219. Estabrook, C: More about charging systems, 21417.

Evans, Alice G., 30512, Con.

Evans, C.; Sunday opening, 18218; letter of regret, 27012. Everett, E.; 49015.

Examination questions at N. Y. Lib.

Sch., 446-7. Examinations, lib., 107¹²⁻²⁵, 368²⁷⁻²⁸; tips for candidates, (Schwartz) 406¹¹⁻²⁷.

Exter Coll., Oxford, Eng., gift to, 324²⁴, 393¹³. Exhibit of libs. at the world's fair of 1892, 335¹⁷⁻²³. Extending books, 56¹⁶.

Faccio, Ces., bibl. civica, 135¹³. Fair, lib., 138¹⁵. Fall River (Mass.) P. L., extr. fr. rpt., rain River (Mass.) F. L., extr. fr. fpt., 317^{26} ; amendment to rules, 321^{17} . Fallis, E. O., 173^{24} . Farmer, J. S., 329^{24} , 426^{19} . Favaro, A., 393^{17} . Fearey, Charlotte, at Lib. Sch., 479^{23} . Fellowcraft Club exhibit at the Washington Contempolar Loop.

ington Centennial Loan Exhibition, 1889, 32719

Fellowcraft Club L., N. Y., 32226.

Fellowcraft Club L., N. Y., 322^{20} . Fellows, $1; 353^{22}$. Fenner, fudge, 135^{16} . Ferrari, Ferruccio. Le bibliografie degli incunaboli, 107^{22} . Fiction, 1351^{5-17} , 150^{20} – 151^{25} , 343^{28} – 345^{14} , $346^{21.25}$, 347^{18} , 356^{21-29} , 412^{13} – 414^{27} , $417^{18.23}$, 2^{6} – 418^{12} , 1647, 452^{24} ; in 1796, 322^{17} ; (Hubbard) 399, 407–409; (Mason) 448^{20} – 449^{13} ; at the Brit. Mus., 310–311; in hot weather,

348²⁶⁻²⁹; dict. of noted names, (wheeler) 362²⁶; three-cent dreadfuls, names, Winesier, 302, third 410-41110.

Field, J. W., gift to Ashfield, 163²⁶.

Field, Marshall, 473¹¹.

Finance Com., rpt., 271^{24} - 272^{27} . Finzi, *Prof.* Gius. Tavole storicobibliog. della letteratura italiana, 42617,

Fire, 4916; (Y. M. C. A., N. Y.), 356-

First Protestant free lib. in Eng., 477-

Fisher, G: H., 353¹⁷. Fiske, D. W., his lib., 20¹⁹. Fiske, Willard. Bibliog. notices, 4; books printed in Iceland, 1578-1844, 36217

books printed in Iceland, 1578–1844, 362¹⁷.
Fitch, C. E., 46¹⁸.
Flatagan, Mr., 297¹⁷.
Fletcher, W. I., 76²³, 134²³, 241²¹, ²⁴, 270¹³, 275¹¹, ²¹, 292¹⁵, ²⁶, 294¹⁷, ²⁷, 295²¹, 296²³, 391²⁷ Con., 458²⁷, 458²⁷, ibbrary buildings, 39-40²²; lib. classification, 21²⁷-23, 77-79²⁴, 113-116; lis classification, 1818 blass, 242¹⁸, 24²⁸, 458²⁷; lib. superstitions, 155-159²¹; rpl. Com. Distrib. Pub. Docs., 268¹⁸; motions, 27¹²³, 274²⁷, 277²⁴, 283¹⁸; hyphened words, 274²⁴; A. L. A. Endorsement Com., 277¹³, ²¹, 285¹⁵, ²¹, 287¹⁹; Pub. Docs. Com. A. L. A., 282²⁷; Exec. Board A. L. A. P. S., 292¹⁸; Sec. A. L. A. Pub. Sec., 202¹⁸; storage and decimals, 467¹⁸–468²⁸; the inferno in pub. libs., 480¹⁸⁻²⁵.
Fletcher F. L., Burlington, Vt., extr. fr. rpt., 135²⁰–136¹¹.
Florence, W. J., his lib., 490²³.
Florimo, Francesco, death of, 52²⁶⁻²⁷.
Fogg, G. M., gift to Vanderbilt Law L., 421¹⁹.

421... Folkard, catlg. of mining lit., 44828. Folsom, G. R., his lib., 20¹⁷, 8329. Folwell, *Dr.*, 412¹⁵, ²¹, 443¹². Food, bibliog. of, (Georg) 141²¹. Foote, C. B., his lib., 22²¹, 83²⁷. Foraminifera, bibliog. of, (Sherborn) 56^{24} .

56²⁴.
Ford, Gordon L., 416¹⁰, 479¹².
Ford, Paul Leicester, 477²⁰, 479¹⁵; private libs. of N. Y., 20¹⁶.22²⁰, 111¹⁶.112; Sec. N. Y. L. C., 42-44, 93¹⁴-94²⁷, 479¹⁵; disposition of pamph. in libs., 43¹⁷, 18, 22, 24; catlgs. of portraits and pictures, 44¹¹⁻¹², 14; bibliog. of the adoption of the U. S. Constitution, 56¹⁴; bibliog. of Continental Congress, 100²³, 144¹⁰; bibliog. of private libs., 306¹⁷.307, July; notice of A. P. C. Griffin's Index, 325²³.25; check-list of American magazines pub. in the 18th Griffin's Index, 325²⁸⁻²⁵; check-list of American magazines pub. in the 18th century, 373-376; list of books by or relating to B: Franklin, 425¹⁶; Exec. Com. N. Y. L. C., 477²⁶; periodicals in reading-rooms and libs., 478¹⁶; notice of Stein's Travaux, 488²⁴⁻²⁸; bibliog. of the Amer. Hist. Soc., 480¹⁴.

48914. 489¹³. Foster, W: E., 86²⁶, 134²⁴, 158²², 270¹⁷, 278¹⁹, 305¹², Con., 343¹³, 416²⁹; how far should reading be controlled in libs., 92²⁴⁻²⁶, 2⁷, 94²³, 2⁴³; how they treat new books at Providence P. L., 10911-26; Sunday opening, 18222; charg-10011-20; Sunday opening, 1822; charging system, 20823; new charging system at Prov. P. L., 2148; reading for the young, 2341-21; uses of subject catlg., 236-239, 28524-28615; exam. Treas. acc., 26726; Lib. School, 269-15,17; pt. of Finance Com. of A. L. A., 2724-2727; Com. on rules, etc., 272-20; shelving, 27516; indexing portraits, 27828; Finance Com. A. L. A., 28223; how we choose and buy new books at how we choose and buy new books at Providence P. L., 372¹¹⁻²³; address at State Normal School, 456²⁶; what

we do with pamphlets at Providence P. L., 47112-27. Fovargne, H. W., prize awarded to,

Fowler, Miss Clara M., gift to Concord,

Fowler, W. P., 95¹¹; gift to Concord, N. H., 165²⁸. Fowler, W. P., 95¹¹; gift to Concord, N. H., 165²⁸. Fowler L. See Concord, N. H. France. Annuaire des bibliothèques, 35²¹; bibliog, of history of, (Monod

and Tedder) 246²⁵. Francis, *Dr. J. W.*, his lib., 20²⁶. Franklin, B., bibliog. of, (Ford) 425¹⁶. Franklin (Mass.) L., and Robert Els-

Franklin (Mass.) L., and Robert Elsmere, 138¹³.
Fraser, W. L., his lib., 83²⁸.
Frati, Ludovico, 36i²¹; Opere della bibliog. bolognese, 32r²².
Frederickson, C: W., his lib., 20¹⁹.
Free libraries, 308–310¹⁹; some hints on the future of, (Thompson) 448¹⁰; and technical education, (Lancaster) 448²⁵.
Freestone, Mrs. Delna, 455²⁵.
French, E. E., bequest to Barre, Vt., 130²⁷⁻²⁹.
Frew, W. N., Carnegie I., Ditteburg.

Frew, W. N., Carnegie L., Pittsburg, Pa., 422^{12.17}.
Friedel, H., 141²⁵.
Friends' F. L., Germantown, Phila.,

Friends' F. L., Germantown, Phila., extr. fr. rpt., 96²³, 137¹⁴.
Fuerbach, Mr., industrial libs., 283^{21.25}.
Full names, Helps for cataloguers in finding, (Hull) 7-20²⁴.
Full names, 101^{14.17}, 140^{17.21}, 326^{17.22}, 36¹²⁸-36²¹, 393^{19.22}, 424^{26.29}, 487^{17.27}.
Fuller, Dr. T., 393¹².
Fumagalli, G. Edifici di bibl. italiane, 316¹⁸, bibl. bibliographica italica, 328²³; indice dell' Archiv. della Soc. Rom. di Storia Patria, 362²⁷.
Furness, Evans, & Co., 171¹⁷. Furness, Evans, & Co., 17117.

Gabriel, G:, bequest to Yale Coll. L., 100^{22}

Gale, Miss Ellen, 305¹², Con.
Gale, S: C., and Mrs., gift to Holden,
Mass., 166²⁸.

Mass., 166²⁸.
Gallaher, Bp., 135¹⁶.
Gallican Church, 320²⁷.
Galliner, Mrs. H. R., 305¹², Con.
Gallup, Albert, his lib., 22²¹.
Gallup, G. B., 453¹⁰; reserving books in the Albany Y. M. L., 368^{21,26}.
Galveston (Tex.) P. L., extr. fr. rpt.,

13615. Garcia, Manuel Rico, escritores de Ali-

Garcia, Manuer Rico, established, et al. 425²⁴. Garibaldi, Giuseppe, bibliog. of, 425²⁸. Garland, *Miss* Caroline H., 305¹³, Con.; reading for the young, 232^{18,22}; charging systems, 28^{121,23}. Garnett, Dr. R;, 4¹⁴, 360¹², 449¹⁴; colophons of the early printers, 449^{19,25}. Garrett, M., gift to B. & O. F. Circ. L., 240¹².

L., 34912. Garrett, Robert, gift to B. & O. F. Circ.

L., 349¹². Garrett, T. Harrison, gift to B. & O. F. Circ. L., 349¹². Gaspari, *Prof.* Gae. Bibliog. della

musica, 362¹⁸. Gaulon, C., 339²¹. Gavitt, *Miss* Jessie, 53¹³. Gayley, James, 137²⁸.

Geography, bibliog. of, 393¹⁸. Geology, bibliog. of N. Amer., (Darton)

Georg, C. Verzeichniss der Lit. über Speise und Trank bis zum J. 1887,

George Hail F. L., Warren, R. I., dedication, 52¹³⁻¹⁴. Georgia, bibliog. of kingdom of, (Ward-

rop) 10213. Georgia State L., want of room, 32118-21.

Gérard, E. B., 432²⁵⁻²⁹. German book binding, bibliog. of, (Maul)

German industrial museums, (Ruepprecht) 328²⁷. German lit., bibliog. of, 394¹²; (Kürschner) 328¹³.

schner) 328¹⁰. German periodicals, 326²⁷. German publishing methods, (Harris) 250¹³–254²⁵; (disc.) 288¹⁷. Gerry, Elbridge T., his lib., 112²¹. Gherardi, Aless. Elenco delle publicazioni di Cesare Guasti, 458¹⁹.

Gids, De, index to, 48916. Gifts and bequests (dept.), 53, 100, 140,

360, 393, 424, 457, 487.
Gilbert, Mrs. J., gift to Players' Club L., 457^{14.17}.
Gilbert, W. J., 287²², 443²⁴; indexing or catalogizing, 246¹⁷-248²⁶.
Gilkeson, J. M., gift to St. Louis P. L.,

100¹⁹. Gillett, Rev. C. R., scrapping, 202¹².
Gillett, Rev. Prof. E. H., 47¹³.
Gilmore, H: H., 6²⁵, 351¹⁵.
Gilsey, P., his lib., 22²².
Gilstrap F. L., Newark, Eng., extr. fr.
rpt., 351¹⁶.

Gladstone, W:, bibliog. of recent writ-

Ipl., 351¹⁰.

Gladstone, W:, bibliog. of recent_writings of, 56¹⁵.

Glaser, Julius, bibliog. of, 362¹⁹.

Glaser, Julius, bibliog. of, 67 the young, 232^{24,26}; extr. fr. rpt., 351¹⁷.

Gnecchi, Fr. and E. Bibliog. numismatica, 327²³.

Godkin, F. A., his lib., 111¹⁹.

Goelet, Ogden, his lib., 83²⁸.

Goethe-Jahrbuch, Gesammtregister zu den Bänden 1-10, 480¹⁷.

Goldsmid, Edmund. Publications of Elzevier presses, 327²⁸.

Gorman, Mr., 90¹⁸.

Gosnold, (Mass.) no lib. in, 354¹⁴.

Gould, Ji M., 305¹³. Con.

Government publications, 317¹⁸⁻²¹;

(Schwartz) 432¹¹⁻²⁵.

Grace Aguilar F. L., N. Y., 50²⁸.

480²⁶. 480²⁰. Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L., 166^{22,23}; scrap collections, 199^{17,22}, 202²⁴; reading for the young, 231^{27,28}; extr. fr. rpt., 419¹⁶; catlg. 457¹⁹. Grange, E. L. List of civil war tracts etc. rel. to the County of Lincoln, 483²². Grant Francis E. bis lib. v.1¹⁹

Grant, Francis E., his lib., 11119. Gray, D: Letters etc., reviewed, 4421. Barrington (Mass.) F. L., gift to, 360²³.

Gr. Brit. Hist. Mss. Commission. 11th rpt., 327²⁶.

rpt., 327²⁶. Greek authors, how treated in a catlg., 314^{25,29}. Greeley, Horace, Sunday, 178²². Green, Bernard H., 411¹⁹, 455²¹. Green, Miss Harriet E., instructor in dict. cataloguing at Lib. Sch., 479²⁹. Green, Dr. Jr., 271¹⁹. Green, Dr. Jr., 271¹⁹. Green, Sr. Sr. 8c²¹, 188²⁵, 197¹², 226²³, 271²⁸, 283¹⁹, 290^{22,28}, 261⁹, 299¹⁹, 29, 305¹³, Con., 351¹⁵, 358¹⁶, 437²³; how we treat new books at Worcester F. P. L., 110¹⁹-111¹²; Sunday opening, 182¹⁴; the lib. in its relations to persons engaged in industrial pursuits, 215-225; reading for the young, 231sons engaged in industrial pursuits, 215-225; reading for the young, 231-14-18; rpt. of Com. on distribution of Pub. Docs., 267²⁸–26817; Lib. School, 260¹⁷-21; motion, 269²¹, 271²³, 285¹⁸, ¹⁰, 287¹⁸; election of officers 269²⁵; Vice-Pres. A. L. A., 282¹⁷; Pub. Docs.

Com. A. L. A., 282²⁶; Ind. libs. disc., 283²¹-26; A. L. A. endorsement, 284²⁶-285¹⁴; pub. libs. of Worcester, 316²⁶; how we choose and buy new books at Worcester F. P. L., 336-337¹¹; what we do about duplicates at Worcester we do about duplicates at Worcester F. P. L., 370^{25} – 371^{18} . Greene, E. A., gift to Central Falls F. L., 424^{15} . Greene, C. L., reading for the young, 228^{26-27} .

Greenville, S. C., lib. assoc., 353²⁸.
Griffin, A. P. C., his index noticed, (Ford) 325²².
Griswold, A. W., his lib., 20²⁰.
Griswold, S. B., 46²⁰.
Griswold, W. M., Travel, 456²⁶⁻²⁷.
Grolier Club L., N. Y., 43²⁰, 80²².
Grosvenor L., Buffalo, N. Y., 320¹⁰⁻²³.
Growoll, A., his lib., 111¹⁰.
Guasti, Cesare, bibliog. of, (Gherardi and Catellacci) 45⁸¹⁹.
Guernsey, Rocellus S., his lib., 83²⁰.
Guidl, R. A., 197¹³; scrapping, 201²¹⁻²²; Councillor A. L. A., 283¹²; alcoves, 343²². 34322.

Gurley, E. W., scrap books, 199²². Gutenberg, (Dziatzko), 362¹³. Guyot, C. Bibliog. de H: Lepage, 425²⁵.

Hackley, C: H., gift to Muskegon, Mich., 125¹², ²⁸, 168²³; sketch of life of, 126²⁴⁻²⁹.

Hackley P. L., Muskegon, Mich., 125-126, 161²⁴, 168²³⁻²⁵; the corner-stone laid, 316²³. Haeghen, Ferd. van der.

Lipsienne, 327²⁷. Haendel, C. A., 326²⁷. Haferkorn, H. E. Handy lists of tech-

nical lit., 425²⁵. Hagar, Albert D., death, 304²³, Con. Hagar, G: J., 107²⁵; newspaper hist. in the lib., 117-118²⁵; index to por-traits, 175¹⁵; state aid to hist. societies,

465-466. 465-466.
Hagar, Miss S. C., Sunday opening, 18223; reading for the young, 23423-28.
Haight, Miss Susie, trustee Children's L. Assoc., 9028.
Hail, Mrs. G:, 5213.
Hale, E: Everett, 34617.
Hall, Prof. E. W., 5227-28.
Hall, E: W., the teacher and the lib., 21617.

31617

Hamilton L., 48018. Hamilton (Ont.) P. L., new building,

Hamilton L, 480%. Hamilton (Ont.) P. L., new building, 35821-23, Hammond, G:, 48328, Hammond, H: B., his lib., 11228. Hammond, H: B., his lib., 11228. Hancock, Mrs. C. G., reading for the young, 2271-13. Hannah, G:, resigned, 13921. Hannaway, Miss E. S., 9028. Hapgood, Isabel F., the Imperial L. at St. Petersburg, 31214-31415. Hapgood, Melvin H., 17312. Hardy, G: E., the school lib. a factor in education, 34316-34727. Harden L., N. Y., 45415-18. Harmonie Club L., N. Y., 8912. Harney, A. E., 17013. Harris, G: W., 10715, 29418,26, 30513, Con., 43112, 43217; new lib. building of Cornell Univ., 12121-1241, scrapping, 20127; German publishing methods, of Cornell Univ., 12121-124; scrapping, 20127; German publishing methods, 25013-25425, 28717; seminars, 29428; permanent location, 33528, 29; the seminary lib., 46424-20. Harris, W. T., 39018. Harrispurg. Pa., movement for a free lib., 45228-45412.

Harrison, Robert, resigned, 5229; vote of thanks to, 44917. Hartford, Conn., proposed free lib.,

76²⁴⁻²⁵, 98¹⁶⁻¹⁷; plan for lib., art gallery, etc., 13¹⁶⁻²².
Hartford (Conn.) L. Assoc., reading for the young, 227¹⁸⁻¹⁵; appeal for help, 321²⁵⁻²⁴; extr. fr. rpt., 38⁸¹⁵⁻¹⁸; bulletin, 393¹⁸.

tin, 393¹⁸. Theol. Sem. L., 50^{16,19}; bequest to, 100¹⁸. Hartwig, *Dr.* A., his classification, (Bliss) 245^{28–246²⁴. Hartwig, O., 100²⁸. Harvard Univ. L., 412¹⁷; bulletin, 100²⁶, 487¹⁵; how they treat new books at, (Winsor) 111²²⁻²⁴; extr. fr. rpt., 136¹⁶⁻²¹; open on Sunday, 176²⁴; scrap collections, 196¹⁹, 197^{26,27}; Gr. and Lat. authors in catlg., 314^{25–29}; bibliog. contributions, 325²⁸; reserved books, 34¹²⁰–342²⁸; pamflets, 434^{13,22}; new German lib., 457^{12–13}; gift of J. H. Treat, 487¹⁴.}

Treat, 48714. Harvey, Elizabeth, at Lib. Sch., 47917.

Hatboro, Pa., 38126.
Hatheld, Edwin F., D. D., 4722, 5325.
Hautes-Alpes, bibliog. of, 5617.
Haven, H: T., gift to New London, 16924.

Haven, S: F., death, 304¹⁸, Con. Haverhill (Mass.) P. L., reading for the young, 229¹¹⁻¹³. Hawkins, Rush C., 21¹⁹; his lib., 21¹⁸,

8329.

83²⁰. Hawley, F.; death of, 139²²-2⁶. Hayes, Edmund, 90²³. Hayes, Rutherford P., 305¹⁴, Con.; Nom. Com. A. L. A. Pub. Sec., 292¹⁷. Hayn, H. Bibl. erotica et curiosa Monacensis, 362¹⁸.

Hayward, Miss A. L., reading for the young, 228^{24.25}, Hazeltine, Paul Richards, bequest to Belfast, 164¹⁶.

Heath, Francis G., index making, 5821-27.

Hedge, F: H., Jr., reading for the young, 229¹⁵. Heer, Oswald, bibliog. of, (Malloizel)

Heffley, N. P., his lib., 11227. Heinsius, W: Allgemeines Bücher-Lexi-

kon, 394¹². Heise, P. Handy lists of technical lit.,

Henry B. Smith Mem. L. of Philos.,

Herbert, Auberon, free libs., 309²⁷-31016.

Hetherington, E., index making, 5723-

Hewins, *Miss* C. M., 215¹⁹; reading for the young, 227¹³⁻¹⁵; letter of regret, 270¹³; Lib. School Com., A. L. A., 282²⁰.

Hewitt, Abram S., his lib., 11222.

Heyer, A. Reste periodischer Zeitschriften, 325²⁸. Higginson, Col. T: W., 80²⁵, 351¹⁵; the

new departure, 31614.

new departure, 31614. Hilcken, G. F., an East End lib., 44828. Hild, F: H., 18026, 30514 Con.; reading for the young, 22718-22; Com. on Resolutions, 26924; Asst. Sec. A. L. A., 28222; Nom. Com. A. L. A. Pub. Sec., 20217; periodicals in reading rooms and libs., 47728, 47816. Hildeburn, C: Riché. A list of the issues of the press in N. Y., 1693-1752, 14121

141-1. Hill, Frank P., 13825, 30515 Con., 35629, 4t618; how far should reading be controlled in libs.? 9419, 16, 18; librn. Newark F. P. L., 43718, Hill, Hon. Luther, 38414. Hills. Mrs. 40210

Hills, Mrs., 403¹⁰. Hilton (N. J.) L. Assoc., 483¹⁵⁻¹⁶. Hinkle, Thornton M., the Law Lib.,

Historical societies, state aid to, (Hagar)

465-466. History, bibliog. of, (Lasteyrie and Lefèvre-Pontalis) 141²³. Hitchcock, Roswell Dwight, D. D.,

47²⁵. Hoe, Robert, his lib., 21²¹. Hofmeister, Fr. Musikalien, 327²⁸. Holliday, D. C., Jr., gift to Howard Mem. L., 322²¹. Holmes, O. W., reception to, 97²⁹; address before the Bost Medical L. Assoc., 31619. Holvoke (Mass.) P. L., extr. fr. rpt.,

31726.

Homes, Dr. H: A., 4617; death, 30423, Con.

Hopedale, Mass., bibliog. of, 9626. Hopedale (Mass.) P. L., extr. fr. rpt., 9624-26.

90° -20° ... Miss E. K., 6²⁸, 134²⁸. Horgan, S. H., index to portraits, 175¹³. Horn, W. T., his lib., 21²². Hornell L., Hornellsville, N. Y., 167-12-13; reading for the young, 232²⁸... 233¹¹.

Houghton, J. C., reading for the young,

230^{11.14}. Howard, Mr., 299¹¹. Howard, Annie T., 135¹⁶; gift to N. Orleans, 169²⁷. Howard L., New Orleans, 39²⁷, 129¹², 169²⁵⁻²⁸; to be opened as soon as possible, 50²⁵⁻²⁶; opened, 135¹⁵⁻¹⁷; gift to, 322¹⁹⁻²¹. Howe & Van Brunt, 166¹². Howell, G: R., 46¹⁷, ²⁰, 196²⁵; scrapping, 200²⁶.

20026

Howitt, W., 489¹⁵.
Hoyt, J. K. Libs. as sources of present information, 400¹²⁻¹⁶, 414²¹–415²⁴. Hoyt P. L., East Saginaw, Mich.,

Hubbard, James M., 14016; his article tubbard, James M., 140¹¹¹; fils article in North American, 399, 417^{18,23}, ²⁵–418¹², 16-17; children and fiction in libs., 400¹⁸; are pub. libs. pub. blessings? 407-409, 418¹⁷; reply to, (Brett) 476²⁰–477¹⁵; reply to, (Fletcher) 480^{18,25}.

Hübbel, Miss Maria T., asst. librn Cleveland P. L., 420²². Hübner, E. Bibliog. der klass. Alter-

thumswissenschaft, 327²⁰.
Hugelmann, *Dr.* K.: Die Centralisation der Amtsbibl. in Wien. 418¹⁸.
Hughes, T., and Mr. Allibone, 486²¹.
Hughes P. L., Rugby, Tenn., gift to,

53.26. Hull, C: H., 4^{24.26}; helps for cataloguers in finding full names, 7-20.24. Hull, *Miss* Fanny, 305.14, Con., 458.27. Humors and blunders, 102.23.29, 142.21.29, 330.21.29, 342.29, 426.23.24, 490.27.25. Iiumphreys, *Miss* Eva, librn. South Bend P. L., 51.26. Hunt, Catharine, 166.21. Hunt, Richard M., 170.15; his lib., 20.17, 2.23.

Hutchins, Miss A., E., 305¹⁵, Con. Hutton, A. W., book sizes, 431²⁷; a new size notation, 440²⁶, 456^{11.16}. Hutton, Laurence, 21²⁴.

Hymnological lib., 5325.

Iceland, bibliog. of books published in, (Fiske) 362¹⁷. Iglesia, Eug. de la. Catlg. de la bibl. del centro del ejército, 361²².

Illinois, lib. legislation, 192¹³⁻¹⁴.
Illinois, lib. legislation, 192¹³⁻¹⁴.
Illustrated books, monograph of privately, (Tredwell) 21¹⁷.
Immoral books, 367¹⁰⁻²⁶, 408²⁴⁻²⁸, 476-

25-28, 48018-25 Improvement District I., Attleboro, Vt., 9735-26

Incunabula, bibliog. of, (Ferrari) 101²²; (Einsle) 362¹⁴; catig. of, in R. Bibl. Univ., Bologna, (Caronti) 361²¹. Index librorum prohibitorum, gedruckt

zu Parma 1580, 362²². Index rerums and scrap-books, 199²⁴. Index Society, 174^{2C-20}. Indexes, (dept.) 56, 102, 141, 329, 362,

Indexes, (ucpr.) 426, 489.
Indexing, (Tuer and others) 57-59, 287-23; and scrapping, (Perkins) 19924; portraits, (Bowker) 174-176, (disc.) 278²⁵⁻²⁹; or catalogizing, (Gilbert)

India, bibliog. of geology of, (Oldham) 32819

Indianapolis (Ind.) P. L., extr. fr. rpt.,

Indicator, Robertson Duplex, 4215-27. Industrial libs., discussion, 28321-26. Industrial museums, libs. of, (Ruep-

precht) 328²⁷.
Industrial pursuits, the library in its relations to persons engaged in, 215-

Inferno in pub. libs., (Fletcher) 480¹⁸-2⁵. Ingram, J., a day's reading in the Mitchell L., Glasgow, 480²⁵. Inner Temple, mss. 32²⁷.

Inner Temple, mss. 327²⁷. Insurance Co., lib. aided by, 97²⁸. International and foreign law, libs. of,

47423-29 Inverness (Scotland) Free L. a failure,

Inverness (Scotland) Free L. a failure, 52^{32,28}, 99^{25,26}. Iroquoian languages, (Pilling) 101²³. Irving, A. M., 349¹³. Isaacs, H: G., 36¹⁷. Istituto Archeologico, repertorio delle opere dell', 426¹⁸. Italian lang., bibliog. of, 327¹³. Italian ling., bibliog. of, 327¹³. Italian libs., (Kephart) 108^{20,29}; Edifici di bibl. italiane, (Fumagalli) 316¹⁹. Italian literature, bibliog. of, (Finzi Italian literature, bibliog. of, (Finzi and Valmagge) 426¹⁷, 488²². Italian periodicals, 56¹³, Italian theatre, bibliog. of, (Ademollo)

56¹¹, 140²⁶. Italy. Min. della Pub. Istr. Indici e cat-

aloghi, 100²⁰.

Italy. Minist. del Tesoro: Ragioneria
Gen. dello Stato. Elenco delle opere di computisteria, 32811; bibliog. of, (Ottino and Fumagalli) 32823. Ives, Brayton, his lib., 2124, 8411.

Jackson, F:, systems of charging loans and an improved slip case, 21329; death, 30422, Con.

Jackson, Master Rob't F., 305¹⁵, Con. Jackson, Gen. W. H., 300¹¹. Jackson Square L., N. Y. City, 170-

Jacobs, M., C., at Lib. Sch., 479²³. Jadart, H., L. Paris, 456²⁹. Jahrbücher d. ges. Medicin. Gen.-Reg-

ister, 14212

James, Miss H. P., 404¹⁵, ¹⁸; praised, 05²⁸; Sunday opening, 183²⁵; reading for the young, 233²⁴⁻²⁸; current magazine check-lists, 377-378²⁶; library bores, 464¹⁴⁻¹⁵. Janesville (Wis.) F. L., extr. fr. rpt.,

Japan, Jesuit mission press in, (Satow)

328°-, Jaquith, Mrs. O. B., 305¹⁵, Con. Jay, J., his lib., 84¹². Jenks, Albert A., gift to Central Falls F. L., 424¹⁵. Jenks, Nev. H: F., 299²⁵, 45⁸²⁷. Jenkins, Miss, reading for the young,

22725-22812.

Jermain, Mrs. F.. D., 305¹⁸, Con. Jersey City (N. J.) F. I., incorporated, 321²⁵.

Jesuit Mission press in Japan, (Satow)

Jesuit Mission press in Japan, (Satow) 328²⁸, Jesus, Company of. Catlg. dei libri publicati dai padri della C. di G. della provincia veneta, 394¹².

Jewett, *Prof.* C: C., charging system, 205²⁶–206²⁰, 468¹⁵ 18.

Jews, bibliog. of, (Lippe) 328¹⁴,

John Crerar L. bequest, 472²⁶–473²⁷.

Johns Hopkins Univ. L., Balt., 94²⁸, 320^{11,12}, 412¹⁸; scrap collections, 196²⁶, 198^{26,27}; bequest to, 389^{17,19},

Johnson, *Miss* Sumner H., 139¹⁴, 305¹⁰ Con.; reading for the young, 230-27-28.

Johnston, Dr. C., Jr., 320¹². Johnston, W: P., 298²³. Jonathan Hall Mem. L., Ridgeway,

Jonathan Hall Mem. L., Ridgeway, Mich , 172¹⁹. Jones, Miss Ada A., 134²⁷, 322²⁹. Jones, C: H., 166¹⁹. Jones, Gardner M., 356²⁹; librn. Salem P. L., 366¹⁸. Jones, G:, 309²⁸. Jordan, F: P., 419¹⁴; librn. Mich. Univ. L., 423²⁹; check-list of periodicals, 432¹⁴⁻¹⁷. Jordan, W. G. bie lib. ...²⁴

Jordan, W: G., his lib., 11126 Josephson, Aksel G. S. Catlg. method. des Acta et Nova acta Regiæ Soc. Scientiarum Upsaliensis, 42618.

Joubert, A. La bibl. d'un lieutenant, 31616 Jovy, Ernest, G. Prousteau, 4615. Judson, Pres. St. Louis P. L., 481-

Judson, F. N., 292²⁴. Junius, bibliog. of, 463²⁶⁻²⁹.

14-21

Kalbsleisch, C: H., his lib., 84¹², Kansas, lib. legislation, 192^{15,21}, Kansas City (Mo.) P. L., 390^{12,24}, Kansas Hist. Soc., extr. fr. rpt., 48¹⁷, Kearney (Neb.) L., 353²⁰-354¹², 483^{16,17}, Keen, *Mr.*, 17²⁶, Kellogg, *Dr.*, 347²⁷, Kelly, Hiram, bequest to Chicago P. L., 424^{18,19}, W. his lib. 51²⁷

424 451. Kent, W:, his lib., 20¹⁷. Kentucky, lib. legislation, 192²². Kephart, Horace, 7¹⁹; Italian libs., 108^{26,29}; letter of regret, 270¹⁸; Coöp.

Com. A. L. A., 28225. Kerslake, T: The sizes of books, 32812;

Nersiake, 1: The sizes of books, 328¹²; water marks, 387¹⁶.
King, T: Starr, 442¹⁸.
King, Wilson, gift to Carnegie L., Allegham, 393¹¹.
Kingston, N. Y., circ. lib., 354¹².
Kinsman, J;, bequest to Salem, Mass., 483^{16,19}.

Kirkwood, Rev. James. Bibliothecks,

38717. Kite, W. Book registry for a small lib., 21424. Klemm, H: Catlg. des Bibliog. Muse-

ums, 10122

ums, 101²². Klussmann, Dr. R., Programmen, 328¹². Knapp, Prof., his lib., 490²⁴. Knapp, August, 6²⁰, 132²⁸. Knox, J: Jay, his lib., 112²². Knuttel, W. P. C. Pamflettenversameling in de K. Bibliothek, 457²⁴. Kön. Bibliothek, Bamberg, (Leitschuh)

Kon. Bibliothek, The Hague, catlg. of pamphlets, 457²⁴, K. Univ. Bibl., Halle. Ordnungen für den Lesesaal d. K. Univ. Bibl. zu

Halle, 31617.

riatie, 316⁴¹.

Riatie, 316⁴¹.

treasures of the Marsh Lib., 452¹⁸.

Kraeger, *Miss* Alice Bertha, 305¹⁸ Con.; cataloging, 287¹²; at Lib. Sch., 472²⁸.

Kürschner, Jos. Deutscher Litt.-Kalendar, 328¹³.

Labels, how to make them stick to metal, Laboulaye, Ed., bibliog. of, (Rozière)

45822 Laconia (N. H.) L., new quarters, 50-

La Crosse (Wis.) P. L., 167¹⁹⁻²². Lamartinière, H. M. P. L., Morocco,

394¹³. Lamb, Mrs. Martha J., her lib., 84¹³. Lancaster, A. Free libs. and technical

education, 448²⁵. Lancaster (Mass.) L., extr. fr. rpt., 136²²; re-registration at, (Chandler) 347¹⁸–348¹⁶. Lancaster (P2.) Lancaster (P2.)

130²⁻²; re-registration at, (Chander) 347¹⁸⁻³, 348¹⁶.

Lancaster (Pa.) Law L. As., extr. fr. rpt., 48¹⁸.

Lancefield, R. T., librn. Hamilton (Canada) F. L., 130²⁷.

Lane, W. C., 7¹⁹, 134²⁵, 288¹⁶, 488²⁷; rpt. on aids and guides for readers, 256¹⁵-259²¹; Treas. A. L. A. Pub. Sec., 292¹⁸; his lists to be printed, 202²⁰; Dante bibliog., 425²⁶; works on ritualism and doctrinal theology in Harvard Univ. L., 487¹⁴.

Lane-Joynt, Mr., 449²⁹.

Langton, Joseph F., 305¹⁶, Con.

Lanman, C., 90¹⁸.

Larned, J. N., 163²⁴, 164¹¹, 166¹⁸, 168¹⁸, 317¹⁴, 462²⁵, 474¹⁶⁻²²; ed. of Gray's letters, 44²¹; special class funds, 127¹⁶⁻²⁶; Sunday opening, 182¹⁵⁻¹⁶; scrapping, 201²⁸⁻²⁶; A. L. A. reports, 203¹⁸; some new devices and arrangements, 214²⁷; reading for the young, 203²⁸ bletter of verret 273²¹s. Vices 20318; Some new devices and arrange-ments, 2142°; reading for the young, 2323°; letter of regret, 27018; Vice-Pres. A. L. A., 28218; how we treat new books at Buffalo L., 30611-14, July; how we choose and buy new books at Buffalo L., 339²¹⁻²⁹; what we do with pamflets at Buffalo L.,

Berriat de Saint-Prix, 394¹³. Law, bibliog. of, 141¹⁸. Law, libraries of international and for-eign, 474²³⁻²⁹.

Law Inst. and Bar Ass. L., 43²⁹. Law L. Assoc., Worcester, Mass., catlg., 323²⁹-324¹¹.

Lawrence, Fidmund G., gift to Canaan, Ct., 165²³.

Lawrence (Mass.) P. L., reading for the Lawrence (Mass.) P. L., reading for the young, 229.15; new building, 32125-27, 42026-421¹⁴; extr. fr. rpt., 317²⁷. Lawyers' Club L., N. Y., 89²¹. Lea, H: C., 171¹⁴. Leach & Baggalley, 350²⁶. Leavitt, *Miss* C.. D., 305¹⁶ Con. Lebanon (N. H.) L., new quarters, 50²¹. Lectures on literature, 127¹⁶

Lectures on literature, 13716

Lectures on literature, 137¹⁶
Lee, Rev. Albert, 6²⁹, 134²⁸.
Lee, James M., plan for a small subscription lib., 386^{14,26}.
Lee University, bibliog. of, 101¹⁸.
Leeds, Duke of, mss., 327²⁶.
Leeds (Eng.) P. L., extr. fr. rpt., 452²².
Lefévre-Pontalis, E., bibliog. des travaux hist. pub. par les soc. savantes de la France, 141²³.
Legislation, lib., rpt. on, (Utley) 190¹⁸–194.

1944. Lehigh Univ., no scrap collection, 202²². Leighton, Archibald, 261¹⁵. Leitschuh, F: Führer durch die K. Bibl. 2u Bamberg, 387²³, 418¹⁹. Lenox L., centennial treasures of, 316²⁴. Leonard Burrage Mem. Hall, Olivet Col., 170²⁴⁻²⁷. Lepage, H:, bibliog. of, (Guyot) 425²⁵.

L'Epinard, Joseph Pâris de, (Levet) 32814.

Levet, E., causeries de l'Epinard,

320... Lewiston (Me.) Manufac. and Mechan. L. A., extr. fr. rpt., 317²⁷. Lexington, Ky., 167¹⁴. Leypoldt, F:, 448³⁶; death, 304¹⁴ Con. Librarian, the, an educator, (Schwartz)

5¹⁰-6¹¹. Librarians and readers, personal relations between, 158²⁶; and architects, (Patton) 159-161; work in 1821-22, 314¹⁵-24; how to choose, 414²⁷. Librarians' mutual benefit assoc., (Bardwell) 464²¹-24.

well) 464^{71.24}. Librarians, (dept.) 52, 99, 139, 325, 359, 392, 423, 456, 486. Libraries, (Arze) 31611, 387^{17.22}; and schools, 48^{21.23}, 49^{11.13}; common sense in, (Cutter) 147⁻¹⁵⁴, 418¹³; before the flood, 155¹⁸; reform of, (Cère) 350²⁵; and children, 400^{17.10}; as sources of present information, (Hoyt) 414²¹–412²⁴ 415²⁴.

Library, 3²⁶-4¹⁴. Library and schools, (Hall) 316¹⁷. Library architecture, rpt. on, (Van Name) 162-174²³.

L. A. U. K., 12th ann. meeting, 44714-

Library chronicle, 3^{27} – 4^{12} . Library Co. of Phila., 171^{14} –15, 196^{22} –23. Library econ. and hist., (dept.) 46, 94,

Library exchange, 473.28-47.480.
Library exchange, 473.28-47.42.
Library journal, 448.15; (Stein) 488.25; delay in conference no., 303.12-13, July; conference number, 368.10.
Library management, (Bonazzi) 417.24.
Library of Courres. 247.22. 20224, 62.24.

July; how we choose and buy new books at Buffalo L., 339^{21,29}; what we do with pamflets at Buffalo L., 433^{11,15}.

Lasteyrie, R. de. Bibliog. des travaux hist. pub. par les soc. savantes de la France, 141²⁸.

Latin authors, how treated in a catlg., 314^{25,29}.

Laurin, H. Sur la vie, etc., de Jacques Berriat de Saint-Prix, 394¹³.

Law, bibliog. of, 141¹⁸.

Law, bibliog. of, 141¹⁸.

Law, hibraries of international and foreign, 474^{28,29}.

Library work, where shall it stop? 107-

Libri, catlg. des mss. des fonds, (Delisle)

Libri, catig. des filss. des ordes, (2008), 225²⁷.

Lift for call slips, 359¹³⁻¹⁸.

Lilly, Alfred T., 166¹⁹.

Lilly L., Florence, Mass., 166¹⁹.

Lincoln, County of, list of civil war tracts, etc., rel- to, (Grange) 488²².

Linderfelt, Miss A., 305¹⁷, Con.

Linderfelt, K. A., 175²¹, 277¹⁹, 288¹³, 305¹⁷, Con.; Sunday opening, 182²²; charging systems, 203¹³⁻¹⁷, 208²⁴, 214-23; reading for the young, 234¹⁹-235²¹; eclectic card catig. rules, 248¹⁷-250²²; ²⁸; reading for the young, 234¹⁹-235²¹; eclectic card catlg, rules, 248¹⁷-250²²; hyphened words, 274²⁶; motion, 277²⁴; Caspar's directory, Handy lists, 278²¹⁻²⁸; indexing portraits, 278²⁶-27; book-binding, 282¹⁴, ¹⁶; Councillor A. L. A., 283¹³; Com. on A. L. A. endorsement, 282²¹, 287¹⁶; program, 288²⁵⁻²⁶; Nom. Com. A. L. A. Pub. Sec., 292¹⁷, inen Hall L., Belfast, Ireland, hist

Sec., 292**. Linen Hall L., Belfast, Ireland, hist. of, (Anderson) 350¹⁵. Lippe, Ch. D. Bibliog. Lexicon de jüdischen Lit., 328¹⁴. Lipsius, Justus, bibliog. of, (Haeghen)

Litchfield Cathedral L., catlg. of printed books and mss., 100²⁷.

Literary and Hist. Soc. of Quebec, its lib., 96¹⁵⁻¹⁸ Little, G: T., 294¹⁸, ²⁶, ²⁷, 305¹⁷ Con.; charging system for small libs., 214²⁷;

next meeting, 276²⁷, 283²⁸; Recorder A. L. A., 282²². Little, Robbins, 348¹⁷. Litturgiae, hibbing, 4

Liturgies, bibliog. of, 327¹⁷. Liverpool (Eng.) F. P. L. Ref. Lib.

extr. fr. rpt., 317²⁷. Liverpool Univ. Coll., gift to, 53¹⁹. Livery companies of Lond., Bibliog. of, (Walsh) 44927.

Livre, Le, table décennale, 48918. Llandudno refuses the F. Lib. Act,

Local records, 49¹⁹⁻²⁶. Location of books, 136¹⁵; permament, (Harris) 335²⁸⁻²⁹. London, free lib. movement in, (Thomas)

Longfellow collector's handbook, (Chew)

Loomis, *Prof.*, 490²⁵. Loomis, *Mrs.* M.. W., at Lib. Sch

Loomis, Mrs. M., W., at Lib. Sch 479¹⁷.
Loriquet, Ch., bibliog. of, 456²⁸.
Lorna Doone, map in, 485²¹⁻²⁸.
Loss of books, 48¹⁸.
Lotus Club L., N. Y., 88²⁷⁻²⁹.
Lovell, H. M., 347¹⁴.
Lowe, Mrs. Sue P., 53¹¹⁻¹².
Lowell, Mass., Octy L., extr. fr. rpt., 48¹⁸, 317²⁷⁻³18¹¹; reading for the young, 229¹⁶⁻²⁴.
Lucchesi-Palli, Count, gift to Museum of Naples, 139²⁰-140²².
Lummis, W., gift to N. Y. Board of Education, 360²⁸-361¹¹.
Luphere, Lydia Jackson, rise of a great masonic lib., 480²⁶.
Lusk, Mary Hartwell, 168²⁶.
Lusk, Dr. W: T., 168²⁶.
Lusk, Dr. W: T., 168²⁶.
Lynn (Mass.) P. L., reading for the young, 230¹¹⁻¹⁴.
Lyons, bibl. de la Ville, (Bourgeois) 417²⁴.

M'Alister, J., Sec. L. A. U. K., 44917;

M'Alister, J., Sec. L. A. U. K., 449¹⁷; motion, 450²⁸.

McAlpin, Edwin H., gift to N. Y. Theol. Sem., 47¹².

McCann L., Norristown, Pa., 368¹³⁻¹⁸.

Maccario, Seb. Saggio di bibliog. cunesse, 425²⁷.

McCormick, James, gift, 453²⁸.

McCoy, J: W., bequest to Johns Hopkins Univ., 389¹⁷⁻¹⁹.

McKee, T: J., his lib., 21²⁵, 84¹⁴.

McKeon, J: S., 353²³.

McKirn, C. F., 168¹⁵.

McLaughlin, Prof. A. C., 316²³.

McMillan, D. H., 89²⁵, 90¹⁵⁻²³.

Macon (Ga.) P. L., 167¹⁷; new building, 321²⁸.

32128

Macrum, Miss, 17129. Madison (Wis.) P. L., reading for the

young, 234²⁹.
Madison Univ. L., Hamilton, N. Y.,
Colgate L., 316¹⁸; new building, 321-

Magazine covers, enamel finish on, 324-27-32516. Magnolia, Mass., building for pub. lib.,

390²⁸, Magoon, *Rev.* E., his lib., 20¹⁸. Mail, books by, 389²⁵⁻²⁸; (Bardwell) 5¹¹⁻¹⁵.

Maimonides L., N. Y., extr. fr. rpt., 41918-23

Maine, lib. legislation, 192²³⁻²⁵.
Malden (Mass.) P. L., extr. fr. rpt., 318¹⁴⁻¹⁷.

Malloizel, G. Oswald Heer, 14124. Malone, T. H., gift to Vanderbilt Law L., 42121

Malone (N. Y.) L., 5022. Man who strolls in, the, 43415-29.

Manchester (Eng.) F. P. L., extr. fr. rpt., 48²⁴; gift to, 360²⁵⁻²⁶, 393¹²⁻¹³; shorthand collection, 392¹⁹.

Manchester (N. H.) City L., extr. fr.

rpt., 9626. Mann, B. Pickman, lib. fines, 21419. Mann, B. Pickman, lib. fines, 214¹⁹.
Marble, Manton, his lib., 112²³,
Marett, Philip, bequest, 483²⁰.
Marquand, H. G., his lib., 22²².
Marsee, Miss I. R., 6²⁸, 134²⁰.
Marsh Lib., treasures of the, (Koopman) 452¹⁸.
Marucelli, Franc, index to his Mare magnum, (Biagi) 142¹¹.
Mary Willis L., Washington, Ga., 174-11.12

Maryland State L., no scrap collection, 20221

Mason, Carrington, 16816.

Mason, Mrs. Lowell, 47²³.
Mason, T., 96¹⁶; fiction in free libs., 44829.

440°. Assachusetts local records, 49^{19,20}; lib. legislation, 192^{26,20}; fines for not returning books, 404¹⁴; libs. (census, 1885) 31⁶²¹. Jass. Comm. of Pub. Records, rpt., Massachusetts local

Mass. 4918_26.

49^{18,20}.

Massachusetts State Library, plans for new building, 4^{27,29}; scrap collections, 197¹⁴, 108²⁹-199¹¹; libs. in, four towns without lib., 354^{14,21}; international and foreign law, 474²⁹.

Massey, A. P., colored cards for recording loans, 214¹⁹.

Mathematics, bibliog. of, (Büttner) 45⁸¹⁶.

Matthews, Alfred, 264²³.

Matthews, Brander, his lib., 21²⁶.

Matthews, E. R. N., 353¹².

Maul, J. Deutsche Bucheinbände der Neuzeit, 141²⁵.

Maul, J. Deutsche Bucheinbände der Neuzeit, 14125.
Maurice, F. Denison, Sunday, 17819-21.
Maury, Mason, 16718.
Maxwell, Mrs. S. B., 30517 Con.
Mead, S. W., 38724.
Mechanics' L., Altoona, Pa., 48311-12.
Mechanics' L., San Francisco, 48513-14; extr. fr. rpt., 13715.
Medlicott, Miss, 628.
Mejow, W. J. 5er Ergänzungb. zum, Bücherverzeich. der Buchhandlung von J. J. Glasunow, 42527.
Melrose (Mass.) P. L., gfit to, 5321.
Memorial L. and Grand Army Hall, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., 168-13-16.

18.16

Mentore dei ciechi, bibliog. of, 56²⁸.

Menzies, W:, his lib., 20²⁰.

Mercantile L. Assoc., Balt., 94²⁸; half yearly subscription, 352²⁵⁻²⁹.

Mercantile L., Denver Col., 50¹⁴⁻¹⁶.

Mercantile L. Assoc., N. Y., 98^{10,24}, 255¹⁷, 263¹¹, 351¹⁹, 371^{10,29}, 402^{17,28}, 414¹⁹, 484^{16,17}; new building, 50²⁸–51¹⁸; bulletin of new books, 54¹⁰; no scrap collection, 202¹⁷; new books, 202^{11,19} July: exhibit at Paris Exnos. 305¹¹⁻¹⁶ July; exhibit at Paris Expos., 322²⁷⁻²⁸, 355²⁴; how we choose and buy new books at, 337¹²⁻²⁴; what we

do with pamphlets, 471^{27-28} .

Mercantile L., Phila., 484^{21-23} ; list of Hist. novels, 54^{16} ; bequest to, 140^{13-14} ; no scrap collection, 202¹⁷; reading for the young, 233^{10,21}; new books, 351^{16,28} July; how we choose and buy new books, 339^{14,18}; extr. fr. rpt., 318^{22,24}

Mercantile L. Assoc., Pittsburgh, Pa., 39126-27.

391²⁰⁻²¹, Mercantile L. Assoc., St. Louis, 172-²⁴⁻²⁰, 391²⁷, 484²⁷-485¹¹; new bldg., 290¹², ¹⁸; extr. fr. rpt., 453¹⁸⁻¹⁷. Mercantile L. Assoc., San Francisco, 323¹⁰⁻²¹, 357¹¹⁻²²; extr. fr. rpt., 96²⁸⁻²⁰, 137¹⁶⁻¹⁹; no scrap collection, 202²⁸. Merrill, Chester W., scrapping, 200²⁰.

Merrill, Joseph, gift to Pine Bluffs, Ark., 171²⁸.

Merrill Inst., Pine Bluffs, Ark., 171²⁸⁻²⁹.

Mes Gomarius. De katholieke pers van

Mes Gomarius. De katholieke pers van Nederland, 1853-1887, 412⁸⁰. Metcalf, Miss Edith E., 2941⁸, 305¹⁷ Con. Metcalf, Mrs Ellen E., married, 360¹¹. Meteorology, bibliog. of, 329¹⁸, ¹⁴. Michigan, lib. legislation, 192²⁰-193¹². Michigan State L., 321²⁸-322¹¹. Middleton, Jennie Y., at Lib. Sch., 479²³. Middlesex Mechanics' Assoc. L., reading for the young, 229²⁰-230¹¹; extr. fr. rpt., 318¹¹⁻¹⁴. Milan cathedral, (Boito) 393²⁸. Miller. Miss Eulora, 294¹⁹, 305¹⁸ Con.: from Nashville to Cincinnati, 299¹⁷-302²⁴.

30324.

from Nashville to Cincinnati, 299¹⁷–303²⁴.

Miller, Wr. M. H., 305¹⁸ Con.

Miller, W. H., 121²³.

Millis, Mass., no lib. in, 354¹⁴.

Millis, Mass., git lib. 1, 352²².

Milwan, Mass., git lib. 5, 32²².

Milwankee, Wis., 354^{21,29}.

Milwankee, Wis., 354^{21,29}.

Milwankee, Wis., 354^{21,29}.

From the standard for froom, 50^{22,23}; reading for the young, 234¹⁰–235²¹; preliminary catlg. of books for young people, 487¹⁵.

Miner, Mrs. A. B., 305¹⁸ Con.

Mining lit., catlg. of, (Folkard) 448²⁸.

Minneapolis (Minn.) P. L., 168^{18,22}, 354^{28,24}; arranged and catalogued, 138^{22,24}; librn. elected; new building opened, 483^{28,28}.

Minnesota, lib. legislation, 193^{13,14}.

Mitchell L., Glasgow, 423¹⁷; extr. fr. rpt., 31^{218,21}; (Ingram) 480²⁵.

Molins, A. E. de. Diccionario de escritores catalanes, 32⁸¹⁶.

tores catalanes, 32816. Monod, M. G. Bibliog. de l'hist. de

France, 24625.

France, 246²⁵.
Montague, St. L., 351¹⁵.
Montford, E. W., architect, Battersea F. L., 56¹⁶.
Mossup, Conn., bequest to, 488¹⁵.
Morean, C: C., his lib., 111²⁷.
Morean, J. B., his lib., 20²⁶.
Morfit, Campbell, his lib., 20¹⁹.
Morgan, Appleton, his lib., 111²⁶.
Morgan, J. Pierrepont, his lib., 122²³.
Morocco, bibliog. of, (Lamartinière) 204¹³.

Morgan, J. Pierrepont, in 8 ib., 22²⁰.
Morocco, bibliog. of, (Lamartinière) 394¹³.
Moses, Miss, 299²⁸.
Moses, J., 305¹⁹ Con.
Moss, G., 195¹⁴.
Mott, Dr. Valentine, 391¹⁷.
Mott Memorial L., 391⁶⁰⁻¹⁹.
Mountford, E. W., 350²⁶.
Movius, Ed. H., 89²⁶.
Miller, C. F., 129¹⁴.
Miller, C. F., 129¹⁴.
Miller, E. Bibl. Rhynwykiana, 325²⁵.
Millinger, J. Bass, 4¹⁴.
Muller, F: Bibl. Rhynwykiana, 325²⁵.
Mullinger, J. Bass, 4¹⁵.
Mundella, Mr., 17¹⁷.
Murphy, H. C., his lib., 20²⁶.
Murray, Dr. Dr., 46²¹.
Murray, J. C., invitation to members A. L. A., 281¹⁶.
Museums, industrial libs. of, (Ruepprecht) 328²⁷.

Museums, industrial libs. of, (Ruepprecht) 328²⁷.
Music, bibliog. of, (Hofmeister) 327²⁸; bibliog. of, (Gaspari and Parisini) 362¹⁸.
Music and musicians, cyclopedia of, (Champlin and Apthorp) 56¹³.
Muskhogean language, bibliog. of, (Pilling) 425²⁰.
Myers, Mrs. Marietta, 305¹⁹ Con.

Naguiewski, D. v. Bibliog. über die römische Literaturgeschichte in Russland, 1709-1889, 32817.

Naples, Museo, gift to, 130²⁰–140²².
Nashville Law Assoc., books to be given to Vanderbilt Law L., 421¹⁸.
Navarro, Viola E. Anuario bibliog, de la República Argentina, 362²².
Nebraska lib legislation 20²²

Nebraska, lib. legislation, 193²². Nebraska State L., 341¹⁴; new quarters, 39029-39116.

390²⁰-391¹⁰. Necrological addenda, 304¹¹-2¹⁴ Con. Nelson, C: A., 50²⁵, 128²⁸, 160²⁶, 294⁻¹⁸, 10, 295²², 297¹⁶, 298¹⁷, 299¹⁷, 305²¹ Con.; les livres, 127¹¹-1¹⁶; hyphened words, 274²⁴, 2⁸; next meeting, 276²⁶; invitation to members A. L. A., 281⁻¹⁵; book-binding, 282¹²; Councillor A. L. A., 283¹²; uses of subject catlg., 286¹³-1¹⁴.

Nelson, J., 323²⁹. Neri, Gius. Autodidattica e biblioteche

popolari, 135¹⁵. Netherlands, bibliog. of Catholic press in. (Mes Gomarius) 141²⁶; bibliog. der taal en letterkunde, (Petit) 394¹⁴. New books, how we treat, 305-30626

July New Britain (Conn.) Inst., extr. fr. rpt., 31822.

318²².
New Brunswick (N. J.) F. Circ. L., 322¹⁵⁻¹⁶.
New Hampshire lib. legislation, 193²³.
New Hampshire State L., 483²⁵⁻²⁹.
New Haven (Conn.) F. P. L., 50²⁴, 168²⁵⁻²⁸, 442²⁵, 483²⁰⁻⁴⁸, 227¹⁵⁻¹⁶; new building, 421²⁰.
New Haven (Conn.) Y. M. Inst., Marett bequest, 484¹⁸⁻¹⁶.
New Jersey, lib. legislation, 193²⁴⁻²⁵; index to the docs. rel. to the colonial hist., 420²⁴.

hist, 329²⁴. N. J. Hist. Soc., 465-466. New Jersey State L., extr. fr. rpt., 136²⁸.

New Condon (Conn.) P. L., 169²⁴⁻²⁵. New Orleans lib., The, (Townsend)

New Orleans lib., The, (Townsend) 405^{18.29}. N. Y. Acad. of Medicine, periodicals, transactions, and rpts. in lib., 325²⁰. N. Y. Central R. R., employes' Reading-Room, 316²⁴. N. Y. City, free libs., 316²⁴; libs. in, 46¹³. N. Y. City Mission lib., 349^{18.23}, 355^{29.24}. N. Y. Club Libs., 88-8^{29.4}. N. Y. F. Circ. L., 262¹³, 404²³, 417²³; gifts to the, 128^{14.26}; extr. fr. rpt., 136^{24.171}l.

gifts to the, 128^{14,20}; extr. 1r. rpt., 136^{24,127}11.
N. Y. herald, its lib., 111²⁶.
N. Y. Hist. Soc. L., no scrap collection, 202²¹; gift to, 53²⁴.
N. Y. libs., abuses in, 417¹⁵.
N. Y. Lib. Club, 14th meeting, 42²⁷–44¹⁹; 15th meeting, 93¹⁵–64²⁷; meetings at different libs.

ings at university 1975, 4100, neeting, 477²⁴–479¹⁵. N. Y. Lib. School, 446–447¹³. New York State, bibliog of, 1693–1752, (Hildeburn) 141²¹; lib. legislation,

(1110eDurn) 141²¹; lib. legislation, 193²⁰–194¹². Y. State L., 46¹⁸–47¹¹, 95²⁴, 163^{21,24}, 355²²–35⁶¹¹; extr. fr. rpt., 48²⁶, 137¹², 351²⁴; competitive examination of 355**-350**; extr. fr. rpt., 48²⁸, 137¹², 351²⁴; competitive examination of applicants, 98²⁴⁻²⁶, 118-120; (Dewey) 118¹⁰-121¹⁰; scrap collections, 106²³-24, 107²⁷-198¹¹; organization, 322²⁰. N. Y. Union Theol. Sem. L., rich in specialties, 47¹²; gift to, 53²⁴⁻²⁶. Newark (Eng.) F. L., extr. fr. rpt., 351²³.

Newark (Eng.) F. L., extr. fr. rpt., 351²³. Newark, N. J., amalgamation of two libs., 354¹⁰–355²². Newark (N. J.) F. L. A.), 354^{24,29}. Newark (N. J.) P. L., 981^{7,18}, 13^{824,26}, 322^{11,14}, 418²¹, 421^{22,28}, 74,37^{44,14}, 452²¹, 43²¹, 418²², and the taxpayer, 481¹¹. Newberry L., 165^{23,26}, 320^{26,29}; musical dept. of, 316¹⁴.

Newburgh (N. Y.) L., charging system, Newburyport (Mass.) P. L., extr. fr. rpt., 137¹², 419¹⁷; new registration, 421²⁷⁻²⁸.

Newcastle L., 423¹⁶. Newnan (Ga.) P. L., destroyed by fire,

Newport, N. H., gift to, 53²². Newport (N. H.) P. L., 169²⁹–170¹¹; building finished, 98¹⁸⁻¹⁹.

Newspaper clippings, 415^{19,22}; at the Brooklyn L., 442²⁶, 443¹⁶.
Newspaper files, 453¹⁷; adjustable, 421²⁶.
Newspaper hist in the lib., (Hagar) Newspapers and magazines pub. during the Washington period, (Ford) 32719.

the Washington period, (Ford) 327¹⁶. Newton, J. M., 197¹⁷. Newton (Mass.,) P. L., 387²⁷. Newton (Mass.,) P. L., 287²⁷. Newton (Mass.) F. L., extr. fr. rpt., 137¹³; reading for the young, 230¹⁵⁻¹⁷. Next meeting, 270¹⁸⁻²⁷, 283¹⁴⁻¹⁰, 26-284¹⁴. Nicholson, E. B., 52²¹. Nicholson, Col. J. P., his lib., 84¹⁴. Niles, Nathaniel, 91¹⁷. Nisard, C.; death of, 418¹⁹. Nodal, J. H., bibliog. of Ackworth School, 362²³, 489¹⁴⁻¹⁵. Nolan, E. J., 298¹⁶, 305²¹ Con. Noonan, Mayor, address of welcome, 265¹⁴.

Nortola, Mayor, address of welcone, 266¹⁴. Norcoss, O. W., 217²⁴. Norfolk, Conn., new lib. opened, 138²⁷. Norfolk (Conn.) L., 170^{16–21}. Norman libs., (Veuclin) 418²⁶. Norman Williams P. L., Woodstock, Vt., 95¹². North Mrs. Ada, 294¹⁸, 305²¹ Con. North Adams (Mass.) P. L., extr. fr. rpt., 137¹², 352¹¹; reading for the young, 230^{18–19}; suppl. books added since 1886, 361²². North Carolina State L., 172^{17–18}. Northampton (Mass.) P. L., extr. fr. rpt., 48³⁶. Norton (Mass.) P. L., extr. fr. Nottingham L., Eng., 226²². Nottingham (Eng.) F. P. L., extr. fr. rpt., 48²³.

rpt., 482²⁵. Novels. *See* Fiction. Norwich (Eng.) F. L., extr. fr. rpt.,

352¹¹. Noyes, Stephen B., 443¹¹; death, 304¹⁴

Con. Noyes, W: C., his lib., 2018. Numismatics, bibliog. of, (Gnecchi) Nute, I: W., gift to Milton, 5322.

Oakland (Cal.) F. L., extr. fr. rpt., 352¹², 410²⁴. Oakley, *Miss* Minnie M., 305²² Con., 2d assistant librn. Wisc. State Hist.

Soc., 456²⁸. Oberlin (O.) Coll. L., extr. fr. rpt., 96²⁷-28.

Occult sciences, bibliog. of, (Siegismund) 36224

Odell, A. J., his lib., 20²⁶. Oesterreichischer Katalog, 328¹⁷.

O'Fallon, Col. J., 283²².
Officers, choice of, 277²⁵⁻²⁹; list of, 282¹⁷-283¹³.

2824-28315.
Ogle, J. J., prize awarded to, 44823.
Ohio, lib. legislation, 19418-18.
Oldham, R. D. Bibliog. of Indian geology, 12819.
Olean (N. Y.) L. Assoc., 13828.
Olmstead, Mrs. Cornelia B., death,

304¹³ Con. 304° Con.
Olneyville (R. I.) F. L., 170²⁸; new building; paintings to be loaned, 454¹⁰⁻²³.
Omaha (Neb.) F. L., 391¹⁹⁻²⁴; reading for the young, 232¹⁶⁻¹⁷; extr. fr. rpt., 388¹⁸.

Ontario Assoc. of Mechanics' Inst., charging system, 207²⁷–205¹⁶.
Orange (N. J.) F. L., 98^{27–28}; hist. and work, 38⁷²⁵.
Oregon State L., 95¹³.
Orleans, Bibliothèque Publique, 46¹⁵.
Orlot Daudon family, lib. of 202¹⁶.

Orlof-Davydon family, lib. of, 393¹⁶. Ortroy, F. van. Bibliog. militaire belge, année 1887, 328²². Orvieto, bibliog. of, (Bracci-Testasecca)

450°... Osterhout F. L., Wilkesbarre, Pa., 174-13-21; opening of, 95²⁵-96¹¹; reading for the young, 233²⁴⁻²⁹ Otting, G. Bibl. bibliographica italica,

32825

Ovid, bibliog. of, (Duplessis) 425¹⁵, 458¹⁸. Owen, *Miss*, 388¹⁶.

Paine, Dr. Martyn, his lib., 20²⁶. Paleography, bibliog. of, (Carini) 45⁸¹⁷. Palmer, Miss H. R., 6²⁸, 134²⁰. Pamphlets, 151²⁸-152¹¹; (N. Y. L. C.) 42-43; what we do with, 433-434²⁶, 470-471; catalog of, in the K. Bibl., at the Hague, 457²⁴. Paris, Conte de, 196¹². Paris, L., (Jadart) 456²⁰. Paris, 1., (Jadart) 456²⁰. Paris, notice sur les bibl. municipales

de, 452²¹.
Paris Exposition, N. Y. Apprentices' and Mercantile libs., exhibit at, 322-22-24 27

Paris, library of books by women in, 358-27-35911

272-359¹¹.
Parish, Daniel, Jr., his lib., 84¹⁴.
Parisni, Prof. Ferd. Bibliog. della musica, 362¹⁸.
Parker, Col. Francis T., 351¹⁵.
Parker, G. W., 98¹⁵.
Parker, Theodore, 490²².
Parker, W. E., 305²² Con.; Asst. Sec. A. L. A., 282¹⁹; thanked, 288¹³.
Parsons, Frank. The world's hest books.

Parsons, Frank. The world's best books, 41621.

410-. Parvin, *Prof.* Theodore S., 480²⁶. Pasadena (Cal.) P. L., 171¹¹. Passaic (N. J.) F. P. L., 51¹⁴. Patent Office L., Washington, 52¹⁴⁻¹⁶; scrap collections, 193¹³⁻¹⁴.

scrap collections, 199¹³⁻¹².
Paterson, Mr., Shoreditch lib., 309²¹⁻²².
Paterson (N. J.) F. P. L., 98²⁹, 171¹²⁻¹³, 356¹⁸⁻¹⁹, 454²⁸⁻²⁵; reading for the young, 233¹⁷⁻¹⁸; extr. fr. rpt., 388^{10,23}, 453¹¹⁻¹³; law lib., 454²⁸⁻²⁰.
Patten, Francis Chauncey, 134²⁷, 322²⁰.
Patten, (Me.) Free L. As., extr. fr. rpt., 48²⁷.

Patton, Normand S., 305²² Con.; architects and librarians, 159-161, 275-14-16.

Patton & Fisher, 16824, 17216.

Patton & Fisher, 168²⁴, 172¹⁶. Pawlovski, G., 488. Pawlucket (R. I.) F. P. L., (Rider) 40-²⁸, 44²¹; extr. fr. rpt., 48²⁷⁻²⁸; pupils of pub. schools use the lib., 51¹⁵; reading for the young, 233²⁰-234¹⁵. Peabody Inst., Balt., 94²⁸; catlg. of lib.,

Peace, Miss Julia L., 19528.

Peacham, Vt., 48¹². Peck, A. L., 138¹⁵; charging by means of baggage checks, 21420; reading for the young, 23224.28.
Peirce, Rev. Bradford K., death, 30424

Con

Pelz, Paul J., 34¹⁶, 411¹⁸, 412¹¹. Penacook (N. H.) L. Assoc., closed, 3²3¹¹⁻¹⁵.

323¹⁴⁻¹⁵. Pennsylvania lib. legislation, 194¹⁵⁻¹⁶. Pennsylvania State L., 323¹⁵⁻¹⁶; extr. fr. rpt., 48²⁸⁻²⁹; wretched building, 51¹⁶⁻¹⁷; scrap collections, 199¹². Penrose, R. A. F., /r., nature and origin of the deposits of phosphate of lime 192¹².

lime, 10212.

Peoples, W: T., disposition of pamplin libs., 43¹², ¹³, ¹⁶, ¹⁶, ¹⁹; catlg. of portraits and pictures, 44¹⁵, ¹⁷; letter of regret, 270¹³; how we treat new books at N. Y. Merc. L., 305^{11.16} July; how we choose and buy new books at N. Y. Merc. L., 337^{12.24}; what we do about duplicates at Mercantile Lu, N. Y., 371^{12.25}; how we cantile L., N. Y., 37119-29; how we reserve books at Merc. L., N. Y., reserve books at Merc. L., N. Y., 402¹⁷⁻²⁶; what we do with pamphlets at Merc. L., N. Y., 471²⁷⁻²⁸; periodicals in reading-rooms and libs., 477²⁹, 478¹², 13-14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22.

Percival, M. S., reading for the young, 23, 422-23

Periodical check-lists, 432¹⁵-17, 486¹⁵-16 (Bowker) 404¹⁵-405.

(Bowker) 404¹⁰–405. Periodical press index, 329²⁴, 426¹⁹. Periodicals circulated as books, 48¹⁵; rpt. on, (Crunden) 254¹⁶–257²³; German, 326²⁷; American magazines pub. in the 18th century, (Ford) 373–376; current magazine check-lists, (James) 377-378²⁶.

377-378⁵⁰. Perkins, F: B., 215¹⁷; indexing and scrapping, 190²⁴; registration and delivery service, 213²¹; charging-card rack, 214²⁴; his classification, 242²⁴, (Bliss) 240²⁸.

Peterhead periodical lib., bibliog. of, (Taylor) 36226.

Peters, Miss F., R., 305²² Con. Petit, L. D. Bibliog. der mittel-nederlandsche taal- en letterkunde, 39414.

Petrie, Miss, 391²⁵. Pharaoh and the date of the Exodus, (Schwartz) 424¹³.

(Schwartz) 424¹⁸. Philadelphia free lib., 421²⁰–422¹¹. Phila. (Pa.) German Soc. L., 51¹⁷; no scrap collection, 202¹⁸; reading for the young, 233²². Phillipps collection of Venetian mss. (Castellani) 303¹⁷. Photography, bibliog. of, (Ricker) 458²¹. Pickett, C: C., 305²³ Con. Pictou, *Sir* James, 447¹⁵. Pierret, E. Inventaire détaillé des catlgs. usuels de la Bibl. Nat., 457²⁷. Pierson *Chancellur*, 46²⁴

catigs, usuels de la Bibl. Nat., 4572. Pierson, Chancellor, 4624. Pilling, James Constantine. Bibliog. of Iroquoian languages, 10123; bibliog. of Muskhogean languages, 42529. Piqua, O., gift to, 39314. Pitts burg, Pa., Mr. Carnegie's offer to, 12122-1212.

17129-17212

Pittsburg, (Pa.) Carnegie Library, 422-12-17; Mr. Carnegie to erect building, 454²⁷⁻²⁸.

45714-17

457¹⁴⁻¹⁷. Plimpton, C: W:, at Lib. Sch., 470²⁴. Plimpton, G. A., trustee Children's L. Assoc., 90²⁷. Plummer, M.. W., 305²⁸ Con; class list of social science and political economy, 100²⁸. Podesta, B. Speculum humanæ salvationis, 101²⁶.

rionis, 1012...
Poindexter, C:, 305²³ Con., 458²⁷.
Polk, Mrs. James K., 300¹⁸.
Polk, Willis, 167¹⁴; Mem. L. Lexington, Ky., 135¹⁷.
Political economy, bibliog. of, (Plum-

mer) 100²⁸. Pollard, 9618.

Pollard, 96¹⁹.
Ponce de Leon, N., his lib., 84²¹.
Poole, R. B., 93¹⁶, ¹⁸, 28⁷²², ²305²⁸ Con., ^{355^{15,18}, 477²⁵, ²⁶, ²⁹; the "Librarian," ^{42²⁹}; disposition of pamph. in libs., ^{43^{11,12}}, ¹⁴, ¹⁶; catlgs. of portraits and pictures, ^{43²⁸}, ^{44¹⁵}, ¹⁶; book thieving, ^{93¹⁸}; how far should reading be con-}

trolled lin libs.? 93²⁸-94¹¹, ¹⁴, ¹⁷⁻¹⁸-2²; motion, 269²⁴; rpt. of Coöperation Com., 273¹¹⁻¹⁶-274²³; hyphened words, 274²⁴; book-binding, 261¹⁴-264²³, 281²⁵, ²⁷, ²⁸, ²⁹, 282¹¹, ¹², ¹⁴, ¹⁵; Coöp. Com. A. L. A., 282²⁴; uses of Coop. Com. A. L. A., 262²²; lises of subject catalogue, 285²³; program, 288²⁵; Nom. Com. A. L. A. Pub. Sec., 292¹⁷; Exec. Board A. L. A. P. S., 292¹⁹; how we treat new books at Y. M. C. A. L., 366²²⁻²³ July; how we choose and buy new books at Y. M. C. A. L., 366²²⁻²³ July; how we choose and buy new books at Y. M. C. A. 2912 15; what was do with we choose and buy new books at Y. M. C. A., 338^{12,15}, what we do with pamphlets at Y. M. C. A. L., 470¹³–471¹³; periodicals in reading-rooms and libs., 477²¹, 478¹¹, ²⁷; Pres. N. Y. L. C., 479¹³; Exec. Com. N. Y. L. C., 479¹³; Exec. Com. N. Y. L. C., 479¹³.

Poole. W: F1, 113¹⁸, 161¹⁷, 165²⁵, 169¹⁶, 205¹⁹, 305²⁴ Con., 379²⁷, 424²³, 488²⁷; address, 53¹²; plan of separate floors, 163¹²; Sunday opening, 182¹³; register of books borrowed 21²⁸ Con.

address_{1,52}-; pian of separate noors, 16312; Sunday opening, 18213; register of books borrowed, 21318; Councillor A. L. A., 282²⁰; A. L. A. endorsement, 284¹⁰⁻²⁵; remarks, 289²⁴–290²¹; plan of lib. building, 343¹⁵. Poole's Index, 174¹⁴.

Popular science monthly, index to scientific portraits in the, (Bolton) 435-436. ortland, Me. Baxter lib. building, Portland, Me. 95¹³⁻¹⁵.

95²⁰⁻¹⁰.
Portland (Me.) Inst. and P. L. becomes
Portland P. L., 51¹⁸⁻²¹.
Portland (Me.) P. L., 13⁸²⁹–139¹¹, 172-

Portland (Or.) L., lib. building, 484²⁴²⁷; bequest to, 454²⁸-455¹¹.
Portraits, catlgs. of, (N. V. L. C.) 43-44;
rpt. on index to, (Bowker) 174¹⁴-176²¹;
index to scientific, in Pop. science
monthly, (Bolton) 435-436.
Post-conference excursion, 75¹⁷⁻²¹, 92²¹oxid 30²¹⁴-oxid 30²¹

9314, 29714-29926.

93¹³, 297¹³–299²⁵. Potter, *Bishop*, Sunday, 177¹⁴⁻¹⁸. Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Law L., 455¹¹. Pratt, Enoch, 463¹⁵, Pratt, G. W., his lib., 20²⁶. Pratt Inst., 446¹⁷. Pratt F. L., Balt., 94²⁸.

Prendergast, Alexander T., bequest to Jamestown, N. Y., 167¹⁷⁻¹⁸. Prendergast L. Assoc., Jamestown, N. Y., 167¹⁷⁻¹⁸. Prescott, Mrs., librn. Los Angeles P. L.,

53¹⁶.
Prescott, *Miss* H. B., 6²⁸, 134²⁸.
President's address, 147-154.
Press Club L., 43²⁹, 80²⁴.
Price, Bruce, *arch't*. Yale Mem. L., 95¹⁵.
Price, T. R., his lib., 111²⁷.
Price L. Ass., Taylorville, Pa., gift to,

Prime, W: C., his lib., 21²⁷, 84²². Prime, Dr. Wendell, his lib., 21²⁷. Prior. Melton, arch't. The Mudie of

Melbourne, 95¹⁰.
Private libs., bibliog. of, (Ford) 305¹⁷–
307 July; (Ford) 20¹⁰–22²⁰, 83¹⁴–84²⁴,
111¹⁵–112; (Wynne) 20¹⁰.

Proceedings, printing, 28821. Programmabhandlungen, 12913-22; (Kiuss-

man) 32812

Prohibited books, 36222.

Prohibited books, 362²².
Prousteau, Guillaume, (Jovy) 46¹³.
Prouty, D:, 384³⁴.
Providence P. L., 372¹¹⁻²⁸; how they treat new books at, (Foster) 100¹¹⁻²⁶; reading for the young, 234¹⁴⁻²¹; extr fr. rot. 31⁹²⁴-319¹⁶; readers and books, 387²⁸; reference lists, 457²⁷; what we do with pamphlets, 471¹²⁻²⁷.
Prowell, Mr., 410¹⁶.
Pseudonyms, (Beek) 329²⁷; suppl. to Querard's Supercheries litt. dévoilées, (Brunet) 418¹⁸.

(Brunet) 45815 Pseudonyms, (dept.) 59, 102, 142, 329, 394, 426, 458, 489. Pub. Doc., rpt. of Com. on, 26726-26818; (Beer) 27523-27615

Public libs., are they public blessings? (Hubbard) 407-409.
Public libs. in the U. S., list of new and

omitted libs., 24-29. Publishers' trade list annual, 42612. Publishing section. See A. L. A. Pub.

Sect. Pulignani, M. Faloci. Beata Angela

Pulignani, M. Faloci. Beata Angela da Foligno, 458²³.
Pullman (III.) P. L., 455¹²⁻¹³.
Pulnair, Mr., 422²⁶.
Purchase of books, 336–330.
Purdy, J. H., his lib., 22²³.
Purple, S: S., his lib., 22²³.
Purnam, Herbert, 13⁸², 163¹⁸, 288¹², 30²⁴ Con.; Com. on Resolutions, 260²⁴; pt. of Com. on Resolutions, 28²⁷–28³¹; Sunday opening, 270¹⁶, ²⁵; Finance Com. A. L. A., 282²⁴; uses of subject catlg., 28²³; librn. Minneapolis P. L., 48³².

Quérard, F. M. de. Supercheries litt. dévoilées, 458¹⁵. Quid Nunc, the man who strolls in, 434 Quincy (Ill.) P. L., 172¹⁵⁻¹⁶, 484²⁷; (Tyler) 86¹⁷–87; no scrap collection, 202²⁴; opened, 356¹⁴; extr. fr. rpt., 982¹⁴ 38824.

Railroad lib., A (the B. & O.), 349¹¹⁻¹⁸. Ralston, W: R. S., death of, 423²⁹-

Ranhofer, C:, his lib., 11228. Ranke, Leopold von, index to Weltgeschichte, 48918.

Ranke lib., 173¹⁸⁻²², 323²²⁻²⁴. Raymond, Albert C., bequests to East Hartford and Montville, 166¹⁴. Raymond L., East Hartford, Ct., 16614-

18; new building, 135¹³. Reading in libs., how far to be controlled, 93¹⁹-94²⁵; what people read, 445²⁵-446¹³.

Reading Corporation, mss., 327²⁷. Reading L., Eng., 423¹⁶. 38728 Reading-room cranks,

Reading-room for the best books, (Larned) 127²⁵, 26.

Recht en wet, algemeen register, 1847-87, 14213.

37, 142¹³.
Redwood, Robert, 477¹⁷.
Redwood L., Newport, R. I., extr. fr. rpt., 452^{22,25}.
Reese, *Judge* W. B., 421¹⁷; gift to Vanderbilt Law L., 421²¹.
Reform Club L., 43²⁹, 80¹⁹, 404¹⁵.
Registration, 347¹⁸–348¹⁶; 367²⁷–368¹².
Reid, *Dr. J. A.*, gift to Syracuse, 173¹⁹.
Reid, Whitelaw, his lib., 111²⁸.
Reserving of books, 401–403²⁷; in the Albany Y. M. L., 368^{21,25}.
Restricted reference books, 214²⁸.
Revue bibliographique belge, 426¹³.

Revue bibliographique belge, 42613. Revue des questions historiques, tables

des tomes 21-40, 36124. Revue du notariat et de l'enregistre-

ment, index to, 1871-85, 4891 Revue maritime et coloniale, table alpha-

Revue maritime et coloniale, table alphabétique, 36228.
Reynolds L., Rochester, N. Y., extr. fr. rpt., 4822429.
Rhode Island, lib. legislation, 194¹⁷; law on not returning books, 404¹⁴.
R. I. State Board of Education, supervises book-purchases by libraries, 399¹⁶.
Rhode Island State L., session laws and title cases, 455^{18,15}.
Rice, Dr., scrapning, 201²⁶.

Rice, Dr., scrapping, 20126. Rice P. L., Kittery, Me., dedicated,

Richards, Hon. Dexter, gift to Newport, 53²², 169²⁹.

Richardson, Ernest C., 51^{18,16}, 134²²; libs. before the Flood, 155¹⁸; letter of regret, 270¹⁴; Lib. School Com. A. L. A., 282²⁵; influence of the Golden Legend, 360^{13,14}; library clocks, 378-

Mem. L., Burlington, Vt., 95¹⁶.
Richardson, H. T. The world's best books, 41621.

Richardson, James, libraries, 20026-29223.

Richmond, H: A., 31127

Richmond, M., E., 311²⁶. Richmond Mem. L., Batavia, N. Y.,

Richter, Paul Emil. Lit. der Landes-und Volkskunde des Königreichs Sachsen, 426¹⁴. Ricker, C. Litt. der Photographie, 45⁸²¹.

Ricord, F: W., 329²⁴. Rider, Sidney S., what I saw in the Free Lib. in Pawtucket, 40²³-41²¹. Ridley Park (Pa.) L. Ass., to be opened,

51²²⁻²³, Rindge, F: H., 351¹⁵, 360²¹; gift to Cambridge, Mass, 165¹⁸. Ritualism, catlg. of works on, in Harvard Coll. L., (Lane) 487¹⁴. Robb, J. Hampden, liis lib., 112¹⁴. Robert, Ulysse, Annuaire des, bib., 350¹¹. Robertson, A. W., duplex indicator, 4215.27

Robertson, R. H., 316²⁴. Robinson, *Prof.* E., 47²². Robinson, F. W., reading for the young, 22717

Rochester, N. Y., 46¹⁶. Rock Island (Ill.) P. L., extr. fr. rpt.,

Rockville (N. V.) L. Ass., 2d meeting,

Rogers, T. P. W., 423¹³. Rogers, W. D., reading for the young,

Rogers, V Roland, Song of, bibliog. of, (Seelmann)

14127, 42616. Roman, J., tableau hist. du département des Hautes-Alpes, 5617. Romance language and lit., bibliog. of,

32611.

326¹¹, Romeike, H.; establishments for press cuttings, 195^{12,24}; scrapping, 200¹⁵. Root, Prof., 347²⁶. Root, Azariah S., 204¹⁸, 305²⁴ Con. Rosa, Gen. de, indice del Resoconto della R. Accad. Med.-Chirurg di Napoli, 480⁴⁹. Rosenau, N. S., 463²⁵; library exchange, 473²⁸–474¹⁶. Rosenini. Antonio, index to Trattato

473²⁰-474²⁰.
Rosmini, Antonio, index to Trattato della coscienza morale, (Boch) 362²⁸.
Rowarth, C. F., 54¹⁵.
Royal Statistical Soc., gen. index to the Journal, 102¹⁵.

Accad. Med.-Chirurg. di Napoli, indice, (Rosa) 48919.

Rozière, Eugène de, bibliog. of Ed. Laboulaye, 458²². Rüpprecht, Christian. Bibl.-Handbuch f. Kunstgewerbliche Schulen, 32³²⁷. Rüpprecht, Mrs., 91⁴⁴. Rugby (Tenn.) P. L., reading for the

Rugpy (Tenn.) P. L., reading for the young, $234^{22.26}$. Rules, lib., $149^{21.29}$. Russell, fudge, 54^{15} . Russell, A, 173^{22} . Russell, Mrs. A. J., librn. St. Joseph P. I. verl⁷

P. L., 455¹⁷. Russell, W: C., his lib., 111²⁸. Russia, bibliog. of Roman lit. hist. in, (Naguiewski) 32⁸¹⁷.

(Nagurews 1, 125).
Russian lit., bibliog. of, (Mejow) 425²⁷.
Rutland (Vt.) F. L., 94²⁰.
Ryle, *Mrs.* M. E., gift to Paterson F. P. L., 171¹², 388¹⁰.

S. J., libs. as sources of present information, 46413. Sabin, J., 48828. Sabine, H: Table du Dict. de l'archit.

Satule, nr. 1 able on Dict. de l'archit-française par Viollet-le-Duc, 489²¹. Saco, Me., bequest to, 424²¹. Sacramento (Cal.) P. L., reading for the young, 227^{11,18}; extr. fr. rpt., 352¹⁸, 41^{205,29}.

41(2^{52.96}, H. W., 121²⁴.
Sage L., New Brunswick, 95¹⁷.
Sahlender, P., engl. Philologie, 362²³.
St. Helens F. P. L., extr. fr. rpt., 48²⁹.
St. John (N. B.) F. L., supported partly by taxation, 130¹⁸.
St. Joseph (Mo.) P. L., gifts to, 453^{15.18}.
St. Louis conference. See American I Assoc

L. Assoc.

L. Assoc.
St. Louis Mercantile Lib., 35-38.
St. Louis P. L., 98²⁹-99¹¹, 254¹⁹, 255¹⁸, 48¹¹⁴-48²¹⁶; extr. fr. rpt., 97¹¹⁻¹⁷, 310¹⁵⁻¹⁶; gift to, 100¹⁹; class list of social science and political economy, 100²⁸; scrap collections, 197¹⁴⁻¹⁵; reading for the young, 231²⁰-232¹⁵; need of a new building (Poole) 289²⁹-221¹⁹ 29019

St. Louis receiving ship, a lib. for, 13518. St. Mark, Venice, Library of, elevation, 38724.

St. Paul (Minn.) L., 9911; opened, 422-

St. Petersburg, Imperial L. (Hapgood) 312¹⁴-314¹⁵. Sale, L. D., 197¹⁶; scrapping, 201²⁰-202¹¹.

202².
 Salem, Mass., bequest to, 488¹⁶⁻¹⁹.
 Salem (Mass.) P. L., 172²⁶⁻²⁸; building finished, 51²⁴⁻²⁵, 356¹⁵–357¹¹; findinglist, 424²⁵.

Salt Lake City (Utah) L., books to be transferred to Stake Academy, 99¹². Salveraggio, F., bibliog. of, (Boito)

393²³. Salvia, C. Sistemazione e tenuta degli archivi comunali, 32611. Samuel, Bunford, index to portraits,

17517

175¹⁷. Samuels, G. W., gift to St. Joseph P. L., 455¹⁵⁻¹⁸. San Diego L., 386²⁵. San Francisco Mechanics' Inst., 356¹⁵⁻¹⁶. San Francisco F. P. L., 323¹⁷⁻¹⁹; no scrap collection, 202²¹; suppl. catlg., 361²⁵; extr. fr. rpt., 382²⁴-389¹², 482²⁹. Sanborn, *Miss* Kate E., reservation of books at the Bost. Athenæum, 403-17.21

37.21, Sanders, Mrs. Minerva A., 305²⁴ Con.; rel. of the pub. lib. to the school, 79.16-83²⁸; Sunday opening, 182²⁴; reading for the young, 232³⁰-224¹³; Councillor A. L. A., 283¹².
Sanderson Acad., Ashfield, Mass., 163²⁶. Sandusky (O.) L. Assoc., 455^{18,19}.
Sargent, Miss Abby L., 293²⁷, 305²⁵ Con. Sargent, J. F., reading for the young, 293²⁶; death, 304¹⁴ Con.
Sargent, Miss M., E., 284¹⁴, 293²⁷; index of designs, 175¹⁹; reading for the young, 226-236.

young, 226-236.
Satow, Ernest Mason, Jesuit Mission press in Japan, 32³⁸.
Saturday rev. on subject catalogs, 303-

Saunders, F:, 19621, 41828; stray leaves

of literature, 99²⁸, 415²²; stray leaves Savary, J.; E. B. Gérard; light wanted, 432^{25,29}.

432^{25,29}.

Savoy, (Vesme) 488²⁸.

Sawin, James M., 54¹⁹, 80²⁹.

Saxony, bibliog of, (Richter) 426¹⁴.

Scantlin, Miss Lou, 305²⁵ Con.

Schiff, 90²⁸.

Schmidlapp, J. G., gift to Piqua, O.,

Schools and libs., 410¹¹; rel. of the publib. lib. to the school, (Sanders) 70¹⁶–83²³; school lib. a factor in education, (Hardy) 343¹⁶–347²⁷.
Schurz, Carl, his lib., 112²³.
Schwabe, Count Leo B., death of, 360-

Schwartz, Jacob, 197¹¹; the librn an educater, 5¹⁶-6¹¹; binding advertisements in magazines, 76²⁵-2°; scrapping, 201¹⁷-19'; combined charging system, 214¹⁷; call lists, 214²⁸; his classification, (Bliss) 242¹⁴; how we treat new books at Apprentices' L., N. Y., 306¹⁵⁻²¹ July; how we choose and buy new books at Apprentices' L., 33²⁴-33³¹²; the Hebrew exodus from Egypt, 99²⁹, 360¹⁶, 424¹³; what we do about duplicates at Apprentices' L., 369²²-370¹⁴; how we reserve books at Apprentices' L. reserve books at Apprentices' N. Y., 401^{19,28}; tips for civil se N. Y., 40119-28; tips for civil service examination candidates, 40611-27; gov. docs., 431¹²; government publication muddle, 432^{17,25}; what we do with pamphlets at Apprentices' L., N. Y.,

pamphlets at Apprentices' L., N. Y., 434⁸²⁻²⁵; Apprentices' L. charging system, 468¹⁴-469³⁷. Scranton (Pa.) P. L., 485¹¹⁻¹³. Scrap-books in libs., 107²⁸; Durfee, 190²³; rpt. on, (Bardwell) 195-202; how to make them, (Gurley) 199²²; one way of making, (Elderdice) 199²³; system in, 199²³; and index rerums, 190²⁴; libs. having, 196¹⁶-197²¹; methods and cost of mounting. 107²¹-209¹³.

ods and cost of mounting, 190²¹-200¹³. Scrapping, 117-118; and indexing, (Perkins) 190²⁴; does it pay? 200¹³-202¹⁶. Seaman, S. Edmund, trustee Children's

Seaman, S. Edmund, trustee Children's L. Assoc., 90°.

Sears, G. E., his lib., 21°8, 84°3; collection of the emblem books of Andrea Alciati, 21°20, 56°2; coll. of works illust. of Dance of Death, 22°11, 56°18.

Seattle, a school lib. needed, 418°2°.

Secomb, Mr., 482°2.

Sedan, Inventaire du collège de, (Villette) 48°71.

See, Miss Cornelia, 322°15, 305°25 Con.

Seekonk, Mass., no lib., 354°14.

Seelmann, Dr. Emil. Bibliog. des altfranzös. Rolandslied, 141°2°, 426°10.

Selby, Miss Emily H., 305°50 Con.

Self-education and libs., 135°15.

Seligman, Edwin R. A., his lib., 112°4.

Seligman, Theodore, his lib., 22°2.

Seminary system, 342°13°21′, (Harris) 464-Seminary system, 34213-24; (Harris) 464-

Servaas van Rooijen, A. J., 326¹¹. Seventh Regiment Club L., N. Y., 43-²⁹, 89²³.

Sewall, H. F., his lib., 22¹². Seymour, *Miss* May, 6²⁹, 134²⁷, 322²⁹. Shakespeariana, 140¹⁵.

Snakespearana, 140¹⁰.
Shattuck, Miss A. B., 305²⁶ Con.
Shaw, H:, 36¹⁸, 296¹⁸.
Shelburne, L., 423^{11.13}.
Sheldon, Miss, 388¹⁶.
Shelley's poetical works, alphabetical table of contents, 102¹⁴.
Shelley mss. in Harvard Coll. L., (Woodberry) 487¹⁵.
Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge, 160²³-26

Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge, 169²⁵-26, 173¹⁶. Sherborn, C: Davies. Bibliog. of the

foraminifera, recent and fossil, 1565-

1888, 56²⁴. Shorthand lit., the extent of, (Axon) 45011-25

Shurtleff, N. B., 157²⁷⁻²⁹; charging system, 205²³-²⁴.

Shute's time saving record for the Sunday-school lib., 21422.

Shuttleworth, Hannah, bequest to Ded-

ham, 166¹², Sibley, H. O., 323²¹, Sicily, bibliog. of, (Carini) 135¹², 316²⁵.

Siegismund's Vademecum der Lit. über Occultismus, 362²⁴.
Signorini, Gius. 11 Mentore dei ciechi e L'Amico dei ciechi, 56²⁸.
Simonds, D., bequest to Burlington, Mass., 488¹².

Simpson, Miss M. J., reading for the

Mass., 488¹². Simpson, Miss M. J., reading for the young, 228²⁶. Simpson, Miss M. J., reading for the young, 228²⁶. Simpson, Miss M. J., reading for the young, 228²⁶. Size cotation, 431²⁶. Size notation, 431²⁶. Size have been supported by the size of the siz

book-binding, 282*; next incession, 283¹⁵, 18, 28. Smith, Mrs. H: P., 305²⁶ Con. Smith, J. Lawrence, gift to Louisville, Ky., 167¹⁶. Smith, Lloyd P., death, 304²¹ Con. Smithmeyer, J. L., 32¹⁸, 173²⁶. Snow, Dr. E. M., 471²⁵. Snow, Dr. E. M., 471²⁵. Snow, Prof. M. S., 36¹⁸. Snow, Prof. M. S., 36¹⁸. Snow, Prof. M. S., 36¹⁸.

Snyder, Joseph C., 4818. Social Science, bibliog. of, (Plummer)

100²⁸.
Société Nat. d'Agriculture de France, table des matières, 362²⁹.
Society L. of N. Y., no scrap collection, 202²¹.
Solberg, T., 286¹⁴, 305²⁶ Con.; uses of subject catige, 286^{11,13}.
Soldan, F. J., 305²⁷ Con.; handbook for readers, 293²⁵.
Solerti, Ang., bibliog. delle rime di Tasso, 45³³.
Somerville (Mass.) P. L., reading for the young, 230²²⁻²³; extr. fr. rpt., 310¹⁶⁻¹⁸.
Sonnenschein, W. E., 426²¹.

319⁽¹⁰⁻¹⁸⁾.
Sonnenschein, W. E., 426²¹.
Soule, C: C., 272²⁸, 286¹⁵, 296²⁵, 305²⁷.
Con.; exam. Treas. acc., 267²⁶; report of Finance Com., 272²⁸; Finance Com. A. L. A., 262²³; next meeting, 283¹⁵-16; classification, 286¹⁶-287¹²;

Pres. Bost. Book Co., 360¹⁷. South Bend (Ind.) P. L., opened, 51⁻²⁵.26. South Dartmouth, Mass., gift to, 100-

Southbridge (Mass.) L., extr. fr. rpt.,

Southampton (Eng.) F. L., gift to, 36112

361¹².
Southworth, J: H., gift to South Dartmouth, 100^{10,21}; life of, 476^{18,24}.
Southworth, Miss Myra F., 305²⁷ Con.; reading for the young, 228^{14,18}.
Southworth L., South Dartmouth, Mass., 475⁻⁴76²⁴.
Souvenirs de la Flandre wallonne, table

alph., 5626. Spain. Gli Archivi e le bibl. di Spagna

in rap, alla storia d'Italia in gen, e di Sicilia in partic, 31625; libs. in, 135¹², Spain. War and Navy Dep't., catig. of lib., (Iglesia) 361²²,

Spanish military lit., bibliog. of, (Barado) 42514.

Sparks, Jared, col. of Sparks' mss. in Harvard Coll. L., (Winsor) 54²¹. Special class funds, (Larned) 127^{16,24}.

Speculum humanæ salvationis, (Podestà) TOT26.

Spencer L., Penn Coll., Oskaloosa, Ia., 17028-29 Sperling, H. O., 326²⁷.
Spinoza, Benedict, inventaire des livres de, 326¹¹.

Spofford, A. R., 173²⁰, 196¹¹⁰, 415¹²; points for Cong. Lib., bldg., 30¹²-32¹⁰, 34²²; Councillor A. L. A., 283¹²; on Dr. Poole's lib. archit., 343²¹.

Springfield (Mass.) City L., no scrap collection, 202²³; extr. fr. rpt., 352¹⁵; gift to, 36^{113.18}.

Springfield (O.) P. L., 173¹⁴⁻¹⁰; extr. fr. rpt., 319^{18.21}, 389¹².

Stanard, Gev. E. O., 36¹⁸.

Stanley, Hiram M., 275¹⁷; University lib. buildings, 264¹⁴-265;

Stanton, Irving Gardiner, 5²⁷.

Starkweather, Miss, resigned, 392²⁹, 424¹⁴. de, 326¹¹. Spofford, A.

42414. State Industrial School for Girls, Lan-

caster, reading for the young, 229¹⁴. State librns., vote of A. L. A. about, 27811-15 State publications, 43117-22.

State publications, 431^{17,22}.
Staten Island Academy, 357²⁶-358¹¹.
Statistics, 148²¹-149¹¹.
Statistics of Mass. libs., 316²².
Staufenbiel, F. J., 305²⁷ Con.
Stauffer, D: McNally, his lib, 84²³.
Stechert, G. E., 305²⁸ Con.; book-binding, 281²³, 27, 28, 281²³.
Stedman, Edmund Clarence, his lib.

Stedman, Edmund Clarence, his lib.,

Steenstrup, J. C. H. R. Historieskriv-ningen, 329¹². Stein, H: Travaux bibliog., 1878-88, 488²³.

Steiner, L: H., 135¹¹, 281¹⁹, 296²⁶, 437-23, 305²⁸ Con.; book-binding, 281²⁸, 282¹¹.

Steinmetz, Gen. 419²⁷.
Stension, Rev. H. A., 292²⁴.
Stern, Simon, his lib., 112²⁵.
Stetson, W. K., charging by day books,

214⁴⁶; reading for the young, 227¹⁵⁻¹⁶; delinquent borrowers, 403¹⁸-404²⁴. Stevens, B. F., 339²¹; indexes to mss. in European archives referring to Amer. affairs, 56²⁸. Stevens, G. F., gift to Ashburnham,

16325.

103²². Stevens, H.; 465²¹. Stevens, J. Austin, his lib., 20²⁷; death, 304²² Con. Stevens, Thaddeus, 48¹². Stewart, Frank, gift to Stockton, Cal.,

17317.

173¹⁷. Stewart, Robert L., his lib., 20¹⁷. Stewart, W.; architect, 358²¹. Stikeman, H. W., 264²⁸. Stikeman, H. W., 264²⁸. Stiles, H: R., his lib., 84²⁴. Stirling P. L., 423¹⁷. Stockton (Cal.) F. P. L., 173¹⁷⁻¹⁸. Stockwell, Mr., 399²⁷. Stoddard, R: H., his lib., 112¹¹. Stone, Carpenter, and Wilson, 164¹⁸. Storage, (Fletcher) 467¹⁶–468²⁴. Street, T., gift to Charleston L. Soc., 53¹⁷⁻¹⁹. Strong, G: T., his lib., 20²⁶.

Strong, G: T., his lib., 20²⁶. Stuart, Robert L., catlg. of lib. of, 22¹⁸. Stuart, Mrs. R. L., 22¹³.

Sturgis, Russell, his lib., 112¹⁴. Subject catalogs, 303^{25,28} July; and subject lists, (Foster) 236–239; (disc.) 285–28–286¹⁵.

Subscription lib., plan for a small, (Lee) 38614-25.

Sugden, R:, 380-383, 384-386; gift to Spencer, Mass, 173¹².

Spencer, Mass, 173¹². Sugden L., Spencer, Mass., 173¹²-14, 384-386¹³. Sully, E., indexes to portraits, 174²⁷. Sunday opening, 135¹⁸-15, 279-281, 316²⁶, 352¹⁸-21; (Cutler) 176¹²-191; statistics, (Cutler) 184-191.

Superstitions, library, (Fletcher) 155-154; (disc.) 270-271. Surgeon-Gen.'s L., scrap collections, 19628-29.

Sutro L., San Francisco, 42220; scrap

Sutro L., San Francisco, 422²⁹; scrap collections, 19^{S14-25}. Swayze, M.. C., at Lib. Sch., 479¹⁸. Sweden, bibliog. of, (Warmholtz) 426¹⁶. Sweden, K. Biblioteket. Handlingar II., 424²⁴; Sveriges offentliga bibl. Stockholm, Upsala, etc., 424²⁶. Sweetser, Cornelius, bequest to Saco, Me., 424²¹. Symposia, editorial on, 335²⁴⁻²⁷. Symposia, editorial on, 335²⁴⁻²⁷. Syracuse (N. Y.) Univ. L., 323²¹⁻²¹.

Tacoma, Wash. Ter., gift to, 53²⁷. Talcott, Miss, indexes, 388¹⁶. Talcott, T. B., gift to Talcott F. L.,

Talcott, T: B., gift to Talcott F. L., 422¹⁸. Talcott, W. A., 422¹⁹. Talcott F. L., Rockton, Ill., new building, 422¹⁸⁻²⁴. Tasso, Torquato, bibliog., of, (Solerti) 458²³.

Tate, H:, gift to Liverpool Univ. Coll., Taunton (Mass.) P. L., reading for the young, 230²⁴⁻²⁶; extr. fr. rpt., 319²².
 Taussig, F. W., notes on the study of political economy, 100²⁹.

Taverner, 48¹¹.
Taxes and free pub. libs., 481¹², ¹³.

political economy, 100²⁹.

Taverner, 48¹¹.

Taxes and free pub. libs., 48¹¹², ¹³.

Taylor, Douglas, his lib., 22²⁴.

Taylor, Garnett & Co., gift to Manchester F. L., 360²⁰, 393¹²⁻¹³.

Taylor, Hannis, 299²².

Taylor, J.; the monastic scriptorium, 449²⁵.

Taylor, W. H. H., 305²⁸ Con.

Taylor, W. L., bibliog. of Peterhead periodical lit., 362²⁶.

Technical lit., 362²⁶.

Technical lit., 362²⁶.

Technical lit., 362²⁶.

Technical lit., 18ts of, (Haferkorn and Heise) 425²⁵.

Tedder, H. R., 4¹⁴; librn. Athenæum Club, 52²⁶; bibliog. and classification of French hist., 246²⁵; Sec. of London Athenæum, 392²⁹; Treasurer L. A. U. K., 449¹⁶.

Teendy, Mabel, at Lib. Sch., 479¹⁸.

Tenney, Dr. Dudley, his lib., 22²⁴.

Tenney, Hiram A., death of, 53¹⁶.

Thanks, vote of, 287¹⁷–288¹².

Thefts, lib., 48¹⁹, 351¹²; at the Astor L., 348¹⁶⁻²⁶.

Theology, doctrinal, catlg. of works on, in Harvard Coll. L., (Lane) 487¹⁴.

Thomas, E. C., 4¹⁴; free lib. movement in Lond., 448²⁴; Sec. L. A. U. K., 449¹⁷.

Thomas Crane P. L., Quincy, Mass., extr. fr. rpt., 137¹⁶.

Thompson, D. G., his lib., 22²⁴.

Thompson, D. G., his lib., 22²⁴.

Thomoson, J., desc. catlg. of lib., of C. H. Clark, 54¹⁷, 326¹².

Thoughts in a lib., (Botta) 477^{21,23}.

Thoughts in a lib., (Botta) 477^{21,23}.

Thoynard, Nicolas, 46¹⁶.

Three-cent dreadfuls, 410–411¹⁶.

Thurston, Miss E. P., reading for the young, 230^{16,17}.

Thwaites, Reuben G., 298¹⁶, 305²⁸ Con.

Thurston, Miss E. P., reading for the young, 230^{16,17}.
Thwaites, Reuben G., 298¹⁶, 305²⁸ Conticknor, G.; 490²².
Tiele, Dr. P. A., death of, 100^{11,16}.
Tilden, S. J., his lib., 20¹⁸; his bequest, 463^{16,18}, 472^{11,25}.

Tillinghast, C. B., 19714, 474; scrapping, 201

201²⁰.
Tillinghast, W: H., 325²⁸.
Todd, W. D., 452¹⁸.
Toledo (O.) P. L., 173²³-⁶⁴; new building, 51²⁷-52¹⁸, 323³⁴-²⁵; extr. fr. rpt., 319²².

Tolstoï, Count D. A., catlg. of his lib., 393¹⁵

Toistoi, Count D. A., catlg. of his lib., 393¹⁵.

Tompkins, Minthorne, his lib., 22²⁵,
Topeka P. L., extr. fr. rpt., 49¹¹⁻¹⁶; select list, 1; books recommended to scholars, 54¹⁹; hours for opening, 139¹⁸; gifts to, 424²².

Topsfield, Mass., bequest to, 488¹⁹.
Toronto (Can.) P. L., 482¹⁶⁻¹⁶; accepts offer of Parkdale Mechanics' Inst., 32⁴⁵⁻²⁶; subject catlg., 326¹⁵; night classes, 339¹¹⁻¹².

Tower, Mrs. Helen M., 305²⁶ Con.,45²⁷.
Townsend, Mrs. M. A., 135¹⁶; the New Orleans lib., 406¹⁸⁻²⁶.

Townsend, T: S., war library, 195²⁴-196²⁷; scrapping, 200¹⁶.

Townshend, J:, his lib., 112²⁹.
Treasurer's report, 266-267.
Tredwell, Monograph on privately illust. books, 21¹⁷.

Tuer, Andrew W., index making, 57¹¹⁻¹⁶.

Tuer, Andrew W., index making, 57¹¹⁻¹⁶. Tufts L., Weymouth, Mass., bulletin 22, 54²¹; extr. fr. rpt., 319²⁶. Tulane Univ., N. Orleans, La., reading

Tulane Univ., N. Orleans, La., reading for the young, 227²³⁻²⁴, Turnure, A. B., his lib., 22²⁵, Turnure, A. B., his lib., 22²⁵, Tuttle, R. N., reading for the young, 23²³-23³¹¹, reading for the young, 21²⁴-23²⁴-23²⁴, 30²⁴ Con.; new Free P. L. at Quincy, Ill., 86¹²-87; scrapping, 202¹³-14; motion, 269¹²; A. L. A. endorsement, 277¹²; Sunday opening, 279¹¹-15, 18; book-binding, 28¹²⁷; book-agent baffled, 464¹⁵-19.
Typothetæ Soc., its lib., 112¹⁶.

Uhler, P. R., 135¹¹; scrapping, 201¹¹⁻¹³; sketch of the hist. of pub. libs. in Baltimore, 316¹².

Ealtimore, 316¹². Umbscheiden, Theodore, 437²⁶. Underhill, Miss A., 6²⁷, 134²⁶. Unger, J. H. W., Bibliog. van Vondel's werken, 394¹⁴. Union Club L., N. Y., 88¹⁶. Union League Club L., N. Y., 88²⁴. Union L., Trenton, N. J., 358¹¹. Union L. Co., New Brunswick, N. J., 32²¹⁵. Union pharmaceutique, table gén. 142¹⁴

322¹⁰. Union pharmaceutique, table gén., 142¹⁴. Union Theol. Sem., N. Y., no scrap collection, 202²⁸. U. S., order of titles under, 487¹³; government publications, 431^{11,17}. U. S. Bureau of Education, rpt. of Comm. of Education, 45^{11,29}; library, col^{15,16}.

Comm. of Education, 45¹²⁻¹²; indrary, 99^{15,16}.

U. S. Bureau of Navigation, catlg. of works by Amer. naval authors, 10¹².

U. S. Geological Survey. Bulletin 44, 102¹¹; Bulletin 46, 102¹².

U. S. House of Reps., no scrap collec-

U. S. House of Reps., no scrap collection, 20218.
U. S. Patent Office, scrap collection, 19716; 2d suppl. to catlgr., 32615; Official Gazette, 36124.
U. S. Signal Office, bibliog. of meteorology, 32918.
U. S. Surgeon-General's Office, list of books and articles on climatology and meteorology in the lib., 32914; index-

meteorology in the lib., 329¹⁴; index-catlg., 393¹⁸.
U. S. Constitution, bibliog. of, (Ford)

United States Library, a, 36712_16, 383-

Universitets-Bibl., Christiania, Aarbog,

Universitets-Bibl., Christiania, Aaroog, for 1888, 482¹⁷.
University Club L., N. Y., 88¹⁹. ²⁸.
University lib. buildings, (Stanley) 264¹⁴. 26; disc., 275¹⁸. ²¹.
Univ. of California L., extr. fr. rpt.,

University of Michigan L., 315, 41217; extr. fr. rpt., 9621.

University of Minnesota, 41214-41312; book-binding, 282¹⁵.
University of Pennsylvania L., 163¹⁶;

University of Pennsylvania L., 1033°; building, 17116.27.
Univ. of Vt., L. of, 45218.
University of Virginia, bibliog. of, 10118.
Upsala, catlg. method. des Acta et
Nova acta Regiæ Societatis Scientiarum, (Josephson) 42618.

rum, (Josephson) 426¹⁸.

Upsala, Universitete I. extr. fr. rpt., 389⁴⁸.

Upton, G. B. The musical dept. of Newberry L., 316¹⁴.

Utica (N. Y.) City L., closed for two weeks, 52¹².

Utley, H. M., 281¹⁸, 306¹¹ Con.; rpt. on lib. legislation, 190¹⁸–194; reading for the young, 231¹⁸-2⁷; Sunday opening, 279¹⁷; Councillor A. L. A., 283¹³; catlg. printing from cards, 466¹³–467²⁵.

Valdrighi, Lu. Fr., Ragguaglio sulla R. Bibl. Univ. di Modena, 329²¹. Valmaggi, L. Tavole storico-bibliog, della letteratura italiana, 426¹⁷, 488²². Valois, H: de, 46¹⁵. Van Brunt, Judge, 472¹⁸, ²⁴. Van Brunt, H:, 39¹⁸. Van Brunt & Howe, 165¹⁹. Vanderbilt, Miss, 91¹⁴. Vanderbilt, Cornelius, bis, lib. 22²⁵.

Vanderbilt, Cornelius, his lib., 2225,

84.4. Vanderbilt, Edgar, 91.17. Vanderbilt, Gr., 421.21; his lib., 1112.11; gift to N. V. City, 170.14. Vanderbilt Univ. Law L., Nashville, Tenn., new building; gifts to, 421-15.22.

Van Duke, J. C., libn., notes on the Sage L. of the Theological Sem. at New Brunswick, 95¹⁷. Van Dyck, *Dr.* J. C., sails for Italy,

360¹⁸.

360¹³, Van Name, Addison, 196²⁴, 275²², 454¹⁴; rpt. on lib. architecture, 162-174²³; scrapping, 200²⁷⁻²⁹; Councillor A. L. A., 283¹³. Vatican L., 421⁷⁻²¹, Vaudois, bibliog. of, (Du Rieu) 458¹⁹. Venetian mss., (Castellani) 393¹⁷. Vernall, A. W., 96¹⁵. Verme, A. sagriod'iconografia sabauda.

Vesme, A., saggio d'iconografia sabauda, 48828.

48829.
Veuclin, V. E., anciennes bibl. normandes, 1689-1731, 41826.
Vienna, centralisation der Amtsbibl. in, (Hugelmann) 41818.
Villard, H., gift to Harvard Coll. L., 45712 13.
Villette, J., collège de Sedan, 48717.
Vincent, J. M., 19626; scrapping, 201-14-16.

Vinet, Ernest. Bibliog. du costume,

Vinson, Julien. Bibliog. basque, 48829. Vinton, Rev. Alex. S., 29925, 30611 Con.

Vinton, F:, registration of books bor-

Violet-le-Duc, index to Dict. raisonné de l'architecture, (Sabine) 489²¹.
Vondel, bibliog. of, (Unger) 394¹⁴.
Vries, S. G. de, 325²⁷.

Wadlin, H. D., 173¹³.
Waldo, Celia F., at Lib. Sch., 479²⁴.
Walford, L. B., no novel reading in hot weather, 348²⁶⁻²⁶.
Walker, R. C., a lib. recorder, 214¹⁵.
Wallis, Talbot H., 286¹⁴, 306¹¹ Con.; state librns., 278¹¹⁻¹⁵; cataloguing, 28-7¹⁴

Wallis, Mrs. Teackle, gift to Johns Hopkins Univ. L., 32012.

Wallon, H. Notice sur la vie et les travaux de M. Ed. Laboulaye, 45⁸²². Walsh, C. bibliog. of the livery companies of Lond., 449²⁷. Waltham (Mass.) P. L., lists of books, 130^{13.15}; reading for the young, 230-27.28

Ward, Miss Anna H., 627, 13428. Ward, C. A., index making, 5716-23. Ward, Horatio, gift to Leavenworth, Kan., 167¹³. Ward Mem. L., Leavenworth, Kan.,

16713_14 Warder, B: H., gift to Springfield, O.,

Wardrop, Oliver. Kingdom of Georgia,

Warman, P. C., 426¹¹. Warmholtz, C. G. Bibl. hist. Sueo-Gothica, 426¹⁶.

Gothica, 426¹⁰.
Warren, Mass., 361¹⁸-1¹⁰.
Washburn, Cadwallader C., bequest to La Crosse, 167¹⁹.
Washington, G., bibliog. of, (Baker) 141¹⁷, 326²⁸.
Washington, Mass., no lib. in, 354¹⁴.
Washington and Lee Univ., bibliog. of, 101¹⁸.

10118

Washington St. Baptist Church, Lynn, bequest to, 48814

Waterbury, returning books, 404¹². Water-marks, (Blades) 129²⁴-131¹², 387¹⁵; unreliable in determining date of doc-

unreliable in determining date of documents and books, 445¹²⁻²⁰.

Watertown (Mass.) P. L., extr. fr. rpt., 97^{18,23}; reading for the young, 230²⁰-231¹³.

Watt, Robert, 96¹⁶.
Wattel, H. M. T., 142¹³.
Weeding out libs., 341¹⁴.
Welch, C:, 443¹⁷.
Wentworth St. Lutheran Sunday School, Charleston, S. C., gift to, 366²³.
Werder, E: J. F., 306¹² Con.
West Chester L. Assoc., 174²².
West Norwood (Eng.) F. L., very successful, 139^{18,19}.
West Superior (Wis.) P. L., hours of

West Superior (Wis.) P. L., hours of opening, 455^{24,27}. Wharton, Joseph, gift to Univ. of Pa. L., 171²⁸.

L., 171²⁸.

Wheatley, H: B., 174²⁸; remarkable bindings in the Brit. Mus., 394¹⁵.

Wheeler, C: G., 362²⁰.

Wheeler, Dr. E. R., 385¹⁰.

Wheeler, Everett P., his lib., 112²⁵.

Wheeler, L. B., 483¹⁸.

Wheeler, Martha T., at Lib. Sch., 472²⁴

Wheeler, Martha T., at Lib. Sch., 479²⁴. Wheeler, W. A., Dict. of noted names of fiction, 362²⁶. Whelpley, A. W., 217¹⁶, 295¹⁵, 302¹⁵ Con., 302²⁸, ²⁹ Con., 303¹¹ Con., 306-12 Con.; Sunday opening, 182¹⁹, 279-26-280²⁷; Com. on Resolutions, 269²⁴; next meeting, 276²⁶; invitation to members A. L. A., 281¹⁶; Councillor A. L. A., 283¹³. Whelpley, Mrs. A. W., 306²¹ Con. Whitaker, A. E., scrapping, 201²⁶; San Francisco Merc. L. book delivery, 213²⁸; letter of regret, 270¹⁵.

213²³; letter of regret, 270¹⁵. White, *Pres.* Andrew D., 343²², 124-

White, R: Grant, his lib., 20²⁶.
White, W. A., 353²⁴.
Whitelaw, O. L., 30⁶²⁷ Con.; praises Mr. Crunden, 287^{25,27}.
Whitney, *Prof.*, at Beloit College, 422²¹.
Whitney, *Mrs.* Carrie W., 30⁶²¹ Con.,

300²³. Whitney, Miss Ellen F., reading for the young, 228^{28,29}.

young, 228⁶⁻²⁵.

Whitney, James L., 175²³, 271²⁶, 288¹⁶; accents, 250¹⁸-261²⁴; letter of regret, 270¹⁶; Pres. A. L. A. Pub. Sec., 292¹⁸; list of bibliographies, 293²⁸.

Whitney, Solon F., reading for the young, 230²⁹-231¹³. Wiard, G: 311²⁷.

Wiener, Joseph, his lib., 112¹⁵.
Wilcox, H. K. W., 442¹⁷.
Wild, A. W., earliest town libs., 48¹¹.
Wildes, Moses, bequest to Topsfield,

Wildes, Moses, bequest to Topsheid, Mass., 48819.
Wilkin, Judge D. F., gift to Vanderbilt Law L., 42121.
Williams, D., his lib., 2226.
Williams, J. L., 9023.
Williams, Rev. W: R., his lib., 2018.
Williamson, Isaiah V., bequest to Merc. L.. Phila., 1401314.

Williamson, Isaian 1., L., Phila., 140¹³. ¹⁴.

L., Phila., 140¹³. ¹⁴.

Williamson, T. Roney, 174²².

Williamson (Pa.) P. School L., Williamsport (Pa.) P. School L., opened, 52¹⁷. P. Willis, Dr. Francis T., gift to Washing-

ton, Ga., 17411. Wilmington, Del., book reception, 391-

Wilmington, Del., book reception, 391-28-29.
Wilmington (Del.) Inst., extr. fr. rpt., 310²⁶, 389¹³.
Wilson, Mrs. Augusta Evans, 299²⁵.
Wilson, S. H., gift to Wentworth St.
Wilson, S. H., gift to Wentworth St.
Lutheran Sunday-School, 360²³.
Wimborne Minster L., 448²¹.
Winchester, G. F., reading for the young, 233^{17.18}.
Winchester (Mass.) Town L., extr. fr. rpt., 137²².
Winn Lib., Woburn, Mass., 39²⁷.
Winona F. P. L., 418¹⁵.
Winsford, Free Lib. opened at, 52²⁴.
Winslow, Mrs. Katherine Fish, 357²⁸.
Winsor, Miss Constance, 306²¹ Con.
Winsor, Justin, 98²¹, 196¹³, 277, ¹³, 285¹⁷, 290²¹, 294¹⁸, ²⁷, 296¹⁰, 298¹⁶, ²⁹, 306²¹ Con., 488²⁷; calendar of the Sparks mss. in Harvard Coll. L., 54²¹; how we treat new books at Harvard Univ. we treat new books at Harvard Univ. we treat new books at Harvard Univ. L., 1112228; Sunday opening, 18315, 20; scrapping, 20019.22; charging system at Harvard, 21414; quoted, 27915; book-binding, 28124, 26; Councillor A. L. A., 28228; resolutions, 28415.18; Com. on A. L. A. endorsement, 2821; rpt. of Com. on A. L. A. endorsement, 28716.18; seminars, 29428; what we do with pamphlets at Harvard Coll., 43143.22. Winsor, Mrs. Justin, 30622 Con. Winter evenings and how to spend them, 45129.

winter evenings and now to spend them, 45129.

Wire, G. E., 613, 26, 13428, 29.

Wisconsin, lib. legislation, 19417-21.

Wisconsin Hist. Soc., scrap collections, 19624-25, 19812-14.

Women as lib. assistants, 12826-12912.

Women as lib. assistants, 128²⁶–129¹². Women, lib. of books by, 35⁸¹⁴, ^{16,19}. Womderry, G: E.; notes on mss. of Shelley in Harvard Coll. L., 487¹⁵. Woodbury, Rev. A.; 52¹⁴, 95¹¹. Woodruff, Edwin H. Scott mss., 360¹⁹. Woodstock Coll. L., Maryland, no scrap collection, 202²¹. Woodward, C: L., his lib., 112¹⁷. Woodward, R: C., 306²² Con. Woodward, R: C., 306²² Con. Woodworth, E: P., gfit to Gr. Barrington F. L., 360²³. Woodworth, Miss Florence, 6²⁴, ²⁶, 134-²⁷, 322²⁹; full names, 393^{19,21}. Woolsey, Pres., 490²⁶. Woolsey, Pres., 490²⁶. Woolsey, Mrs. Abba Goold, 95¹¹.

Woolson, Mrs. Abba Goold, 9511. Woolson, Mrs. Abba Goold, 95¹¹. Worcester Free P. L., 197¹², 324^{11,15}, 35^{812,17}, 370²⁵. 371¹⁸; (Green) 316²⁶; extended, 48¹³; how they treat new books at, (Green) 110¹⁰-111¹²; need of enlargement, 139^{16,17}; no scrap collection, 202²²; reading for the young, 231^{14,18}; extr. fr. rpt., 319^{26,27}; how we choose and buy new books, 336–337¹¹; open on holidays, 485^{16,16}. World's best books, The, (Parsons, etc.) 416²¹.

41621.

World's Fair, 1892, library exhibit at, 333^{17,23}. Wright, Carroll D., 316²¹; rpt. of Comm. of Pub. Records, 49^{18,26}. Wright, R. J., gift to Phila., 421²⁹-42211

Würtele, F: C. Our lib., 96¹².
Wynne, James, M. D., Private libs. in N. Y., 20¹⁶. 19.

Wyoming, lib. legislation, 19421-25.

Yale Coll. L., extr. fr. rpt., 97²³⁻²⁴, 137²³; gift to, 100²², 322^{18,19}; new building, 168²⁸-169²², 454^{13,15}; scrap collections, 196²⁴, 198¹² Yale Mem. L., 95¹⁵.
Yates, James. The Leeds indicator,

Yates, James.

Yeakle, M. M., 278¹⁸. Yeatman, James E., 35¹⁹, 36¹¹.

Yerkes, Miss Susan H., bibliog. of Amer. theatrical lit., 489¹⁵. Yost, C. C., 167²¹. Young, Lieut. Lucien, 101²⁷. Young, reading for the, (Sargent) 226-

Young, Teading for the, (Sargent) 226-236, 319¹⁶, 21 Yg. Men's Chr. Assoc. L., Albany, 319²⁸; extr. fr. rpt., 352¹⁵; removal, 389¹⁴, 16; new rooms, 453¹⁸, 19; Y. M. C. A. L., Brooklyn, new books, 306²³–32 July; extr. fr. rpt., 482¹⁸, 21; how we choose and buy new books, 338²⁷–339¹³.
Y. M. C. A. L., Cincinnati, scrap collections, 109¹⁴, 17.
Y. M. C. A. L., Harrisburg, Pa., bequest to, 360²⁴.
Y. M. C. A. L., N. Y., 263¹¹, 356¹²-17; new books, 306²²-23, July; extr. fr. rpt., 351²⁹; how we choose and buy

new books, 33812-15; what we do with

pamphlets, 470¹⁰-471¹².

Yg. Men's Inst., N. Haven, Conn., 169²³-2²⁴. Young Men's L., Atlanta, Ga., re-opened, 49¹⁸. Yg. Men's L. Assoc., La Crosse, gift to

Yg. Men's L. Assoc., La Crosse, gift to pub. lib., 16719.
Yg. Men's Merc. L., Cincinnati, O., scrap collections, 19717.
Youngstown (O.) P. L., subscriptions solicited, 3241415.
Younkin, L., library catlgs for use at home, 38625.

Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins, 56²⁷. Zeitschrift für Forst und Jagdwesen. Gesammtregister, 329²⁶. Zevely, J. W., 297¹³.

PSEUDONYMS AND ANONYMS.

PSEUDONYMS.

Actor, An. — Daniel E. Bandmann, 59¹⁸. Alton, Edmund. — Edmund Alton

Alton, Edmund.— Bailey, 102¹⁷.

Bailey, 102¹⁷.

Amaris.— H: Maret, 59¹⁵.

Angelina.— Mr. Buchanan, 329²⁸.

Angelina.— Iames W. Furrell,

394¹⁷. B., M. N.— M.. Norton Bradford, 59²³. B., N. H.— Mrs. M.. H. Fiske, 102²². Backwoods Preacher, A .- Rev. S. H.

Hilts, 59¹⁹.

Bibliophile, The. — C. D. Raymer, 329²⁹.

Boylston, Peter. — G: Ticknor Curtis,

330¹⁵. Browne, G: Waldo. - Victor St. Clair,

aird, Mrs. Mona. - G. M. Hatton, Caird,

Canning, Effie I .- Mamie E. Crockett, 33019

330°°. Cervus, G. I.— C: King, 458²⁵. Cervus, G. I.— not C: King, 489²³. Cervus G. I.— W: James Roe, 489²⁴. Collegian, A.— Edwin J. Gerstle, 59¹⁹. Corkscrew, Caleb.— E. R. Barrager,

Corkscrew, Calco.

59¹⁶. A.— C. A. Dana, 330¹⁸.
Deacon.— G: Salisbury, 59²¹.
Drop, Shot.— G: W. Cable, 142¹⁸.
Eli, Diadem.— Martin W. Hoyt, 142¹⁸.
Esperanto, Dr.— Dr. Lamenhof, 426²⁵.
F. F.— Jonathan E. Peckes, 59²¹.
Valcop.— Soule Smith, 59²¹. Fantome. - H: J. Raymond, 14219.

Fay.—Mrs. Fayette C. Snead, 102¹⁸. Fisk, Callene.—Rev. Wilbur F Callene.- Rev. Wilbur Fisk Crafts, 5915.

Flint, Sargent. Frances Eaton, 10222. Fresealy, Marcel.—Lieut. Palat, 394¹⁰. Grandfather, A.—Joseph Pere Bell Wilmer, 142¹⁰. Gusher, Giddy.—Mrs. M.. H. Fiske,

10221

H., M. P.— Moses Purnell Handy,

Hamilton, Betsy.— Mrs. I. W. Plow-man, 59¹⁹. Idyll.— Mrs. Nellie Watts McVey,

Joseph J. Swann, 59²². Jacqueline.— Mme. Sévérine, 59¹⁶. Jenks.— P. G. Ferguson, 59²².

John Charáxes.— G: Ticknor Curtis, 394¹⁸. Kercheval, G: Truman.— Miss A. Win-

nifred Jennings, 426²⁷. Kitto's Hist. of the Bible.—489²⁶⁻²⁹. Korrigan, Paria.— Mme. Emile Lévy, 14217

Laurens.-- Rev. H. L. Hammond, 5923. Lawyer, A.— Edgar A. Spencer, 59²³. Lea, Gowan.— M. Morgan, 330¹⁹. Lin, Frank.— Gertrude Franklin Ather-

ton, 10219.

Marilon. — Aurel Adair, 59²⁴. Marks, Nora. — Miss Eleanor Stack-

Matuce, H. Ogram.—C. F. Keary, 42⁽²⁵⁾. May, Sophie.—Rebecca Sophia Clarke, 330¹⁵.

Merrie Morn .- Miss M. F. Murphy,

Moonshine, Cibana. - C. D. Raymer,

329²⁹. Mora.— René Maizeroy, 59¹⁶. Nettle, Nelly.— Miss Ellen C.. Morey,

Nette, Nehy.— Miss Effen C.: Morey, 59²⁵.
Nickelby, Nick.— Arthur Everett Cotton, 59²⁵.
O., S. G.— Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne, 330¹⁷.
Ogilvy, Gavin.— J. M. Barrie, 102¹⁹.
Old Man Plunkett.— A. M. Weir, 59²⁶.
One of the set.— Mrs. Pierre Lorillard,

Jr., 5920. Orey, Marthe d'.— Princess Clementine,

Poet Coachman, The .- Matthew Suttill,

759²⁶, R.—G: Ripley, 330¹⁰. Rector, The.—Rev. Cameron Mann,

Reddy. - J. H. C. Irwin, 5927

Reformed Humorist, A .- Robert J. Burdette, 5928.

Reyer, Mme.—Queen of the Belgians,

59¹¹.
Rough-Hewer, Syduey, Rough Hewer, Jr. — Abraham Yates, Jr., 59¹⁷.
Royal, Ralph. — Jacob Abarbanell, 59²⁷.
Ruyter, Judith K. de.— Miss Edith Olive Gwynne, 59²².
Sabbaticus.— Prof. A. E. Wafple, 59²⁰.
St. Clair, Victor.— G: Waldo Browne, 50²⁰.

59²⁹.

Shirley, Penn. — Sarah J. Clarke, 330¹⁵. Stanton, Janet. — Miss Baldwin, 330¹². Sulpicius, Servius. — Philip Ricard Fendall, 330¹⁸. Susie, Aunt. — Mrs. W: King, 59¹⁸. Thickstun F:— F: Thickstun Clark,*

10219.

Veteran Conductor, A .- C: B. George, 5929.

Veteran russe .- Piotr Andreievich Viazemski, 14216. Florence

Warden, Florence.— Mrs. Alice (Price) James, 48923. Whacker, John Bouche. - Virginius Dabney, 14219.

Webb, Mary.—Mrs. M.. T. Webber, 330¹². Williams, Roger.—Francis Wayland,

59²⁸.

ANONYMS.

Author's love, An .- Miss Elizabeth Balch, 394¹⁷.
Bachelor's wedding trip.— C: Pomeroy

Sherman, 320²⁸. Behind the Blue Ridge.— Miss Frances Courtenay Baylor, 394²¹. Caterina.— J. Fogerty, 394¹⁸. Chip's unnatural history.— F. W. Bel-lies seaf.

Chip's unnatural history.— F. W. Bellew, 330¹⁹.

Duke's marriage, The.— James Brinsley Richards, 394¹⁹.

History of the British dominions in North America.—330¹¹.

Lauterdale.— J. Fogerty, 394¹⁰.

Mickey Finn.— Ernest Jerrold, 426²⁶.

Muse as I have found her, The.— Fernand Claiborne, 142¹⁷.

On both sides.— Miss Frances Courtenay Baylor, 394²¹.

Prossino's experiences.— Robert Dale

nay Baylor, 394²¹. Prossino's experiences.—Robert Dale Owen, 330¹⁰. Rattlin the reefer.—E: Howard, 330¹⁰. Rebel, The.—Fernand Claiborne, 142¹⁷. Reminiscences of a literary and clerical life.—F: Arnold, 458²⁴. Shocking example, A.—Miss Frances Courtenay Baylor, 394²². Valerie.—not by The Duchess, 426²⁷. Year with the birds, A.—W: Warde Fowler. 458²⁵.

Fowler, 45825.

INDEX TO THE LISTS OF FULL NAMES IN VOLS. I.-XIV.

| Abbot, Willis J: | 13:16223 | Butterfield, Consul Willshire. | 8:32414 | Dulles, Joseph Heatly. | 12:20925 |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Addeman, Joshua Melancthon, | 8:32416 | Butts, Francis Banister. | 10:6228 | | 11:12423 |
| Alexander, A: Washington. Alexander, J: Locke. | 12:20924 | Canfield, C: W: | 14:48721 | Durrett, Reuben T: Dwight, H: Edwin. Dwight, James. Eames, Lemuel Cobb. Earle, Absalom Backas. | 12:17714 |
| Alexander, J. Locke. | 10:9316 | Carpenter, Erastus Payson. Carr, W. Brown. | 13:2919 | Dwight, H: Edwin. | 10:16024 |
| Allan, W: | 14:39319 | Carr, W. Brown. | 8:15113 | Dwight, James. | 13:16221 |
| Allan, W: Allen, G: H: Allen, J: Gamaliel. Allen, W: Francis. | 12:567 ²² 12:87 ¹⁹ | Carter, Robert Goldthwaite. | 12:537 ¹² 14:487 ²¹ | Earle Absolom Rackas | 10:9317 |
| Allen W. Francis | 14:48719 | Caspar, C: N: Caspar, C: N: Joseph Matthia | 14.407 | Eaton, Chester Williams. | 14:55 ²⁶ 10:93 ¹⁷ |
| Appleton, Augusta I | 10:16023 | Chapman, Jefferson, | 12:24021 | Elliot, Arthur Ralph Douglas. | 13:26816 |
| Achlay Occian Doolittle | 14:32616 | Chapman, Jefferson. Chase, P. Stephen. | 8:32415 | Elliott, C: Burke. Elliott, I: Hughes. Ellis, W: Fuller. | 13:10720 |
| Atwater, Wilbur Olin. | 8:3522 | Cheney, Mrs. Clara Emnia (| Griswold). | Elliott, I: Hughes. | 8:110 ²⁴ |
| Avery, W: Bailey. | 10:6226 | CI E D | 13:16228 | Ellis, W: Fuller. | 10:9315 |
| Atwater, Wilbur Olin. Avery, W: Bailey. Babcock, W: H: | 8:32413 | Cheyney, E. Potts. | 13:5921 | Ellwanger, H: Brooks. Evermann, Barton Warren. | 13:16224 |
| Bacon, Edwin Munroe. Bailey, Dudley Perkins. | 8:324 ¹⁶ 10:93 ¹⁶ | Child, Frank S: Church, B: Silliman. | 13:5921 | Eyre, Lincoln Lear. | 8:55 ¹³ 14:54 ²⁴ |
| Baker, Ira Osborn. | 14:487 ¹⁹ | Claiborne, J. Francis Hamtra | 13:59 ²³ | Fairchild, C: Bryant. | |
| Baker, Levi Wood. | | Cimbolito, J. 1 milete 11milet | 10:4115 | Fairchild, C: Bryant. Fairchild, G: Moore, Jr. | |
| Banuatyne, Dugald J: | 13:5022 | Clark, E: Everett. | 11:12423 | Fargus, F: J: | 9:19010 |
| Barnes, Mrs. Emily Ripley. | | Clark, G: Fabera Clark, H: Howard. | 10:9317 | Farmer, Elihu Jerome. | 8:13119 |
| Barnwell, James Gaston. Barrows, Isabel Chapin. Barrows, S: June. | 12:507*** | Clark, H: Howard. | 10:38328 | Farrar, C: Alden J: Farrer, W: Gardner. Fassig, Oliver Lanard. Ferris, G: Titus. | 13:26816 |
| Barrows, Isabel Chapin. | | Clark, merben Lyman. | 14: 14010 | Farrer, W: Gardner. | 11:42914 |
| Batchelder Tames Locke | 12:536 ²⁹ 13:59 ²² | Clarke, J: Caldwell Calhoun- Clarke, S: Belcher. | 10:160 ²⁴ 14:487 ²¹ | Farris C. Titus | 14:326 ²¹ 14:55 ²⁷ |
| Batten, I: Mullin, | | Clemens, Mrs. Eliza J McC | artney. | Field, B: Rush. | 11:45815 |
| Batchelder, James Locke. Batten, J. Mullin. Baxter, Michael. | 12:20925 | 210110110, 217 07 231200 317 11200 | 14:487 ²² | Firth, Joseph Firth Bottomley | · 14:140 ¹⁹ |
| Bayley, Rafael Arroyo. | 8:1220 | Clements, Hilda Cornelia. | 12:24021 | Firth, Joseph Firth Bottomley, Ford, Worthington Chauncy. | 11:12428 |
| Behrends, Adolphus Julius F: | 14:42427 | Clevenger, Shobal Vail. | 10:0228 | Fortune Timothy T: | TA: E E 27 |
| Bender, Prosper. | 9:7716 | Clough, G: Albert. | 14:39322 | Foster, G. Everett. | 11:12424 |
| Benton, Josiah H:, Jr. Berard, Augusta Blanche. | 14:10114 | Clevenger, Shobal Vail. Clough, G: Albert. Clute, J: Jacob. Cochran, T: Baumgardner. | 8:55 ¹³ 14:487 ²² | Foulke, W: Dudley. | 13:16220 |
| Bigelow, E: Lambert. | 12:537 ¹¹ 10:93 ¹⁶ | Colby June Poss | 14:40722 | Foster, G: Everett. Foulke, W: Dudley. Fox, W: Freeman. Frackelton, Susan Stuart, box | 14:424** Good- |
| Bigelow, Marshall Train. | | Colby, June Rose. Collier, T: Stephens. | 14:424 ²⁷ | rich. | 11:42829 |
| Billon, F: L: 12:8719 | , 14:48726 | Collins, Frank Shipley. | 14:5520 | French, Aaron Davis Weld. | 10:0310 |
| Dira, r: Mayer. | 10:100- | Collins, W: Wilkie, | 14:140 | Frey, Albert Romer. | 13:2017 |
| Bishop, G: Říker. Bishop, Nathaniel Holmcs. | 13:5028 | Cook, Moody Dustin. Cook, W: Wilson. | 14,140,0 | Fuller, Corydon Eustathius. | 13:10811 |
| Bishop, Nathaniel Holmes. | 8:55 ¹³ 14:55 ²³ | Cook, W. Wilson. | 14:5524 | Gardner, Eugene C. | X:cc/* |
| Bittinger, J: Quincy. Blanchard, Albert H: | 14:5525 | Cooper, Mrs. Katharine (Sau | nders). | Garrison, Francis Jackson. | 12:14527 |
| Blennerhassett, Lady Charlotte | 10:93 ¹⁷ | Corey, Deloraine Pendre. | 9:196 ¹² 10:93 ¹⁶ | Garrison, Francis Jackson. Gemmill, Jane Wilson. Gibson, L: H: Gibson, W: T: | 9:53 ²⁶ 14:487 ²³ |
| Leyden). | 14:36211 | Cornell, I: H: | 10:16024 | Gibson, W: T: | 14:424 |
| Bliss, G: Newman. | 10:0220 | Cornell, J: H: Corning, C: Robert. Cory, C: Barney. | 12:8729 | Gladings, Franklin fi: | 14:5524 |
| Blood, Lorenzo Prentice. | 10:9317 | Cory, C. Barney. | 13:2917 | Giles, Frye Williams. | 13:10740 |
| Bloom, S: Stanbaugh. | 10:303** | Cotte, Alfred Maurice. | 13:19624 | Giles, Frye Williams. Gilman, W. S. | 8:13110 |
| Boone, R. Gause. | 14:407 | Cowdin, Jasper Barnett. Craighill, Robert Templeman | 10:16024 | Gilpin, H: Dilworth. | 10:10024 |
| Bosson C. Palfray | 10:93 ¹⁷ 11:428 ²⁹ | Crauford Francis Marion | 8:82 ¹⁹ 8:324 ¹⁶ | Gleichen, Albert E: Wilfred, | 14:326 ¹⁷ |
| Boone, R. Gause. Booth, E: Chauncey. Bosson, C: Palfray. Bosson, C: Proctor. | 11:42829 | Crawford, Francis Marion. Croes, J: James Robinson. Crook, G: F: Curtis, C: Boyd. Cutler, Julia Perkins. Cutter, W: R: Debleter, W: R: | 14:32619 | Goddard, H. Perkins, | 12:53711 |
| Bouton, James Warren. | 14:32618 | Crook, G: F: | 14:14018 | Goddard, H: Perkins. Godfrey, E: Kenneth. | 13:26821 |
| Bouton, James Warren. Bowen, James Lorenzo. | 10:4110 | Curtis, C: Boyd. | 8:13110 | Gore, James Howard. | 12:20924 |
| Bowker, R: Rogers. | 10:10023 | Cutler, Julia Perkins. | 14:14019 | Gosse, Edmund W: | 14:14023 |
| Bowser, E. Albert. | 13:26821 | Cutter, W: R: | 10:9315 | Gosse, Elbridge H: | 10:0310 |
| Boyd, Stephen Gill. | 14:54 ²⁴ 13:162 ²² | Dahlgren, C: Bunker. Dame, Lorin Low. | 8:32413 | Gould, Emerson Willard. Grace, W: Russell. Gray, W: H: | 14:424 ²⁶ 11:429 ¹¹ |
| Bradley, W. Morse. | 14:5526 | Dauchy, G: Kellogg. | 14:55 ²⁶ 14:55 ²⁵ | Grav. W: H: 0:5226 | , 10:160 ²⁵ |
| Brand, W: Francis. | 12:56721 | Davidson, Robert Baldwin. | 14: 10119 | Green, Francis Mathews. | 13:2021 |
| Boyden, Albert Gardner. Bradley, W: Morse. Brand, W: Francis. Bray, Mrs. A. E. | 10:02-1 | Dauchy, G. Kellogg. Davidson, Robert Baldwin. Davis, G. Breckinridge. Davis, Hon. W: Morris. Davis, Prof. W: Morris, Jr. | | Green, Mason Arnold. | 13:35524 |
| Bray, Mrs. E. O. Bridgman, Raymond Landon. | 10:6227 | Davis, Hon. W: Morris. | | Greene, Jonathan Harrington. | 10:10020 |
| Bridgman, Raymond Landon. | 8:8219 | Davis, Prof. W: Morris, Jr. Dearborn, Jeremiah Wadleig Denton, Sherman Foote. | 14:39321 | Greene, Mrs. Sally Pratt | McLean. |
| Brooks, H: Mason. Brown, G: Stayley. Brown, Henry William. | 11:15021 | Danton Sharman Foots | n. 13:35524 | Griffin, R: Andrew. | 13:29 ¹⁹ |
| Brown, Henry William. | 14:55 ²⁴ 13:162 ²¹ | De Vaynes, Julia Henrietta I | | Griswold, Mrs. Iane (Emmet). | 10:9316 |
| Brown, J: H: | 8:8219 | 20 / 11/1100, 3 11/11 120111001111 | 8:8221 | Griswold, J. Nathaniel Alsop. Guernsey, F. Russell. Haggard, H. Rider. Haigh, H. Allen. | 13:35523 |
| Brown, J: H: Brown, T: Edwin. | 13:10726 | Dewees, Francis Percival. | 8:55 ¹⁴ 14:487 ²² | Guernsey, F: Russell. | 11:15021 |
| Browne, S: Tracy. Buck, W: Joseph | 8:32415 | Dewey, Davis Rich. | 14:48722 | Haggard, H: Rider. | 14:14023 |
| Buck, W. Joseph | 12:17714 | Dexter, Orlando Perry. | 10:0312 | Haigh, H: Allen. | 12:8811 |
| Bucklyn, J. Knight. Bugbee, James McKeller. | 10:02** | Dickerson, E: Nicoll. Dionne, Narcisse Eutrope. | 10:409 ¹⁸ 14:326 ²¹ . | Haight, B: Isaacs. | 12:537 ¹³ 14:101 ¹⁵ |
| Bullitt, J: Christian. | 12:177 ¹³ 13:268 ¹⁶ | Dobson, H: Austin. | 14:140 ²⁸ | Haines, Elijah Middlebrook. Hale, J. P. | 12:177 ¹⁸ |
| Runner H Cuyler | 13:35528 | Dodd, S: Calvin Tait. | 14:42427 | Hall, Alexander Wilford. | 10:02** |
| Burhans, James Audubon. Burt, M. E. Bush, C: Greene. Bush, Clara Roxana. | 14:320** | Doran, Joseph Ingersoll. | 14:10110 | Hall, Alexander Wilford, Hall, Granville Stanley, Hall, I: Hollister, | 14:5527 |
| Burt, M. E. | 14:48710 | Doré, L: A: Gustave. | 12:27228 | Hall, I: Hollister. | 9:77 ¹³ |
| Bush, C: Greene. | | Doré, L. A. Gustave. Doubleday, C. W. Drake, James Madison. | 11:45810 | Hallowell, R. Price. | 9:110** |
| Bush, Clara Koxana. Butler, Andrew Oliver. 14:42 | 9:5323 | Drake, James Madison. Dropsie, Moses Aaron. | 14:326 ²¹ 8:82 ¹⁹ | Hallowell, R: Price. Hammett, C: E:, Jr. Hammond, I: W. | 12:567 ²¹ |
| Butler, James Glentworth. | 9: 53 ²⁶ 9: 53 ²⁶ 4 ²⁶ , 487 ¹⁹ 13: 268 ²¹ , | Du Bose, Porcher. | 10:16027 | Hammond, I: Weare. | 8:55 ¹³ 12:145 ²⁶ |
| | 14:5520 | Du Bose, Porcher. Dulles, C: Winslow. | :87 ²⁹ , 240 ¹⁹ | Harrower, H: Draper. | 12:8723 |
| Butler, J: Maynard. | 14:39322 | Dulles, J. Welsh, | 12:20925 | Harte, Francis Bret. | 14:14023 |
| | | | | | |

| Hartranft, Chester D: | 14:48728 | McCarty, L: Philippe. | 12:53714 | Pychowska, Lucia Duncan. | 14:36211 |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| Hartwell, Emory Adams. | 11:42914 | McClintock, J. Norris. McCready, B. W. | 14:10116 | Raffensperger, Mrs. Anna | Frances |
| Hawkins, Dexter Arnoll. | 8:8221 | McCready, B: W: | 12:5024 | (Whiting). | 13:26823 |
| Heald, B. Franklin. | 10:9317 | Mack, C: S: | 13:10726 | Randolph, H: Fitz. | 13:19625 |
| Heaton, Mrs. C:, born M | Margaret | McKee, T: Hudson. 12:5672 | . 13:10720 | Raymond, Isabel Hammell. | 13:2917 |
| Keymer. | 8:32414 | McLaughlin, M., Louise. | 13:26822 | Ripley, Mrs. Mary Anna | (Paull). |
| Henkel, Frau Friedrica. | 9:196 ¹³ | McNeill, G. Edwin. | 12:17715 | | 13:26823 |
| Herndon, W: H: | 14:48723 | Mahan, Alfred Thayer. | 8.22410 | Ritch, W: Gillet. | 11:12424 |
| Hewins, Caroline Maria. | 8:11024 | Mansfield, J.: Melvin. Mansfield, Lewis W: | 14:5527 | Robbins, E: Young. | 12:53714 |
| Hicks, Lewis Ezra. | 8:110 ²³ | Mansfield, Lewis W: | 10:10020 | Roberts, W: Culver. | 11:15021 |
| Higginson, Mrs. S., J. | 13:16224 | Marshall, J. White. | 14:48724 | Robinson, H: Cornelius. | 13:26818 |
| Hildeburn, C: Riché. 10:40 | 019, 14:5522 | Martin, G: H: | 13:2918 | Roe, Alfred Seelye. | 12:56719 |
| Hill, F: Paul. | 10:0310 | Martin, James Laval. | 14:32622 | Rotch, Abbott Lawrence. | 12:17715 |
| Hill, F: Sanhope. | 10:10020 | Marvin, Abijah Perkins. | 11:42012 | Rowell, Joseph Cummings. | 12:53629 |
| Hill, Walter H: | 10:16020 | Mason, Alfred Bishop. | 13:19626 | Ruffin, Francis Gildart. | 14:48725 |
| Hill, W: Gilbert. | 12:10727 | Mason, Caroline Atherton (Bri | ggs). | Russell, C: T:, Ir. | 11:42914 |
| Hinton, R. Josiah. | 10:16029 | , i | 11:45816 | Russell, C: T:, Jr. Russell, Francis Thayer. | 8:5514 |
| Hinton, R. Josiah. Hobbs, Clarence Whitman. | 12:14526 | Mason, D: Hastings. 10:16026 | 3, 13:10811 | Ryder, J: H: | 14:5525 |
| Hodge, W: H: | 11:5422 | Mathews, W. Smith Babcock. | 0:7716 | Sanford, Elias B: | 13:10726 |
| Hodgkins, W: H: | 14:32622 | Matthews, James Brander. Maughs, G: Madison Brown. Mayers, C: G: | 14:14024 | Sawtelle, Ithamar Bard. | 10:9317 |
| Hodgman, Edwin Ruthven. | 10:9317 | Maughs, G. Madison Brown. | 14:4574 | Sawver, S: Elwell. | 13:2918 |
| Holden, G: H: | 13:16224 | Mayers, C: G: | 8:12** | Schaack, Michael J: Scott, W: Mather. | 14:32628 |
| Hollister, Horace. | - 4. r r 27 | Meigs, Joe Vincent. | 14:30322 | Scott, W: Mather. | 8:1228 |
| Holmes, G: Smith. | 13:107 ²⁹ 11:458 ¹⁶ | Meigs, Joe Vincent. Meigs, W: Montgomery. | 13:5922 | Scull, Gideon Delaplaine. | 8:1229 |
| Hosmer, G: Lawrence. | 11:45816 | Mendenhall, T: Corwin. | 12:20924, | Scull, Sarah Amelia. | 8:15118 |
| Hosmer, G: Washington. | 0:7715 | | 13:16224 | Searing, Mrs. Annie E. (| Pidgeon), |
| Hosmer, S: Dana. | 9:77 ¹⁵ 10:93 ¹⁶ | Meyer, H: Coddington. | 14:5526 | (Linne 20 (| 13:16225 |
| Houston, Edwin James. | TA: 48723 | Miller, Arnold de Welles. | 13:10729 | Seeley, E: Howard, Jr. | 14:14024 |
| Howard, G. Elliott. | | Miller, Cincinnatus Hiner, corn | rupted to | Seilhamer, G. Overcash. | 14:48725 |
| Houston, Edwin James. Howard, G: Elliott. Howard, G: Washington. | 8:12110 | Joaquin. | 14:140 ²⁵ | Serviss, Gerritt Putnam. | 14:14017 |
| Hoyt, Jehiel Keeler. | 13:26822 | Miller, I: Bleecker | 13:10727 | Shepard, Elliott Fitch. | 12:14:29 |
| Huhn, Arthur Ernst von. | 13:26817 | Miller, J: Bleecker. Miller, Leslie W: | 14:5528 | Shevitch Serge | 12:145 ²⁹ 11:458 ¹⁵ |
| Hume I. Ferguson. | 13:10725 | Millor Lockio William | 14:14021 | Shevitch, Serge. Short, J: T: Shute, S: Moore. Sibler, Ernest Gottlieb. | 13:162 ²⁵ |
| Hume, J: Ferguson. Hunter, G: Washington. | 8:12 ²⁹ | Mitchel, F: A: Mitchell, E: Page. Moryorosi, Arcado II | 13:2918 | Shute S. Moore | 8:324 ¹³ |
| Hurd, Duane Hamilton. | 13:16221 | Mitchell E. Page | 12:56722 | Sibler Ernest Cottlieb | 11:45817 |
| | 10:4115 | Mogyorósi, Arcade J: | 11:45815 | Simonds, Arthur Beaman. | 11.450- |
| Hurt, Alden Bailey. | 10:16025 | Moore, Joseph Solomon. | 17.450- | | 11:42914 |
| Huss, Hermann C: O: | 14:14024 | Moore, Nathaniel Fish. | 13:35524 | Simons, Ezra de Freest. | 13:16222 |
| Hutton, James Laurence. Hyde, Albert Warren. | 13:26817 | Morehead, Mrs. Lavinia Murd | 12:537 ¹³ | Sinnett, Alfred Percy. | 13:26828 |
| | 13:19627 | moreneau, 2273. Lavinia muiu | 13:10727 | Sinnett, Mrs. Patience. Smith, Daniel Drake. | 14:48718 |
| Ingalls, Joshua King. d'Invilliers, Eduard Vincent. | 14:32619 | Moreland, M. Lizzie. | 11:42918 | Smith I. Cauchoic | 13:5924 |
| | 13:16224 | Morrison, C: Robert. | 10:4115 | Smith, J: Cauchois. Smith, Martin Leo. | 14:5524 |
| Jackson, Emmeline Crane. James, Mrs. Florence Alice (1 | Drice) de | Morrison, Robert. | 2 = 13 | Smith Otic Alexander | 12:17714 |
| | 13:19627 | Mudge, Zachariah Atwell. | 8.5513 | Smith, Otis Alexander. Smith, S: Francis. | 14:10116 |
| Florence Warden. James, Frank Lowber. | 13.190- | Nolson C. Alawandar | 9:53 ²⁶ 10:93 ¹⁷ | | 10:9316 |
| | 14:55 ²⁵ 13:268 ²² | Nelson, C: Alexander. Nesbit, D: Montgomery. | 8122414 | Smith, Stephen Decatur, Jr. Smith, Zachary F: | 13:5922 |
| Janvier, T: Allibone. | 14:48724 | Nevin, Robert Peebles. | 8:324 ¹⁴ 13:355 ²⁵ | Snead, T: Lowndes. | 13:355 ²⁸ 11:428 ²⁹ |
| Jenks, Jeremiah Whipple. | 14.407 | | 10:16025 | | 9 13 |
| Jones, W: Hiter. | 12:53712 | Nicholls, James H: Kerry. | 10:100=5 | Snider, Denton Jaques | 8:15113 |
| Jusserand, Jean Adrien Anto | ine juies. | Niles, Hosford Buel. | 12:209 ²⁴ 12:240 ²¹ | Snow, C: H: Boylston. | 11:429 ¹⁵ |
| Voith C. Ponyoso | 14:361 ²⁸ 8:324 ¹⁵ | Nipher, Francis Eugene. | 12:240=28 | Snow, Marshall Solomon. | 14:48727 |
| Keith, C: Penrose. | 8:32418 | Norton Anthony Ponning | 12.507- | Snyder, Monroe B: | 14:54 ²⁵ 14:487 ¹⁰ |
| Kengla, L. Adam. | 0.324- | Northam, H: Clay. Norton, Anthony Banning. O'Connor, Mrs. Evangeline Ma | 9:53- | Spencer, D: Ellsworth. Spicer, W: Arnold. | 14:4071 |
| Kennard, Nina H. | 12:240 ²² | O Connor, 2273. Evangenne Ma | ria John- | Spicer, W. Arnold. | 10:6311 |
| Kennedy, Horace Milton. | 8:110 ²⁸ | Olinhant Mar Margaret Olinh | 12:2722 | Sprague, C: Ezra. | 13:59 ²³ |
| Kennedy, James Harrison. | 14:393**, | son. Oliphant, Mrs. Margaret Oliph | (28 23 | Stäger, Leo Andreas. | 10:40918 |
| Vioffen H. Montun | 407= | Olinhant S. Crant | $6^{26}, 355^{23}$ | Starck, E: Leon. | 12:17713 |
| Kieffer, H: Martyn. | 9:7715 | Oliphant, S: Grant. | 14:5528 | Stark, James H: Starr, W: Holt. | 12:27228 |
| Kimble, S: Milligan. | 14:393 ²¹ , 487 ²⁴ 9:77 ¹⁵ 10:41 ¹⁵ | Olssen, W: Whittingham. | 8:110 ²⁴ | Stearne Amos E. | 13:5924 |
| Kirkland, E: Stansbury. Kirwan, T: Knapp, W: Ireland. | 10:02- | Osborn, H: Stafford. | 10:16026 | Stearns, Amos E: Stearns, Josiah Atherton. | 12:145 ²⁷ |
| V nann W. Iroland | 14:101 ¹⁵ 8:110 ²³ | Osborne, S: Duffield. Oviatt, G: Alexander. | 14:140 ²⁴ | Stabbins Ciles Padger | 10:9316 |
| Vnor Fract Dudalah | 0.110 | Painter C: Corneling Coff. | 10:9317 | Stebbins, Giles Badger. | 8:32416 |
| Knorr, Ernst Rudolph Krehbiel, H: E: Kroeh, C: F: | 10:4115 | Painter, C: Cornelius Coffin. | 12:53025 | Steele, Robert Wilbur. | 14:48725 |
| Kroeb C. K. | 14:5528 | Palmer, Julius Auboyneau, Jr. Parker, J: Lord. | 13.200-12 | Stern, Sigmon Martin. | 13:196 ²⁵ 12:145 ²⁹ |
| Labberton Robert Henlands | | Parkhuret C. H | 8:324 ¹⁵ | Stevens C: Woodbury | 12.1452 |
| Labberton, Robert Henlopen. Lander, S., West. | 12:8811 | Parkhurst, C: H. | 70179011 | Stevens, C: Woodbury. | 9:7715 |
| Landen Judean Stawert | 11:12424 | Patridge, Lelia Ellen. | 10:18911 | Stockton, Francis R: Stockwell, Chester Twitchell. | 14:14025 |
| Landon, Judson Stewart. | 14:32622 | Pease, Zephaniah Walter. | 14:36129 | Stone Admiral Dasabal | 13:16222 |
| Langille, James Hibbert. | 10:383 ²⁹ | Peck, G: Bacheler. Peet, Stephen Denison. | 10:6311 | Stone, Admiral Paschal. | 8:3522 |
| Learned, Mrs. Lucelia Wakefie | vala := 10 | | 12:8812 | Stone, F: Dawson. | 13:355 ²⁵ 13:268 ²⁴ |
| I as Pohest F. | 12:24019 | Pennell, Robert Franklin. | 13:26823 | Stone, James S: Straus, Oscar Solomon. | 13:200-1 |
| Lee, Robert E: | 9:5326 | Pennypacker, S. Whitaker. Phyfe, W: H: Pinkney. | 8:324 ¹⁶ | Strong Moses McCare | 10:40918 |
| Leeds, Herbert Corey. | 13:162 ²¹ 14:326 ²² | Pidgin, C: Felton. | 10:18911 | Strong, Moses McCure Stryker, W: Scudder. | 11:150 ²¹ 12:272 ²⁸ |
| Leighton, Caroline Cushing. | 2.9-10 | | 13:19628 | Suplée, T: Danly. | 12.272 |
| Levick, James Jones. | 8:8219 | Pinney, Nelson A: | 14:32623 | | 13:2919 |
| Lewis, Abraham Herbert | 13: 107 ²⁹ | Pitkin, Albert Palmer. Plum, W: Rattle. | 8:12 ²⁸ | Taft, Royal Chapin | 13:107 ²⁶ |
| Lichtenstein, R: C: | 11:42911 | | 0.12-0 | Taussig, Frank William. | 13:16220 |
| Lincoln, Mrs. M. J. (Bailey), | 13:16225 | Plunkett, Mrs. Harriette M. | 14:5529 | Taylor, James Bayard. | 14:14022 |
| Lindley, Walter. 13:10 | 728, 26822 | Pond, G: E: | 8:55 ¹⁴ | Taylor, Marshall W. | 12:145 ²⁸ 13:268 ²⁴ |
| Littlehales, G: Washington. | 14:48724 | Porter, Alexander Sylvanus. | 13:26818 | Taylor, Winnesheik Louise. | 13.200-1 |
| Lloyd, A: Parlett. | 14:42428 | Porter, Josias Leslie. | 9:150 ^{2ŏ} 12:88 ¹² | Teele, Albert Kendall. | 13:10736 |
| Lockwood, M. Smith. | 8:324 ¹⁴ 12:88 ¹¹ | Preston, Howard Willis. | | Temple, Josiah Howard. | 10:9316, 17 |
| Long, Armistead Lindsey. | | Preston, Mrs. Margaret (Junki: | n). 12:145 ²⁸ | Thayer, Thatcher. | 13:5928 |
| Loubat Joseph Florimand | 11:42914 | Price T Randolph | 12.145 | Thatcher B. Bussey. Thomann, Gallus. | 13:5925 |
| Loudarmille W. Harrison | 10:63 ¹¹ 8:82 ¹⁰ | Price, W. Thompson | 13:35524 | Thron R. H | 10:93 ¹⁴ 12:567 ²³ |
| Loring, E: Payson. Loubat, Joseph Florimond. Lowdermilk, W: Harrison. Lowrie, S: Thompson. | 10:6311 | Pulsifer W. H. | 7.53 | Throop, B: H. Thwaites, Reuben Gold. | 12:56721 |
| Liders (' H. | 10.03** | Price, T. Randolph. Price, W. Thompson. Pulsifer, W: H: Putnam, James Osborne. | 9:53 ²⁶ 13:355 ²⁵ 12:88 ¹² | Tilden, W: Smith. | 12:53711 |
| Lüders, C: H; | 13:5922 | t utham, James Osborne. | 12.00-2 | riden, W. Siliten. | .2.53/ |
| | | | | | |

| Timayenis, Telemachus T: | 10:18911, |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | 13:16226 |
| Tobie, E: Parsons. | 10:63 12 |
| | ² , 14:55 ²⁹ |
| Tucker, Gilbert Milligan. | 11:42911 |
| | 11.429 |
| Tyler, Lyon Gardiner. 10:9315, | |
| Upton, G. Putnam. | 12:20924 |
| Upton, G: Putnam. | 14:5529 |
| Van Bebber, T: Emory. | 8:5513 |
| Van Dyke, H: | 13:26824 |
| Van Dyke, H: Jackson. | 13:26825 |
| Van Dyke, J: C: | 8:110 ²³ |
| Van Dyke, J: C: | 13:26825 |
| Van Voorhis, Elias W: | 8:13115 |
| Ventura, Luigi Dario. | 11:45815 |
| Vincent, Marvin Richardson. | 8:110 ²³ |
| Waddell, Joseph Addison. | 12:27223 |
| Waddle, Angus Langham. | 14:48726 |
| Wadleigh, Edwin A: | 10:9317 |
| Waldie, Walter Scott. | 12:24019 |
| Walker, E: Dwight. | 12.240 |
| | 13:10727 |
| Walker, G: F: | 10:9316 |
| Walker, G: Hiram. | 14:48726 |
| Walworth, Clarence Alfonsus. | 14:5425 |

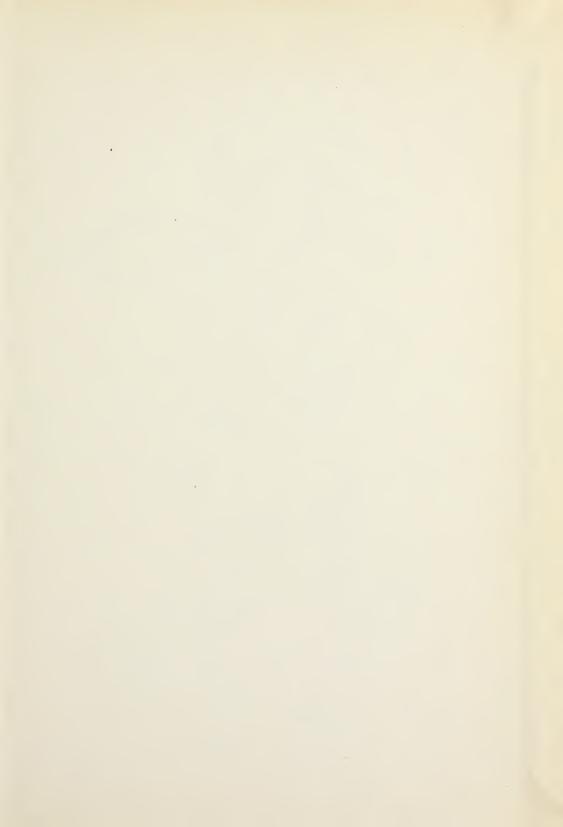
| Ward, Anna Lydia. | 13:26822 |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Ward, Lester Frank. | 8:15113 |
| Ward, W: Howard. | 12:53629 |
| Ware, W: Robert. | 13:16226 |
| Warren, G: Washington. | 14:42429 |
| Waterhouse, Sylvester. | 14:48727 |
| Weeden, W: Babcock. | 8:11024 |
| Weems, Mason Locke. | 0:4115, 14:5523 |
| Weik, Jesse W: | 14:48728 |
| Welsh, Alfred Hix. | 8:1228 |
| Werner, Edgar Albert. | 10:9314 |
| Westlake, James Willis. | 10:6312 |
| Wheeler, H. Nathan. | 13:26818 |
| Whitcher, W: F: | 13:26819 |
| White, Catharine Ann. | 13:19624 |
| Whitney, F: A. | 10:9316, 18912 |
| Whitney, James Amaziah. | 10:18912 |
| Whitney, James Shields. | 14:54 ²⁵ |
| Whitney, Seth Harding. | 14:14019 |
| Whittemore, G: Francis. | 11:42914 |
| Widney, Joseph Pomeroy. | 13:107 ²⁸ , |
| | 268 ²² |
| Wilde, Oscar Fingall O'Fl | ahertie Wills. |
| | |

| | - | , - | • | • | - | 26822 |
|--------|---|-------|---------|-------------|----|--------|
| | | _ | | 0.1771 1 | | |
| Wilde₁ | | Oscar | Fingall | O'Flahertic | ٠, | Wills. |
| | | | | 1 | ΙI | :17229 |

| Wildes, G: Dudley. | 8:8221 |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Wilkie, Francis Bangs. | 14:10116 |
| Williams, C: H: | 10:6312 |
| Williams, G: Washington. | 13:16226 |
| Willis, H: A: | 11:42913 |
| Wilson, E: Livingston. | 13:10728 |
| Wilson, Joseph T: | 13:26819 |
| Wilson, W: Bender. | 14:10117 |
| Windle, Mrs. Catharine Forres | tor Ach |
| mead. | 8:11024 |
| Winkles, B: | 0.110 |
| | 13:19627 |
| Wittmeyer, Alfred Victor. | 10:16027 |
| | ng Phil- |
| lipps. | 13:26819 |
| Wood, Franklin Parker. | 10:9315 |
| Wood, Robert Williams. | 14:14021 |
| Woodman, Jonathan Jackson. | 13:26825 |
| Woodward, Frank Cowles. | 14:10117 |
| Worthington, J. Clifford. | 12:53712 |
| Wright, Caleb Earle. | 14:5529 |
| Wright, Carroll Davidson. | 10:9317 |
| Wynne, T: Hicks. | 8:13115 |
| Yerrinton, James Manning W | Vinchell, |
| | 13:26819 |
| | -3.200 |







UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA

020.5LJ C001 THE LIBRARY JOURNAL NY 14 1889